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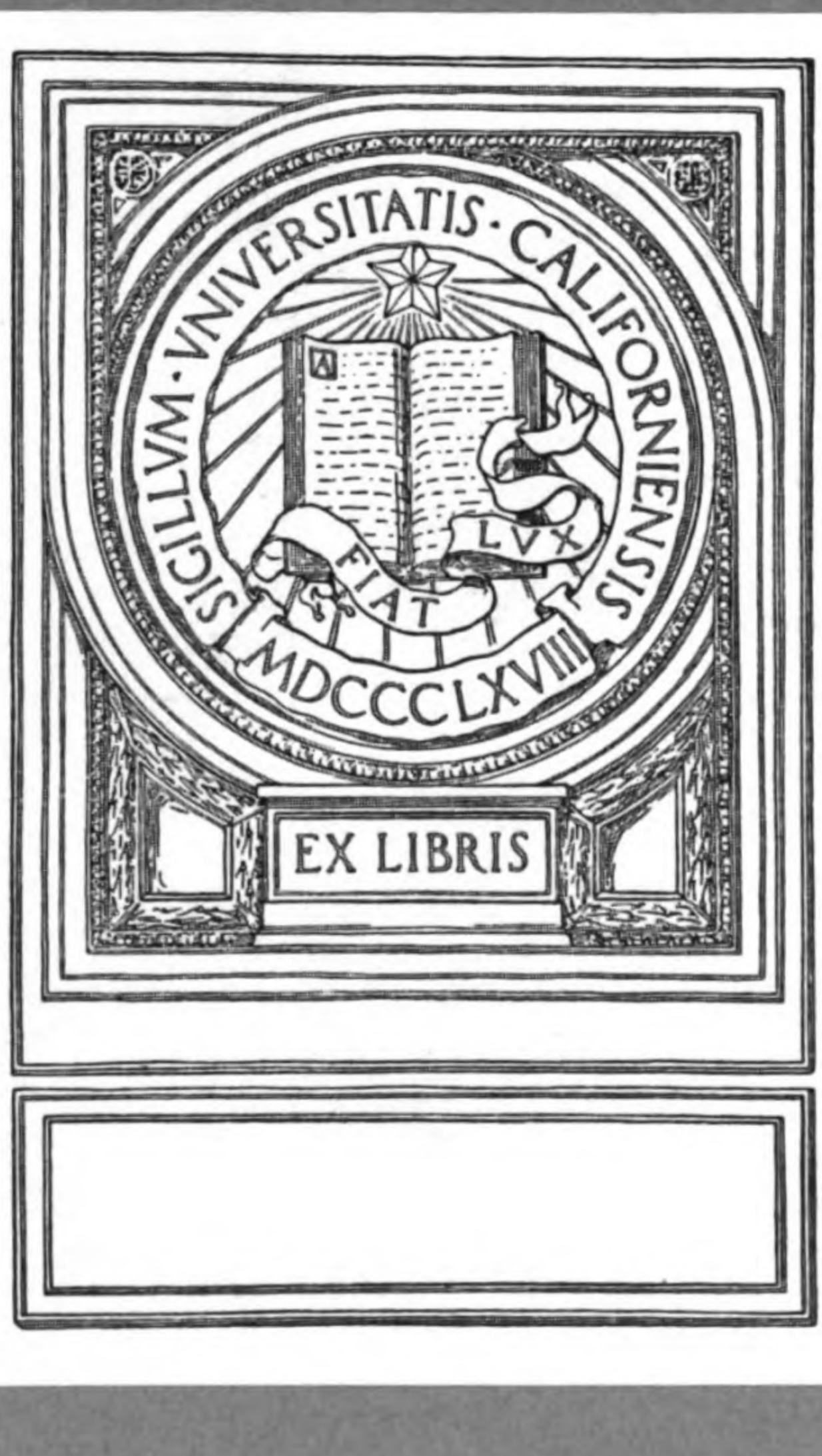

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THE
TOKYO FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1887.

CAPITAL - - - - - - Yen 10,000,000

RESERVES - - - - - - - „ 7,645,000

FIRE, MARINE, TRANSPORT

ZENGORO YASUDA, Esq. - - - - - *President*

ATSUSUKE NAGAMATSZ, Baron - - *Vice-President*

RINZO KOMATSU, Esq. - - - *Managing Director*

KANJI MINAMI, Esq. - - - - *Managing Director*

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 10, Eiraku-cho Nichome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

BRANCHES:

OSAKA, KYOTO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGOYA,
SENDAI, FUKUOKA, KEIJO.

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MITSUBISHI GOSHI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Company)

Established in 1893

Cable Address :—"IWASAKI" **CAPITAL :—Yen 120,000,000**

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Partners : Baron KOYATA IWASAKI (President), Baron HISAYA IWASAKI

Estate Department (Controlling Estates and Buildings)

Cable Address :—"IWASAKILAND"

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address :—"IWASAKISIP" **CAPITAL :—Yen 50,000,000**

Shipbuilders ; Engine, Boiler and Machinery Makers

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Dockyards and Engine Works :—Nagasaki, Kobe, Hiroshima

Arms Works :—Nagasaki

MITSUBISHI SEITETSU KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Iron & Steel Co, Ltd.)

Cable Address :—"IWASAKIRON" **CAPITAL :—Yen 25,000,000**

Manufacturers of Iron and Steel

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Foundry :—Kenjiho (Chosen)

MITSUBISHI SOKO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Warehouse Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address :—"IWASAKISOK" **CAPITAL :—Yen 10,000,000**

Landing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents; Stevedores; Wharfingers; Custom Brokers ; Warehousemen

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Warehouses :—Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Yokohama

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address :—"IWASAKISAL TOKYO" **CAPITAL :—Yen 15,000,000**

Importers and Exporters, Manufacturers, Commission Merchants, Brokers, Ship Owners

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Branches and Agencies :—Hada, Kure, Nagasaki, Otaru, Saseho, Harbin, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, London, Berlin, Paris, Lyons, New York, Seattle, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Dairen, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, etc.

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MITSUBISHI KOGYO KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address :—"*IWASAKIMIN*" **CAPITAL** :—**Yen 100,000,000**

Producers of Coal, Metal, and other Minerals

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Mines and Collieries :—Osaruzawa, Ikuno, Sado, Bibai, Takashima, Namazuta, **etc.**

Metallurgical Works, Refineries and Factories :—Osaka, Naoshima

Coke Works :—Makiyama

Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory :—Tokyo

Branches and Agencies :—Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Hakodate, Otaru, Muroran

MITSUBISHI KAIJO KASAI HOKEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address :—"*INSURER TOKYO*" **CAPITAL** :—**Yen 5,000,000**

Underwriters for Marine, Fire, Transport and Automobile Insurance

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Branches and Agencies :—Osaka, Kobe, London, New York, etc.

THE MITSUBISHI BANK, LTD.

Cable Address :—"*IWASAKIBAK*" **CAPITAL: Yen 50,000,000**

General Banking and Exchange Business

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Branches :—Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Otaru, London, New York, Shanghai

MITSUBISHI NAINENKI KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engine Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address :—"*NAINENKI TOKYO*" **CAPITAL** :—**Yen 5,000,000**

Manufacturers of Internal Combustion Engines, Aircrafts, Automobiles, etc.

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Works :—Nagoya, Kobe

MITSUBISHI DENKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address:—"*IWASAKILEC TOKYO*" **CAPITAL**:—**Yen 15,000,000**

Manufacturers of Generators, Motors, Transformers and other Electrical Machinery

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Works :—Kobe, Nagasaki, Nagoya

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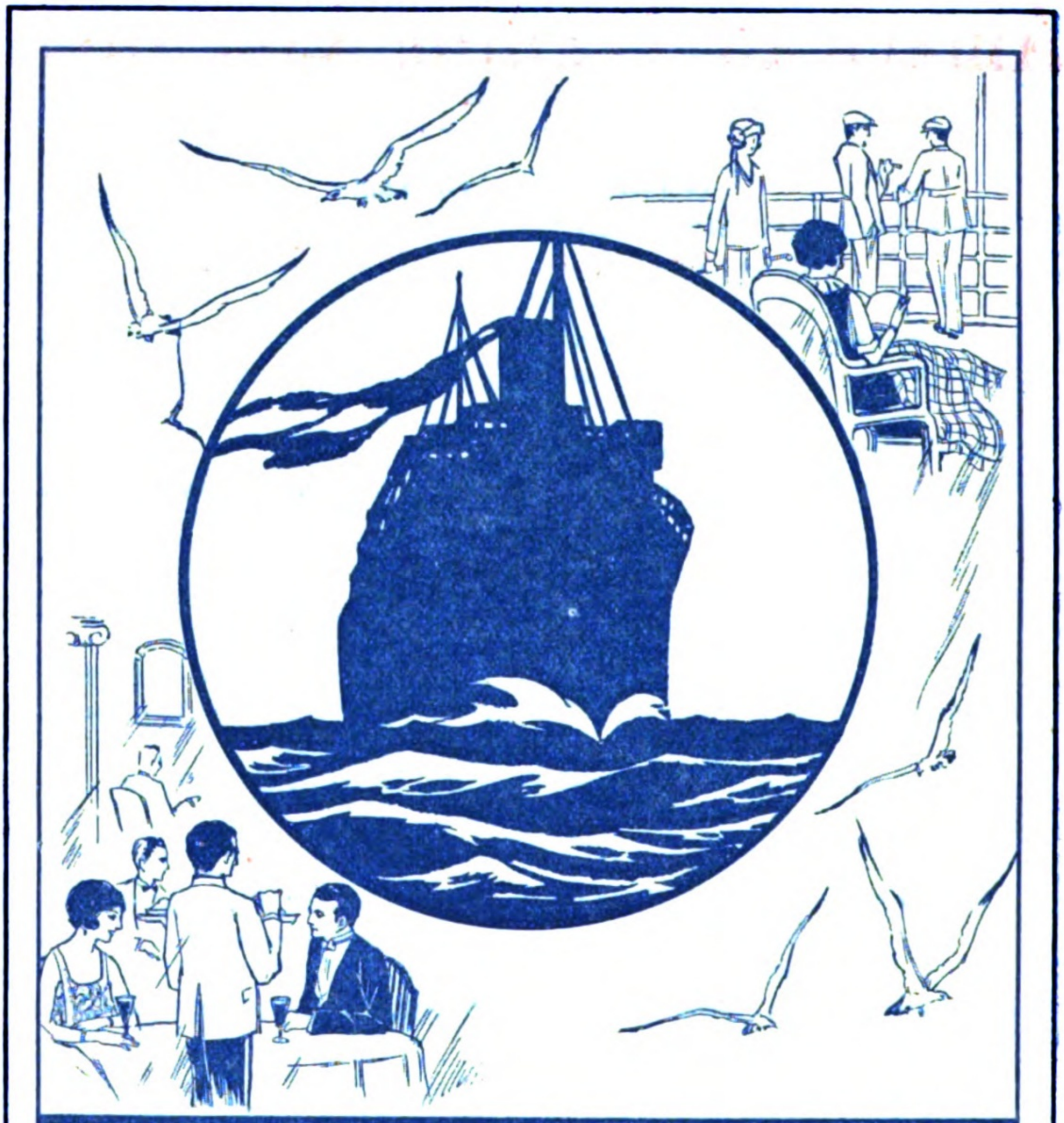

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Comfort, Cleanliness, Courtesy
& Cuisine

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO, JAPAN.

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TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & OSAKA

SOLE AGENTS FOR:

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO......Electric, Hydraulic Power Plant, Cement Flour and Saw Mills, etc.
W. J. BUSH CO., LTD......Perfumes & Essences
CRANE COMPANY.....Power Plant Piping, Valves and Fittings
DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO......Fibre
ERIE CITY IRON WORKS.....Steam Engines and Boilers
ERIE STEAM SHOVEL CO......Steam Shovels
GEO. H. MORRILL CO......All Kinds of Ink
INGERSOLL-RAND CO......Compressors, Air Drills, Pneumatic Tools
JEFFEREY MANUFACTURING CO......Conveying Machines, Electric Locomotives and Mining Machines
JEWELL EXPORT FILTER CO......Water Filteration Plants and Mechanical Water Filters
THE MOORE PEN CO......Fountain Pens
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO......Cash Registers
OTIS ELEVATOR CO......Passenger and Freight Elevators
RUUD MANUFACTURING CO......Gas Water Heaters
SANFORD RILEY STOKER CO......Forced Draft, Underfeed Mechanical Stokers
B. F. STURTEVANT CO......Mining Fans, Ventilating Equipments and Vacuum Cleaners
UNION IRON WORKS.....Pile Driving Machines and Road making Equipments
UNITED CIGARETTE MACHINE CO......Tabacco Machineries and Cigarette Making Machineries
UNITED FILTER CORPORATION.....Sweetland, Kelly & American Continuous Filters
WILSON WELDER & METAL CO......Electric Arc Welding Machines
YORK MANUFACTURING CO......Ice Making Plant & Ammonia Compressors
YORK SAFE & LOCK CO......Vault Doors, Safety Deposit Equipment, and Safes

AND MACHINERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION & INDUSTRIES

HEAD OFFICE:
25, BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

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BUENOS-AIRES, HAVANA, MARTINIQUE, Etc.

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The Mitsukoshi,

Up-to-date Department Store.

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DEPARTMENT STORE

GINZA & UYENO, TOKYO

MAIN STORE - NAGOYA

BRANCHES - OSAKA & KYOTO

Best Materials

At Lowest Prices

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東京＝銀座◇上野

京都◇大阪◇古屋名

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THE SEIKOSHA

THE LARGEST WATCH & CLOCK WORKS IN JAPAN

(Established 1892)

Capital Paid-up - - - Yen 10,000,000

Annual Output 1,000,000 Watches and Clocks

Write for Catalogue to

K. HATTORI & CO., LTD.

PROPRIETORS

GINZA, TOKYO

Cable Address: "HATTORI TOKYO"

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Asano Portland Cement Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 1884

CAPITAL - - - - - - ¥56,310,000

ANNUAL OUTPUT - - - 11,520,000 casks

HEAD OFFICE:

KAIJO BUILDING (Front of Tokyo Station) TOKYO

BRANCHES & FACTORIES:

TOKYO	KIYOZUMI-CHO, FUKAGAWA-KU, TOKYO
MOJI	SHIRAKIZAKI, MOJI
HOKKAIDO	KAMI-ISO Near Hakodate, HOKKAIDO
KAWASAKI	KAWASAKI Near Yokohama
TAIWAN	TAKAO, TAKAO-SHU, TAIWAN
OSAKA	TSUMORI-MACHI, NISHINARI-KU, OSAKA

EXPORT DEPARTMENT:

OSAKA	DOJIMA BLDG., DOJIMA, KITA-KU, OSAKA
MANILA	PACIFIC BUILDING, JUAN LUNA, BINOND, MANILA, P. I.
SHANGHAI	No. 9, CANTUNG ROAD, SHANGHAI
DAIREN	YAMAGATA-DORI, DAIREN
KEIJO	YAMATO-MACHI, KEIJO

Chairman, Board of Directors - - - - Soichiro Asano, Esq.

Director and General Manager - - - Taijiro Asano, Esq.

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BANK OF CHOSEN

Incorporated in 1909 under Special Charter of Imperial Japanese Government

GOVERNOR:

S. SUZUKI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:

SEOUL, KOREA

TOKIO OFFICE:

MARUNOUCHI, TOKIO

BRANCH OFFICES:

Japan Proper: Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Shimonoseki
Korea: Chemulpo, Pyengyang, Fusan, Wonsan, Taiku, Chinnampo, Kunsan, Mokpo, Hoilyong, Chungjin
Manchuria: Antung, Mukden, New Town (Mukden), Dairen, Yingkow, Changchun, Harbin, Tiehling, Liao-yang, Ryojun, Kaiyuan, Chengchiatun, Szuping-chieh, Fuchiatien, Kirin, Lungchingtsun
China Proper: Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Tsinan
Siberia: Vladivostock
New York City: New York Agency, 165 Broadway

London Representative:

Palmerston House, 34 Old Broad St., E.C. 2

Correspondents at:

London, Paris and other commercial centres throughout the world.

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The One Hundredth Bank, Ltd.

(DAI HYAKU GINKO)

ORIGINAL CHARTER DATED 1878.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED - - - Yen 25,000,000.00
CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - - „ 17,500,000.00
RESERVE FUND - - - - - - „ 10,750,000.00
DEPOSITS - - - - - - - - - „ 126,367,863.95

Head Office:

Yorozu-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

President:
K. HARA, Esq.

Managing Directors:
S. HONJO, Esq. K. OGURA, Esq.

Transacts General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business.

ISSUES: Traveller's Letter of Credit Available in All Parts of the World;
OPENS: Commercial Credit and
SELLS: Draft and Cable Transfer;

CONDUCTS TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.

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THE DAI-ICHI GINKO, LTD.

(FORMERLY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK)

ESTABLISHED 1873

CAPITAL (PAID-UP) - - - Yen 50,000,000.00

RESERVE FUNDS - - - - „ 46,400,000.00

President :—Y. SASAKI, Esq.

Managing Directors :—K. ISHII, Esq., Y. NOGUCHI, Esq., S. SUGITA, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 1 KABUTO-CHO, NIHONBASHI-KU, TOKYO

T. AKASHI, *Manager*

CITY BRANCHES:

MARUNOUCHI, SHIN-OSAKA-CHO, FUKAGAWA, MARUNOUCHI, KYO-BASHI, ASAKUSA

HOME BRANCHES:

YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TAMAYACHO (Nagoya), YOKKAICHI, KYOTO, NISHIJIN (Kyoto), GOJO (Kyoto), FUSHIMI, OSAKA, NISHIKU (Osaka), MINAMIKU (Osaka), HONMACHI (Osaka), KOBE, HYOGO, KYOMACHI (Kobe), HIROSHIMA, SHIMONOSEKI, CHOFU, MOJI, KOKURA, FUKUO-KA, KURUME, KUMAMOTO, HAKODATE, OTARU, SAPPORO, MURORAN.

BRANCHES IN COREA:

SEOUL, FUSAN.

LONDON & NEW YORK BANKERS:

London { Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Midland Bank, Ltd.
The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

New York { The National City Bank of New York.
The National Bank of Commerce in New York.
The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

CORRESPONDENTS:

The Bank, in addition to its own Branches, has numerous Agencies or Correspon-dents in the principal Cities and Towns at Home and Abroad.

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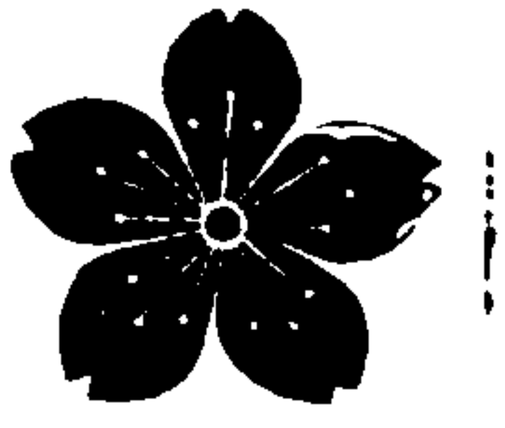

JUGO GINKO, Ltd.

(THE FIFTEENTH BANK)

Telegrams: "JUGO TOKYO"

Capital Subscribed . . . Yen 100,000,000.00
Capital Paid-up . . . . . „ 49,750,000.00
Reserve Funds . . . . . „ 31,460,000.00

President:
MASAYASU NARUSE, Esq.

Managing Directors:
YUTSUHA SATO, Esq. KANESATO AIKO, Esq.
SEI USAGAWA, Esq.

Head Office Manager:
EIKICHI TATSUOKA, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 7-CHOME, KOBIKI-CHO, KYOBASHI-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN

BRANCHES:

Shinbashi, Marunouchi, Nihonbashi, Kakigaracho, Ningyocho, **Ryogoku, Fukagawa,** Kanda (Tokyo), **Osaka, Tamatsukuri, Nishi, Kujo, Minami,** Namba, Tennoji, **Kita,** Tengachaya, **Nishinoda (Osaka),** Kobe, Sakaemachi, Fukiai, Hyogo (Kobe), **Kyoto, Yokohama,** Nagoya, Sakai, **Wakayama, Nishinomiya, Okayama, Hiroshima;** Shimonoseki, Fukuoka, **Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Sendai.**

London Banks and Agents:

LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LTD. WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
UNION DISCOUNT CO. OF LONDON, LTD.

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THE KANDA BANK,
LIMITED

Capital Subscribed - - - -	**Yen**	**10,000,000**
Reserve Fund - - - - - - -	„	**3,500,000**
Amount of Mortgage Debentures Undertaken - -	„	**51,300,000**

President: Raizo Kanda, Esq.

Our Services:

General Banking Business, Trust Business and Mortage Debenture Issues, Undertaking and Making Subscriptions to Public Bonds and Debentures, Lending Securities, and Financing Public Corporations and Firms.

Head Office:

26, Sakamoto-cho, Nihonbashi-ku,
TOKYO

Branch Offices:

Osaka:—*19, Nichome, Imabashi, Higashi-ku*
Kyoto:—*Shijodori Higashinodoin, Higashiyeiru, Shimokyoku*
Nagoya:—*Hirokojidori (Corner) Misono, Naka-ku*

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THE

Industrial Bank of Japan,

LIMITED

(NIPPON KOGYO GINKO)

CAPITAL - - - Yen 50,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Branch Offices:

TOKYO, Nihombashi. OSAKA, Koraibashi.

KOBE, Nakamachi.

All descriptions of General Banking Business Transacted

CORRESPONDENTS:

In the Principal Cities at Home.

In London, Paris, New York, and San Francisco.

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The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1880

Capital Subscribed (Fully paid-up)- - - - - **Yen 100,000,000**
Reserve Fund - - - - - - - - - - - - - **Yen 83,500,000**

PRESIDENT:
K. KODAMA, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
R. ICHINOMIYA, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

K. Kodama, Esq.
R. Ichinomiya, Esq.
Y. Yamakawa, Esq.
M. Odagiri, Esq.
Baron Koyata Iwasaki
K. Tatsumi, Esq.
F. Watanabe, Esq.
Prince I. Matsukata
Baron K. Morimura
K. Takeuchi, Esq.
T. Hodzumi, Esq.
K. Mogami, Esq.
N. Igarashi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

T. OKUBO, Esq., Manager

TOKYO BRANCH:

NO. 1, NICHOME, EIRAKU-CHO, KOJIMACHI-KU

E. TSUYAMA, Esq., Manager

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Batavia	Hamburg	London	Osaka	Shanghai
Bombay	Hankow	Los Angeles	Peking	Shimonoseki
Buenos Aires	Harbin	Lyons	Rangoon	Singapore
Calcutta	Hongkong	Manila	Rio de Janeiro	Sourabaya
Canton	Honolulu	Nagasaki	Saigon	Sydney
Changchun	Kaiyuang	Nagoya	San Francisco	Tientsin
Dairen	Karachi	Newchwang	Seattle	Tsinan
Fengtien	Kobe	New York	Samarang	Tsingtau

Vladivostock (Temporarily closed)

Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities of the world

LONDON BANKERS:

WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD. LLOYDS BANK, LTD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
For particulars, apply to the Managers.

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The Sumitomo Bank, Limited

Kitahama, Osaka, Japan.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - -	Yen 70,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - -	„ 50,000,000
DEPOSITS - - - - - - - - -	„ 400,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS - - - - -	„ 25,490,000

Board of Directors:

President:

Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Managing Directors:

N. YATSUSHIRO Esq. S. IMAMURA, Esq.

Directors:

K. YUKAWA, Esq. K. NAKADA, Esq. K. HORI, Esq.
S. YOSHIDA, Esq. K. OHDAIRA, Esq.

Foreign Branches:

London, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Bombay, Shanghai and Hankow.

Affiliated Banks:

The Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, Seattle.
The Sumitomo Bank of California, Sacramento.
The Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., Honolulu.

Bankers:

Lloyds Bank, Ltd., London.
National City Bank of New York, New York.
Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank, Ltd., Paris.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers; issues Commercial and Travellers' Letter of Credit available in all important parts of the World, and acts as Trustee for Mortgage Bond, be sides doing General Banking Business.

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THE

NISSHIN FLOURING MILLS CO.,

LIMITED

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED - Yen 12,330,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - „ 6,840,000
RESERVE FUNDS - - - „ 4,000,000

Daily Milling Capacity 15,000 Barrels.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 16, Suehirogashi, Nihonbashi-ku,
TOKYO

BRANCHES:

NAGOYA, KOBE, SHIMONOSEKI.

MILLS:

TATEBAYASHI, YOKOHAMA, SANO, UTSUNOMIYA, TAKASAKI, MITO, NAGOYA, OKAYAMA, KOBE, SAKAIDE, TOSU, TSURUMI.

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NIPPON OIL CO. LTD.

PRODUCERS, REFINERS & DEALERS

OF

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MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

SALES OFFICES

TOKYO, OSAKA, SHIMONOSEKI, OTARU

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MACHINERIES

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SWITCH BOARD APPARATUS,

MOTORS

FANS, HEATING APPARATUS,
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SHIBAURA ENGINEERING WORKS, LTD.

TOKYO WORKS: KANASUGI, SHIBA, TOKYO
TSURUMI WORKS: TSURUMI, KANAGAWAKEN
HEAD OFFICE: KANASUGI, SHIBA, TOKYO
SALES DEPT.: MITSUI BLDG., NIHONBASHI
BRANCH: DOJIMA BUILDING, OSAKA

Catalogues, Specifications, Estimates Supplied on Application.

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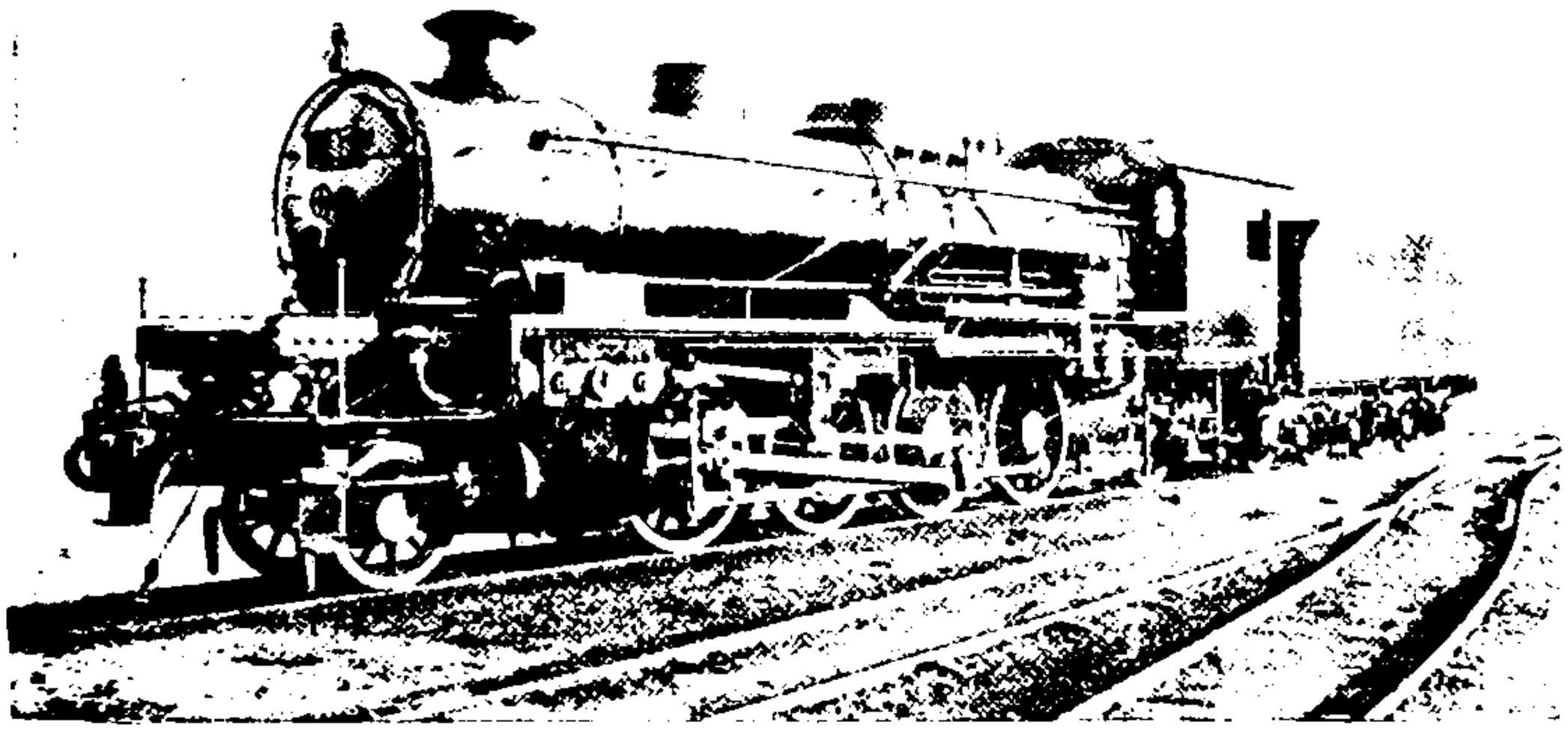
Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.
Hyogo Works.

OFFICE: HIGASHI SHIRIIKE, KOBE

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

1. **Steam and Electric Locomotives, Bogies, Trucks, Passenger Carriages and Wagons suitable for any Guage of Railway.**
2. **Large Steel and Iron and Bronze Castings.**
3. **Girders and Cranes.**
4. **Steel Bars and Shapes, approved Maker for the Lloyd's Register, round, square, angle, flat, etc.**
5. **Marine engine shafts, rods and other heavy Ingot forgings.**



2-8-2 Type Locomotive Engine with Schmidt's Super-heater for Imperial Government Railway of Japan.

The Largest Locomotive Works in the East.

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PRINTS CRETONNES FLANNELLETS
DAMASKS TOWELLINGS CREPES
PONGEES BROCADES SATINS, Etc.

Also Cotton and Silk Yarns and Silk Wool.

FUJI GASSED SPINNING CO.

(FUJI GASU BOSEKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA)

ESTABLISHED IN 1896

CAPITAL - - - - - - Yen 45,500,000
RESERVES - - - - - - „ 6,890,000

Operating 450,000 Spindles and 1775 Looms.

HEAD OFFICE:
Oshima-machi Gochome, near Tokyo

BUSINESS OFFICE:
HAKOZAKI-CHO SHICHOME, NIHOMBASHI-KU, TOKYO

Board of Directors:

KAISAKU MORIMURA, Baron, Director
TATSUMI, MOCHIDA, Esq., Managing Director
SEIZABURO MIYAMOTO, Esq., Director
YOSHIHISA SHIKAMURA, Esq., Director
MISAO HAYASHIDA, Esq., Director
SHINJIRO HIBIYA, Esq., Director
KICHIZAEMON HIBIYA, Esq., Director
ZENGORO NAGANO, Esq., Director
GENTARO SHIMURA, Esq., Director

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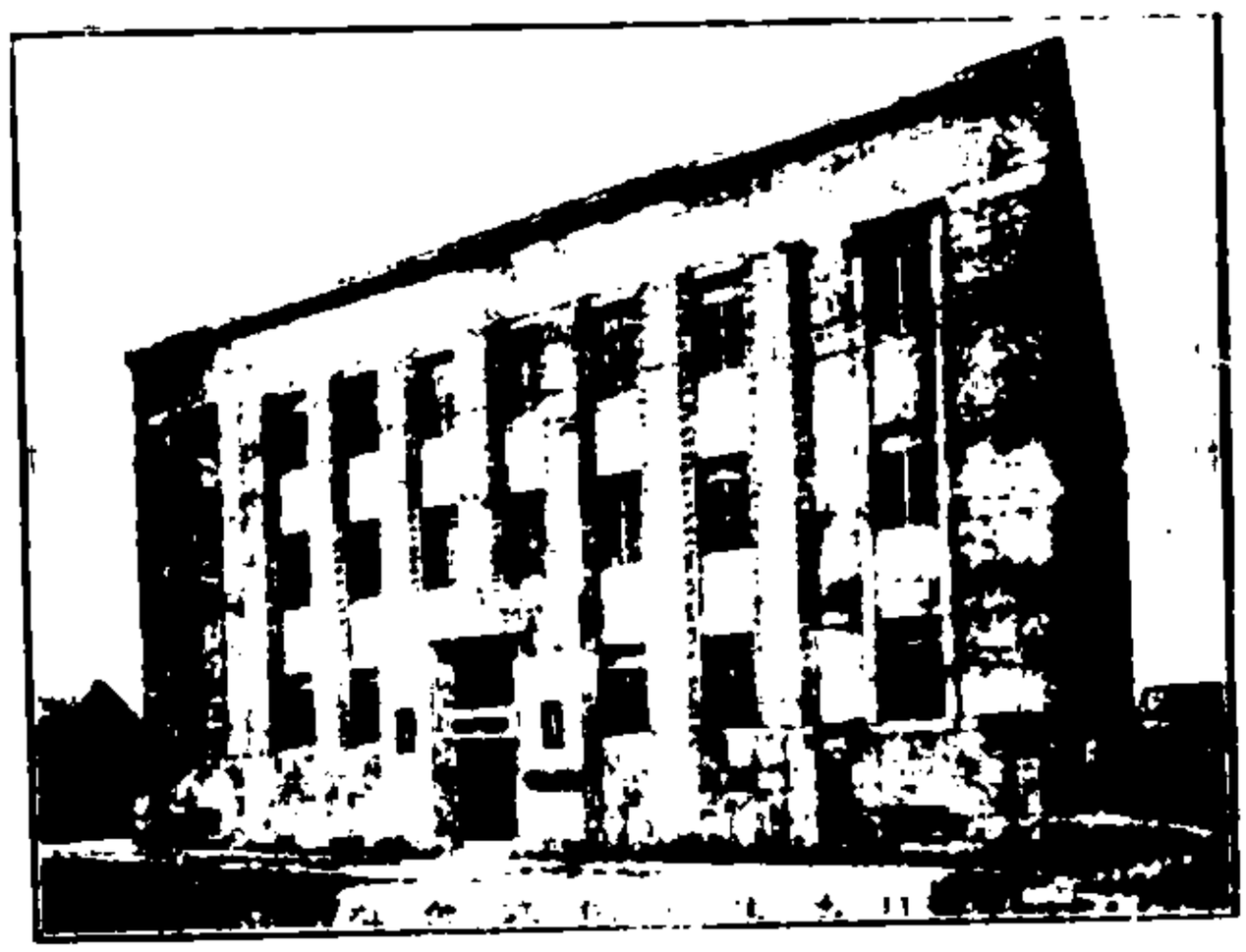

Nippon Ki-ito Kaisha, Ltd.

58, HONCHO 4-CHOME, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN

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OF
RAW SILK

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NEW YORK - - 44 to 60 EAST 23rd STREET
CANTON - - - 90 SHAMEEN
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CABLE ADDRESS: RAWSILKEY YOKOHAMA

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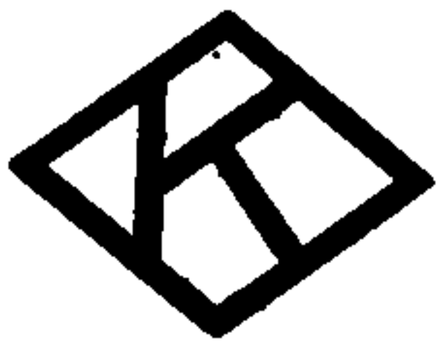
TRADE  MARK

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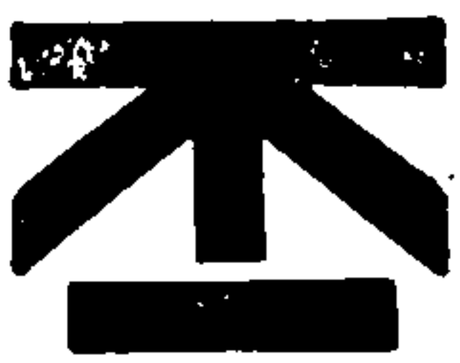

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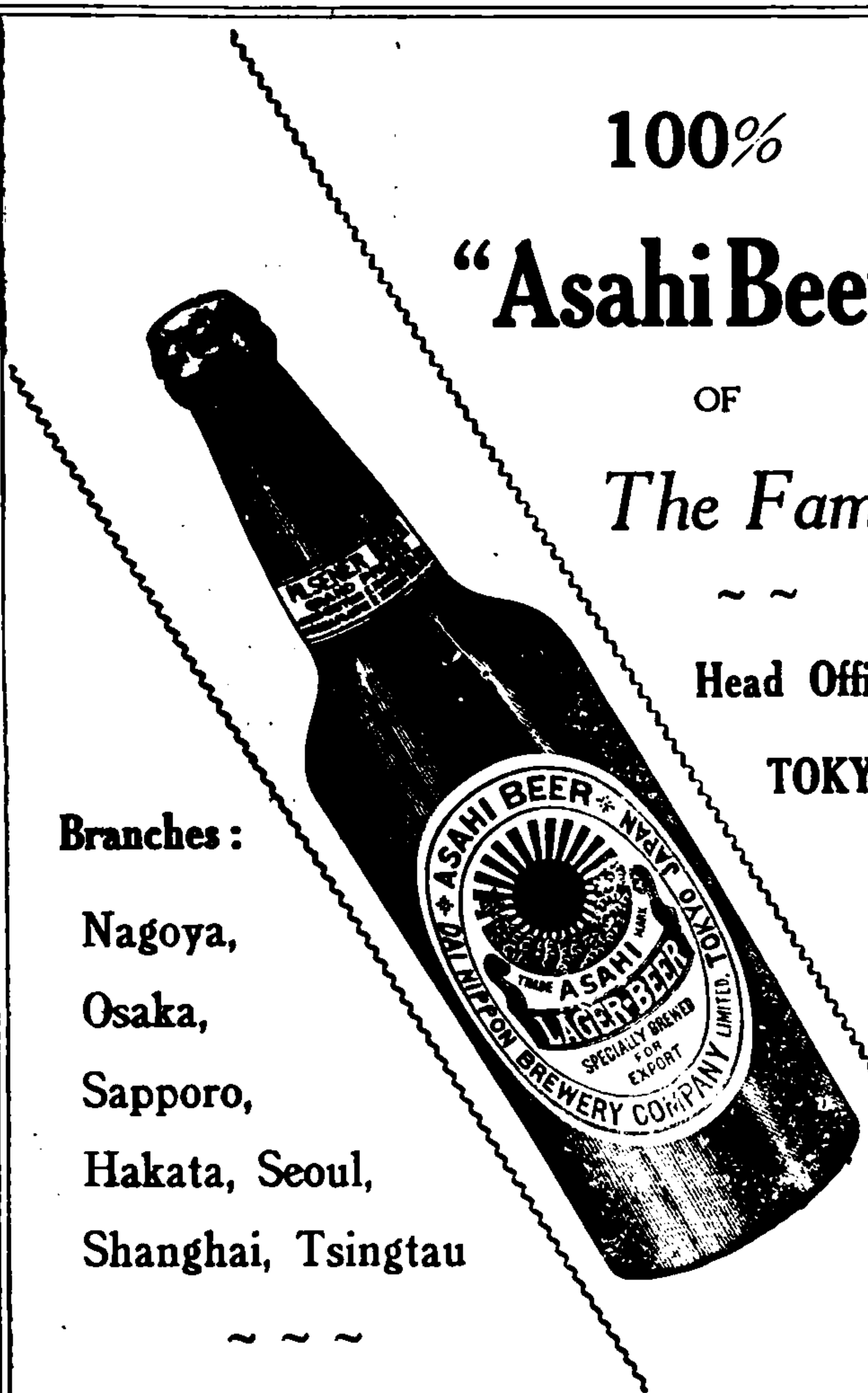

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1926

BY

Y. TAKENOBU
Professor at the Waseda University and Late of the "Japan Times"

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR OF ISSUE

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PREFACE

In view of the fact that the Japan Year Book first saw the light in the year of the memorable Battle of Mukden, i. e. 1905, and is therefore already of age, it has been thought advisable that from this year it should appear in a larger size and new color. There is indeed a solid reason for the enlargement, for the 12mo sheet is after all an inconvenient medium for presenting statistical tables and maps to satisfaction.

Though the contents do not of course easily admit such visible change and remain apparently unaltered, those who turn over the pages with a little care will at once notice some marked departures made in the present edition. In the first place the temporary Earthquake Appendix no longer exists as a separate section, and has been incorporated, excepting for information of passing interest, in the suitable Chapters of the body. The evidence of this transfer is best seen in the Chapter on Earthquakes and Volcanoes which has been rewritten by Mr. N. Kunitomi, Seismologist to the Imperial Central Meteorological Observatory, and brought up to date. The same remark applies to the Chapters on Insurance, Public Works, Architecture, etc. The creation of a sub-chapter on Architecture with special reference to earthquake-proof construction has been suggested by the precious though costly experience Japan had in 1923 and in view of the fact that Japan has in Dr. T. Naito, Professor of Architecture in Waseda University, a high authority of international fame on reinforced concrete construction. "Who's Who," Business Directory, and other features, temporarily omitted in the preceding edition to give room to the Earthquake Appendix, have been restored to the usual place with some additions in a similar line; namely, the Consulting Directory of Lawyers, Patent Attorneys, and medical specialists, Shopping Directory, and lastly a gastronomic guide, principally for Tokyo. Being the first attempt, these lists, though prepared by specialists in the respective lines, are far from being complete, but as such they will prove useful to foreign tourists and foreigners in general.

Turning to the body of this publication the first to be mentioned as regards improvement is the section on Climate, Chapter I, Geography. It has been especially prepared for this edition by no less an authority than Dr. T. Okada, Director of the Imperial Central Meteorological Observatory. He has kindly extended us every assistance and offered valuable suggestions in various ways in the preparation of the present publication.

Among other noteworthy alterations made are the suppression of the Chapter on Women Problems and its incorporation in the Chapters on Politics and Social Problems, and the omission from the Chapter on Arts and Crafts of the historical survey of the periods earlier than the Meiji era (1868) and the large reduction in consequence of the number of pages of this long Chapter.

On the other hand this edition is distinguished from the

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preceding issues by the enlarged chapters on Politics, Diplomacy, Foreign Trade, Army and Navy, etc. and the sections of Sericulture, Hydro-electricity, Spinning, and several others. The insertion of three new maps, Earthquakes and Volcanoes, Principal Hydro-electric rivers in middle Japan, and Railway lines under construction and projected may deserve notice, as they form scientific and economic features of present Japan.

Besides the two gentlemen of the Central Meteorological Observatory, and Dr. Naito mentioned before, several other specialists have laid us under debt of deep gratitude either by sending contributions or revising MSS. submitted to them. Here is a list of principal subjects:—

Banks and Banking	Mr. T. Tomita, Nippon Kangyo Ginko.
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Finance	Mr. S. Asakawa, Secretary of the Department of Finance.
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In conclusion the Editor has to thank his numerous friends in the Government and Municipal offices and those in business circles, and lastly his colleagues of Waseda for their kindness in supplying data or rendering valuable assistance in one way or other.

The Editor.

February 25th, 1926.

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DIARY

(Sept. 1st, 1924—Dec. 31st, 1925)

Sept. 1. The 1st anniversary memorial services of the earthquake disaster held at the former site of the Army Clothing Depot in Honjo. Gen. M. Fukuda, who commanded the Tokyo Garrison at the time of the disaster, is fired at by an assassin, but escaped with a slight wound.

5. Mr. H. Nagata, Mayor of Tokyo, resigns his post, his choice of Dr. Okano as Dir. of the Electric Bureau having been rejected by the City Assembly.

12. A severe storm rages in Kansai districts inflicting serious damage to men, railways, etc.

15. The warship Tsugaru sails for Shanghai in connection with the civil war in China.

20. The trouble of the N.Y.K. results in the dismissal of 14 officials including 3 branch managers, followed by resigning of 700 employees. Dr. Nagaoka publishes his process of converting mercury into gold.

Oct. 1. The census of Tokyo City is taken. The trial of Daisuke Namba's lese majesty case takes place.

3. Lie-Lieh-Chun arrives at Tokyo as representative of the Canton Government.

9. Mr. Z. Nakamura is installed as Mayor of Tokyo.

23. Mr. T. Shirani accepts the Presidency of the N.Y.K.

Nov. 2. Employees of Tokyo Municipal Tramway starts a sabotage.

3. The special grand military manoeuvres in Tohoku district begin.

15. The execution of D. Namba is carried out.

Dec. 5. Prince Tokugawa is reappointed Pres. House of Peers.

8. Dr. I. Nitobe, of the League of Nations, and Mr. H. Shimoi return from Geneva and Italy respectively.

12. The special service ship Kanto sinks off Fukui in a storm.

26. The 50th session of the Diet is formally opened. Prince I. Yamagata is appointed Envoy to the French Indo-China Government to return courtesy.

1925.

Jan. 18. The attainment of majority of Prince Takamatsu is celebrated.

21. The Russo-Japanese Treaty is signed at Peking.

22. The Diet is re-opened.

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24. Prince I. Yamagata, Envoy to French Indo-China, and suite leave Kobe.

Feb. 9. Mr. Ogawa, leader of the Seiyukai, succeeds the late Mr. Yokota as Minister of Justice.

10. The budget for 1925-26 passes the Lower House.

17. Mr. T. Matsudaira, new Ambassador to Washington, leaves Yokohama for his post.

20. Failure of Takata & Co., Tokyo, is announced.

26. The ratifications of the Russo-Japanese Treaty were exchanged at Peking.

Mar. 11. The Greater Osaka Exhibition is opened.

29. The joint committee of the Houses reaches an agreement upon the Universal Manhood Suffrage Bill.

27. The abolition of four army divisions is announced.

30. Viscount N. Makino and Dr. K. Ikki are appointed respectively Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and Minister of the Imperial Household. The 50th session of the Diet is closed.

April 1. The Department of Agr. and Com. divided into the Dep't. of Agr. and For. and Dep't. of Com. and Ind., and Viscount K. Takahashi appointed for the two portfolios.

4. Evacuation of Northern Saghalien is concluded. Viscount Takahashi resigns the combined posts as well as the Presidency of the Seiyukai Party.

10. Gen. Baron Tanaka accepts the Seiyukai Presidency.

17. Messrs. Okazaki and Noda, leaders of the Seiyukai, are appointed respectively Min. of Agr. and For. and Min. of Com. and Ind.

22. The Peace Preservation Law is promulgated.

24. Mr. Kopp, the new Ambassador of Soviet Russia, arrives at Tokyo.

May 5. The Universal Manhood Suffrage Law is promulgated.

9. Mr. T. Tanaka is appointed the first Japanese Ambassador to Soviet Russia.

10. The Silver Wedding of T.M. the Emperor and Empress is celebrated.

23. A severe earthquake occurs in Toyooka and Kinosaki in Kansai district.

24. Prince Chichibu leaves for England.

28. Mr. K. Inukai, Min. of Communications, announces his retirement from active politics.

30. Mr. K. Adachi of the Seiyukai succeeds Mr. Inukai as Min. of Communications.

June 12. Mr. Obata is appointed Ambassador to Turkey.

July 12. The Tokyo Broadcasting Station starts service.

17. A heavy rainfall in Seoul and vicinity, followed by floods, causing extensive damage to men and property.

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25. The Asahi's fliers leave Tokyo on a flight to Europe via Siberia.

30. The Kato Cabinet split on the tax readjustment measure and resigns en bloc.

Aug. 1. Viscount Kato is ordered by the Throne to form a new cabinet, and all the members except the Seiyukai ministers remain in office.

5. The Prince Regent starts on a tour in Saghalien.

16. The Prince Regent returns to the Capital.

23. The Asahi's planes arrive at their destination, Moscow.

30. Messrs. Hioki and Yoshizawa are appointed Delegates to the Customs Conference at Peking.

Sept. 15. Prince George of England arrives at Yokohama on the Flagship of the British Indo-China Squadron; is received as a guest of the Court.

17. Count Koyen Otani, Lord Abbot of Higashi Honganji sect, retires in connection with a financial trouble.

18. The Diet building is demolished by a fire.

25. Baron K. Matsui is appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Oct. 1. Baron N. Hozumi succeeds the late Baron Hamao as Pres. of the Privy Council.

15. Mr. Hioki, Delegate to the Customs Conference, leaves for Peking with his suite.

26. The Customs Conference is opened at Peking.

Nov. 9. The General Budget for 1926-27 is informally published.

Dec. 1. Mr. MacVeigh, the new U. S. Ambassador to Japan, arrives at Tokyo.

2. The result of the second census taken last October is published.

6. Mr. K. Yuasa is appointed Chief of Korean Adm. Affairs, in sucession to the late Mr. Shimooka.

6. The Crown Princess gives birth to a daughter.

11. The Prince and Princess Asaka return from Europe.

15. Troops are despatched to Manchuria from Korean and Kurume Divisions to replenish the Japanese Garrison in connection with the civil strife of China.

26. The opening ceremony of the 51st session of the Diet is held in its temporary building.

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OBITUARY

(Sept. 1st, 1924—Dec. 31st, 1925)

Sept. 8. Shigesaburo Oku, ex-President of the House of Representatives; aged 64.

Oct. 5. Keinen Imao, painter of native school, Mem. Imp. Academy of Art; aged 80.

13. Baron Kiyotake Shigeno, civilian aviator who took part in the European War; aged 48.

Nov. 6. Viscount T. Enomoto, Mem. House of Peers; aged 52.

Dec. 8. Zanka Togawa, authority on old Yedo, aged 70.

12. Lt.-Gen. Nobuzumi Aoki, formerly Adviser to the President of Chinese Republic; aged 66.

24. Tsune Nakamura, painter of Western school; aged 38.

31. Tessai Tomika, master of the "Southern" school of painting; aged 89.

1925.

Jan. 7. Tamotsu Murata, Mem. House of Peers, noted fishery authority; aged 84.

8. Masahisa Uyemura, pastor and veteran Christian worker; aged 69.

9. Jushiro Kiuchi, Mem. House of Peers, ex, Gov. of Kyoto Pref.; aged 61.

18. Koji Inouye, Pres. Teikoku Life Ins. Co.; aged 63.

22. Seishu Kubota, Pres. Oriental Colonization Co.; aged 55.

27. Gen. Kaku Nakamura, formerly Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung Leased Territory; aged 72.

30. Count So Heishun, Adviser of the Korean Central Council; aged 63.

Feb. 4. Tetteki Togi, pioneer actor of the New School; aged 56.

4. Sennosuke Yokota, leader of the Seiyukai, Minister of Justice in the Kato Cabinet; aged 56.

8. Katsumi Takahashi, D. Agr., discoverer of Vitamine A; aged 34.

18. Kazutomo Seki, leader of the Kenseikai, Par'tary Vice-Minister of War in the Kato Cabinet; aged 56.

Mar. 1. Kunizo Koike, Pres. of the Koike Bank; aged 60.

4. Shogo Iguchi, retired Gen.; aged 71.

24. Shigeyuki Nitahara, retired Gen.; aged 64.

25. Genkyo Oka, D.M., ex-Chief of Court Med. Bureau; aged 70.

25. Unkai Yonehara, master wood-carver; aged 58.

April 2. Shigejiro Ogawa, D.C.L. Dir. of the Saiseikai; aged 63.

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8. Chu Yegi, D.C.L., Lawyer; aged 68.

14. Count Tosuke Hirata, ex-Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; aged 77.

20. Madame Hisako Kuno, pianist, Prof. of Tokyo Academy of Music; aged 41.

May 6. Shiko Okamura, a veteran playwright; aged 57.

June 10. Keigetsu Omachi, veteran writer; aged 57.

16. Madame Kajiko Yajima, social worker and educationist; aged 93.

22. Biyo Mizukoshi, ex-Pres. Hokkaido Col. Bank; aged 57.

23. Henry Sato, English writer; aged 67.

Aug. 4. Yasunori Nikaido, Statistician; aged 61.

15. Nakasuke Saka, ex-Pref. Gov., Gen., Manager of Fujita Gumi Firm; aged 56.

Sept. 15. Toru Terao, D.C.L., pioneer scholar of International Law; aged 68.

18. Mitsuye Yui, ret. Gen., formerly Commander of Tsingtao Garrison; aged 66.

25. Baron Arata Hamao, Pres. of the Privy Council; aged 77.

29. Baron Terumaro Kato, D.M., Mem. House of Peers; aged 62.

Oct. 7. Gen Yamawaki, D.C.L., Mem. House of Peers; aged 77.

30. Hitoshi Doke, Ex-Dir. of Agricultural Bureau, Dep't. of Agr. and Com., Mem. House of Peers; aged 69.

Nov. 22. Chuji Shimooka, Chief of Admin. Affairs, Korean Gov't.-Gen.; aged 56.

23. Chuzaburo Ohama, M.P. for Yokohama, Pres. of Yokohama Fire and Marine Ins. Co.; aged 54.

25. Masujiro Honda, D.H.L., English writer; aged 60.

Dec. 23. Baron Keijiro Okano, D.C.L., Vice-Pres. of the Privy Council; aged 60.

27. Baron Goro Mori; Mem. House of Peers; aged 54.

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WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS

WITH ENGLISH AND FRENCH EQUIVALENTS

DISTANCE AND LENGTH

Ri = 36 *cho* = 2160 *ken*	= 2.44030 miles	= 3.92727 kilomètres
Ri = (marine)	= 1 knot	= 1.85318 kilomètres
Ken = 6 *shaku* = 60 *sun*	= 5.965163 ft.	= 1.81818 mètres
Shaku = 10 *sun* = 100 *bu*	= 0.994194 ft.	= 0.30303 mètres
Shaku (cloth measure)	1.25 *shaku*	
Tan (cloth measure)	= a roll of about 25 *shaku*	

LAND MEASURES

Square *ri* = 1296 *cho*	= 5.95505 sq. miles	= 15.42347 kilomètres carrés
Cho = 10 *tan* = 3000 *tsubo*	= 2.45064 acres	= 99.17355 ares
Tsubo or *bu*	= 3.95369 sq. yards	= 3.30579 centiares
Ko (Formosa) = 2934 *tsubo*		

QUANTITY, CAPACITY AND CUBIC MEASURES

Koku = 10 *to* = 100 *sho*	= { 4.96005 bushels; 47.95389 gallons (Liquid) U.S.A.; 5.11902 bushels (Dry) U.S.A. }	= 1.80391 hectolitres
Go (10th of a *sho*)		
Koku (capacity of vessels)	= 10th of a ton	
Koku (timber)	= about 1 cubic ft. × 10	
Koku (fish)	= 40 *kan* (in weight)	
Shakujime (timber)	= about 1 cubic ft. × 12	
Tana (fagot, etc.)	= about 3 × 6 × 6 ft.	

WEIGHTS

Kwan or *Kan* = 100 *monme*	= { 8.26733 lbs.(Avoir); 10.04711 lbs. (Troy) }	= 3.75000 kilogrammes
Kin = 160 *monme*	= { 1.32277 lbs.(Avoir); 1.60754 lbs. (Troy) }	= 0.60000 kilogrammes
Monme = 10 *fun*	= { 0.13228 oz. (Avoir); 0.12057 oz. (Troy) }	= 3.75000 grammes

MONEYS

Yen (¥) = 100 *sen* = 1000 *rin* = 2s 0d.581		= 2.583 francs
	= 0.4984 dollars(U.S.A.)	= 2.0924 marks(Ger.)

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CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY

POSITION, AREA, TERRITORY AND CLIMATE

Japan is situated in the east of the Continent of Asia and in the west of the Northern Pacific lying between 21°45′ and 50°56′ N. latitude and 119°18′ and 158°32′ E. longitude. The territory comprised within this limit consists of six large islands, i.e. Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Hokkaido, Taiwan (Formosa), Southern Karafuto (Saghalien below 50° lat.) and the Peninsula of Chosen (Korea), and about six hundred smaller islands. Of these islands Sado, Oki, Tsushima, Iki, Awaji and the four archipelagoes of Hoko (Pescadores), Chishima (Kuriles), Ogasawara (Bonin) and Ryukyu (Luchu) may deserve mention, all the rest being insignificant. Japan proper consists of the four large islands of Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, and Hokkaido, and is exclusive of Formosa and its adjoining islands, Saghalien and Korea.

After the China war (1894-1895) Japan acquired Formosa and the Pescadores, after the Russian war (1904-05) the southern half of Saghalien, and also obtained a free hand in Korea, which she has since annexed. The realm now covers 43,778.68 sq. ri distributed as follows as to area:—

	Area (sq. ri)	Percent. of Area	Coast line (ri)
Japan Proper	24,794.36	56.64	7,040.11
Honshu (with outlying is.) .	(14,571.12)	(33.28)	2,475.46
Shikoku (") .	(1,180.67)	(2.70)	675.81
Kyushu (") .	(2,617.54)	(5.98)	1,846.86
Hokkaido (") .	(5,033.87)	(11.61)	650.48
Kuriles (31 islands)	(1,011.49)	(2.31)	591.24
Luchu (55 islands)	(156.91)	(0.36)	315.06
The others	(172.76)	(0.39)	482.20
Saghalien	2,339.93	5.34	—
Korea	14,312.00	32.69	—
Formosa (and Pescadores, with outlying is.)	2,332.39	5.33	398.84
Total	43,778.68	100.00	—

Note.—All the outlying islands having coast line of over 1 ri and also smaller islands that are inhabited are included in the total area.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Mountains.—The land is mountainous and volcanic. The most conspicuous ranges are, in the west and south, two branches of the Kwen-lun system of China of which one, the Chugoku range, traverses Kyushu and finds its way into the middle part of Honshu, while the other coming from Shikoku also enters the middle Honshu. In the north there is the Saghalien system which forms the ridges in Hokkaido and northern Honshu. These ranges encounter at the middle of Honshu, thereby producing

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upheavals popularly known among mountaineers as the Japan Alps, and other prominent peaks such as Fuji, Norikuragatake, etc.

Many volcanoes occur in these ranges. The Aso and Nasu volcanic chains form part respectively of the branches of the Kwen-lun and the Saghalien system, while the Fuji volcanic range traverses the Seven Islands and Peninsula of Idzu and joins the two main systems at the middle of Honshu, which in this part rise in peaks of over 10,000 ft. in height. The Fuji range divides Honshu into two main sections, Southern Japan and Northern Japan.

The Nasu volcanic range and Chugoku range part Honshu into what are called the Omote (front) Nihon, or Pacific board and the Ura (back) Nihon, or Japan Sea board, these two presenting striking difference in climatic and other physical conditions as well as in civilization. The Kirishima volcanic range occurs in the Luchu and Osumi Islands and enters Kyushu while the Kuriles have also a volcanic chain which stretches to Hokkaido. Korea and Formosa have their own mountain ranges and volcanic chains. In the latter there are six peaks of above 10,000 ft.

The following are the principal mountain peaks measuring above 8,000 feet.

Japan Proper

Name	Feet	Name	Feet
Mt. Fuji	12,387	Norikuraga-take	9,109
Akaishi-yama	10,214	Hoyei-zan	8,918
Mt. Higashimata	10,212	Mt. Myoko	8,790
Ontake	10,128	Haku-san	8,681
Yariga-take (Shinano).	10,104	Kimpu-sen	8,549
Shirane-san (Kai).....	10,053	Tateyama	8,500
Mt. Ohrenge	10,000	Mt. Tadeshina	8,349
Hakuba-dake	9,920	Mt. Asama	8,230
Komaga-take	9,786	Mt. Nantai	8,195
Senjoga-take	9,768	Kobushi-dake	8,111
Yariga-take (Etchu) ..	9,500		

Formosa

Niitaka (Mt. Morrison)	13,020	Setsu-zan (Mt. Sylvia)	11,289
Kwan-san	12,081	Guntai-san	10,760
Zen-san	11,707	Nakodai-san	9,900
Tandai-san	11,628		

Korea

Peku-tu-san 8,900

Rivers.—Due to the insular position and complicated topography, rivers are comparatively short and of rapid current. They are not navigable for large sea-going vessels, but owing to frequent rainfalls they sufficiently serve the purpose of irrigation and hydraulic power.

Principal rivers are given below with their length, drainage area, etc.

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Flowing into	Name	Length "ri"	Drainage basin sq. "ri"	Navigable length "ri"
Sea of Japan	Agano (Honshu)	43	541	89
	Go-no "	51	247	51
	Ishikari (Hokkaido)..	93	—	—
	Mogami (Honshu) ...	35	480	88
	Omono " ...	38	271	58
	Rakuto (Korea)	134	1,547	88
	Shinano (Honshu) ..	94	795	141
	Teshio (Hokkaido) ..	79	—	—
	Tumen (Korea)	133	682	22
	Yoshino (Honshu) ..	35	266	51
Pacific Ocean	Abukuma (Honshu)..	50	355	33
	Arakawa " ..	45	203	63
	Kiso " ..	59	590	114
	Kitakami " ..	62	695	92
	Nakagawa " ..	32	212	28
	Tenryu " ..	55	317	72
	Tokachi (Hokkaido)..	50	—	—
	Tone (Honshu).....	82	1,022	170
	Yoshino (Shikoku) ..	60	240	60
Inland Sea	Yodo (Honshu)	20	545	90
Okhotsk Sea	Tokoro (Hokkaido) ..	37	—	—
East China Sea	Chikugo (Kyushu) ..	36	185	48
	Dakusui (Formosa)..	39	—	—
Yellow Sea	Daido (Korea)	112	1,081	66
	Kan "	131	1,704	84
	Yalu "	201	2,058	178

* Including tributaries.

Lakes and Ponds.—There are many of these inland water basins, adding much to the scenic beauty of the country, though most of them are small in size. They are generally of volcanic or seismic origin, or have been formed by gradation. Among lakes of over ¼ sq. ri in size and lying at high altitude may be mentioned Suganuma (1,755 metres above sea level) and Lake Chuzenji (1,616 m. above. s. 1.). As regards depth, Lake Shikotsu (247 fathoms), Lake Tazawa (223 f.) and Lake Towada (205 f.) head the list.

The circumference of the principal ones is as below.—

	ri-cho		ri-cho
Biwa-ko	59 32	Inawashiro-ko	16 19
Furen-ko	16 30	Kasumiga-ura	34 18
Hachiro-gata	20 —	Saroma-ko	27 7
Hamana-ko	23 15	Tomnai-ko	20 —
Imba-numa	18 12	Towada-ko	16 —

Chuzenji in Nikko (6-2), Ashi-no-ko in Hakone (5-4), Suwa-ko in Shinano (4-32) are noted mountain lakes.

Plains.—As might be expected from the hilly nature of her topography Japan cannot boast of large plains, and indeed land inclined 10° and below does not exceed a quarter of the whole area. But small alluvial plains are not scarce, the valleys of larger rivers being especially fertile. Of these the Kwanto plain, watered by two large rivers, Tone and Arakawa, is most important and contains Tokyo, Yokohama and many other towns and cities, supporting altogether over 10 millions of souls. The Nobi

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plain consists of the valleys of Kiso and other rivers and feeds over 2½ million people, clustered in Nagoya and other towns and cities. Other plains in Honshu are: the Kinai plain with Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, etc. in it, containing 4½ million people, and traversed by the Yodo and other rivers; the Echigo plain traversed by Shinano and Agano rivers; the Sendai plain watered by the Kitakami and the Abukuma. Hokkaido has Ishikari and six other large plains. The Tsukushi plain in Kyushu contains coal fields, where 60 percent of the coal produced in Japan is mined. In Korea the valleys of the Kan-go are reputed to be among the most developed in the Peninsula.

Adjacent Seas.—The East China Sea is shallow except for the portion near Formosa and the Luchu, but the Sea of Japan is deeper, the maximum being 1,880 fathoms. Great depressions are found in the Pacific waters not far from the land. Among them may be mentioned the Tuscarora deep which extends for 400 miles along the Kuriles and has a maximum depth of 4,655 fathoms; and the Luchu deep, where 4,041 fathoms has been sounded.

Ocean Currents.—Warm and cold currents encounter in Japanese seas, which has a favorable effect upon the fishing and marine product industries of the country. The great warm current in the North Pacific, the Black (or Japan) Current, runs along the southeastern shores of Formosa and Japan proper to about 35°6' N. latitude where it bifurcates and takes a northeasterly course. The Tsushima Current which branches from the above near the Luchu Is. passes through the Strait of Tsushima and washes the Japan Sea board of Honshu, finally reaching Saghalien. The cold currents in the Japan Sea are the Liman Current which, after touching the Continental shores, streams along the northeastern coast of Korea; and the Okhotsk Current in the Okhotsk Sea. The Oyashio, or Chishima Current, is also cold and washes the Pacific side of the Kuriles, Hokkaido, and Northeastern Honshu. It meets one of the branches of the Black Current off the Ojika Peninsula, where there is a bank that furnishes a good fishing ground.

Though visited by cold streams the Japanese seas are ice-free, save in the extreme north of the Korean waters where ice-breakers are necessary in winter. Part of the Northern Pacific north of Cape Erimo, is also visited by floating ice and ice fields which are a menace to navigation from January to April.

Tides.—Tides register a very high range on the Yellow Sea and East China Sea coasts, reaching as much as 34-5 ft. at Chemulpo, Korea. In Japan proper the highest range is 18 ft. at the port of Miike, Kyushu. The difference is 6-13 ft. in the Inland Sea, 6-9 ft. on the Pacific coast and 4-5 ft. on the Okhotsk. The Sea of Japan is one of the waters with the smallest tidal range in the world, being scarcely more than 2 ft. except at the Tsushima Strait. At Naruto, one of the narrow straits by which the Inland Sea communicates with the Pacific, the tidal streams form eddies and whirlpools which present a unique sight.

Harbors and Bays.—The Pacific coast is far more diversified in outline than the Japan Sea coast. The coast line of the former measures in aggregate 4,225 ri against 1,155 ri of the latter. In Honshu alone the outer coast measures 1,311 ri and the other only 651 ri. The eastern coast of Northern Japan, i.e., from

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one continuous large inlet, the Bay of Sendai and the Bay of Matsushima embraced by the Ojika Peninsula, but for about 60 ri north of Sendai it is rich in smaller indentations and forms a Ria coast. The southern coast of Honshu extending from near Tokyo Bay to Cape Satta in Kyushu, abounds in large indentations and furnishes several excellent anchorages. These inlets are Tokyo Bay, Gulf of Sagami, Bay of Atsumi, Bay of Ise, Strait of Kii, Gulf of Tosa.

The Inland Sea may practically be regarded as one large inland basin, being connected with the outer sea by four very narrow straits, i.e., Shimonoseki, Hayatomo, Yura and Naruto. It is dotted with small islets and renowned for its charming scenery.

The China Sea coast of Kyushu is much indented, and over the sea are scattered the islands of Goto, Hirato, Amakusa and Koshiki. In the northwest the Nishisonogi, Nomo and Shimabara peninsulas divide the coast into the four bays of Omura, Nagasaki, Sasebo and Milke. The bay of Kagoshima also may be mentioned, for it contains the volcanic island of Sakurajima on which there was an eruption years ago.

The western part of the Japan Sea coast is much zigzagged and between Korea and Kyushu there exists a narrow strait rather shallow in depth. This strait is further divided into three, i.e., Iki, East Tsushima and West Tsushima channels, by the two islands of Iki and Tsushima which lie in it. The West Tsushima channel is only 4,700 metres wide.

The monotonous nature of the Japan Sea coast of Honshu is somewhat diversified by the presence, here and there, of lagoons formed by the action of waves and wind. Nakanoumi Lagoon is one of such depressions. The only noteworthy indentation along the whole coast is that forming the Gulf of Wakasa on which are situated the secondary naval port of Maizuru, and the harbors of Miyazu, Tsuruga, etc. One interesting geographical feature is that owing to the presence of the gulf the most constricted neck of Honshu is formed.

Between Gulf Wakasa and Tsugaru Promontory the curves formed by Noto and Oga Peninsulas are worthy of mention, whatever other inlets there may be being insignificant and at best forming river ports of no great value. The Oga Peninsula Cape Shiriya to Cape Inubo not far from Tokyo Bay, has only encloses the Hachiro-gata, a lagoon with beautiful scenery. The Gulf of Mutsu, in which lie Aomori and Ominato, a secondary naval port, opens to the Tsugaru Strait but the mouth is narrowed by the Shimokita Peninsula. The Tsugaru Strait separates Hokkaido from Honshu with a width of only 20,090 metres and a maximum depth of 111 fathoms. It is well known as Blackeston's line.

The coast of Hokkaido and of Formosa is not much better off for anchorages. The former is characterised by the presence of sand dunes formed by strong wind and sediment brought down by rivers. The Volcanic Bay and Oshima Peninsula, Nemuro Bay and Ishikari Bay only deserve mention. The coast of Formosa presents a sharp contrast in the eastern and western shores, the former ending abruptly in deep water and the latter terminating in shelving bottom with shoals. The three larger islands of the Pescadores group enclose between themselves an important anchorage. The Japan Sea coast of Korea is very monotonous, while the Yellow Sea board is full of indentations.

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of which West Korea and Gunsan Bays are the largest, containing Ryugampo, Chemulpo, Gunsan, Moppo and other harbors. This part also abounds in islets. The south coast of the Peninsula is not marked by large zigzags but has excellent anchorages, such as Masan and Fusan.

Harbors Open to Foreign Steamers

Yokohama	(Honshu)	Wakamatsu	(Kyushu)	Anping	(Formosa)
Kobe	"	Moji	"	Goto	"
Niigata	"	Hakata	"	Rokko	"
Osaka	"	Karatsu	"	Toseki	"
Yokkaichi	"	Kuchinotsu	"	Kokoko	"
Shimonoseki	"	Misumi	"	Mekong	"
Taketoyo	"	Suminoye	"	Fusan	(Korea)
Shimizu	"	Kagoshima	"	Moppo	"
Tsuruga	"	Sasuna	(Tsushima)	Gunsan	"
Nanao	"	Shishimi	"	Chemulpo	"
Ebisu	"	Izugahara	"	Yuki	"
Fushiki	"	Nawa	(Luchu)	Chinnampo	"
Sakai	"	Hakodate	(Hokkaido)	New Wiju	"
Hamada	"	Otaru	"	Ryugampo	"
Miyazu	"	Kushiro	"	Gensan	"
Itozaki	"	Mureran	"	Joshin	"
Aomori	"	Nemuro	"	Seishin	"
Nagoya	"	Keelung	(Formosa)	Masampo	"
Tokuyama	"	Tamsui	"	Chinhai	"
Imabari	(Shikoku)	Takow	"	Otomari	(Karafuto)
Nagasaki	(Kyushu)	Kyuko	"	Maoka	"
Miike	"	Koro	"		

CLIMATE

Atmospheric Pressure and Wind.—The climate of Japan is chiefly governed by the prevalence of monsoons, that is the prevailing winds that periodically change their directions about every half year. During the warm seasons what is called the summer monsoon prevails, its direction being generally south to southeasterly, while the winter monsoon that prevails during the cold seasons is north to northeasterly in direction. From the latter part of September to March a large area of high barometric pressure covers the whole of Eastern Siberia, its centre being the districts surrounding Lake Baikal. At the same time an area of low pressure appears over the northern Pacific, extending to the south of the Aleutian Islands. This results in the prevalence of anti-cyclonic wind over the whole of the Far East, its direction being west to northwest in Hokkaido, northwest in Japan proper, north in the Luchu Islands and northeasterly in Formosa. One of the characteristics of the winter monsoon is its marked constancy in strength. It continues to blow for many days together, being broken only by occasional visitation of the atmospheric disturbances called "cyclonic storm." From the latter part of April to the last decade of August what is known as the grand Pacific high pressure occupies the central part of the north Pacific Ocean, its western margin reaching as far as the eastern coast of Japan. Then in the Tibetan plateau there develops a great low area, with a secondary low area also developing over the Mongolian

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desert. Thus a system of cyclonic circulations of air is established all over the Far Eastern coast, and the air current from the Pacific flows in into the Continent past Japan and her neighbouring seas. This summer monsoon, however, is generally variable in strength and its duration is short.

We give below the mean monthly barometric reading at a few stations as reduced to the sea-level and given in mm. and a table showing the direction of prevailing winds at principal localities:—

Table I.—Atmospheric Pressure (in mm.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Taihoku	70.0+ 66.0	65.6	63.3	60.6	57.8	55.2	54.4	53.8	57.0	61.3	64.1	65.6	60.3
Fukuoka	66.6	65.6	64.4	61.9	58.1	56.2	56.2	56.3	59.1	63.2	65.8	66.8	61.8
Kagoshima	66.9	64.9	63.7	62.1	59.0	56.6	56.7	56.3	58.3	62.1	65.1	66.1	61.4
Hiroshima	66.9	65.3	64.4	62.0	59.2	56.5	56.6	56.6	59.2	63.1	65.6	66.0	61.7
Osaka	65.1	64.4	63.9	62.0	59.3	56.7	56.9	56.9	59.3	62.8	65.1	65.1	61.5
Nagoya	64.2	63.5	63.3	61.9	59.2	56.9	57.0	57.2	59.5	62.5	64.5	64.4	61.2
Kanazawa	64.5	64.2	63.9	62.0	59.3	56.6	56.8	57.0	59.6	63.0	64.8	64.3	61.3
Tokyo	62.4	62.1	62.5	61.6	59.2	56.9	57.2	57.6	59.9	62.7	63.7	62.5	60.7
Niigata	63.5	63.3	63.5	62.1	59.3	56.8	56.9	57.2	59.8	63.1	64.4	63.3	61.1
Ishinomaki	62.1	62.0	62.6	61.8	59.2	57.1	57.2	57.7	60.2	62.8	63.6	62.2	60.7
Hakodate	61.2	61.3	61.6	61.0	58.7	56.7	56.9	57.7	60.0	62.5	62.6	60.8	60.1
Nemuro	59.1	59.8	60.4	60.1	58.7	57.7	57.7	58.5	60.7	61.8	60.8	58.5	59.5
Bonin	63.3	62.4	62.8	62.0	59.7	59.6	58.8	58.5	58.7	60.3	62.2	62.9	60.8

Table II.—Directions of Prevailing Wind

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Taihoku	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Fukuoka	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE
Kagoshima	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NE	NW	NW	NW	NW
Hiroshima	N	NNE	NNE	NNE	S	SW	SW	NNE	NNE	NNE	NNE	NNE	NNE
Osaka	W	N	N	NE	NE	NE	WSW	NE	NE	NE	NE	W	NE
Nagoya	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	S	S	S	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
Kanazawa	SE	SE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	SE	E
Tokyo	NW	NNW	NNW	NNW	S	S	S	S	NNW	NNW	NNW	NW	NNW
Niigata	NW	S	W	W	W	SE	N	SE	SE	SE	S	NW	S
Ishinomaki	NW	NW	NW	NW	S	S	S	S	N	N	N	NW	NW
Hakodate	W	W	W	W	SE	SE	SE	ESE	E	N	W	W	W
Nemuro	W	NW	NW	SSW	SSW	S	S	SSW	SSW	SSW	NW	W	SSW
Bonin	N	N	N	S	SSW	S	SE	S	E	E	N	N	N

Cyclones and Typhoons:—In speaking of winds in Japan and her neighborhood, it is necessary to mention the violent rotatory storms called cyclones and typhoons. The former are also known by the name of Continental cyclones, and belong to the same category as the European rotatory storms. A cyclone is caused by the intruding polar front of general circulation in the higher latitude. These continental cyclones are most frequent in winter and are very rare in summer. The typhoon is of tropical origin as hurricanes observed in the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic and the cyclones visiting the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea. It is most frequent from July to October, the severest occurring usually in August and September. In winter this kind of atmospheric disturbance is rarely met with. Below is given the frequency of both kinds of rotatory storms, the statistics being quoted from Father Froc's well known memoir, "L'Atmosphere en Extreme Orient":—

Table III.—Frequency of Cyclones and Typhoons (1893-1918)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Cyclone	101	114	157	165	150	123	66	37	50	87	97	114
Typhoon	30	17	18	14	33	34	10	13	100	96	52	43

Air Temperature.—In winter the cold is intense in Japan proper for its latitude, owing to the cold air currents brought over from the Asiatic Continent by the winter monsoon, while being much milder than in the districts of the same latitude in

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Table VII.—Amount of Precipitation (in mm.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Taihoku	83.8	127.8	172.1	141.6	236.2	281.1	213.2	262.6	258.7	131.9	74.3	78.2	2061.6
Fukuoka	69.3	82.8	116.4	131.8	122.9	256.7	257.5	120.5	186.8	109.6	74.0	78.8	1615.9
Kagoshima	87.8	118.3	169.9	224.5	214.7	414.8	2[illegible].9	181.8	228.2	136.2	75.0	81.3	2225.4
Hiroshima	58.9	64.9	112.2	171.8	170.1	252.6	222.9	105.4	186.0	112.8	67.6	52.3	1583.5
Osaka	49.3	60.1	105.0	142.1	129.0	201.4	155.0	107.6	181.6	130.5	75.6	48.1	1385.1
Nagoya	59.6	70.5	120.7	165.3	162.9	224.0	191.2	177.2	246.0	134.1	87.2	55.8	1724.5
Kanazawa	277.0	187.8	167.9	103.4	114.6	185.8	209.8	164.6	241.9	204.2	268.7	352.6	2596.2
Tokyo	58.6	73.7	111.5	131.7	150.4	146.6	141.6	140.5	228.2	182.4	101.5	53.3	1572.9
Niigata	191.8	127.8	119.1	101.4	91.9	128.5	159.6	120.7	192.9	170.1	196.0	231.0	1813.6
Ishinomaki	43.3	54.0	75.5	91.1	111.6	117.6	131.2	121.2	164.1	127.8	62.7	41.9	1142.4
Hakodate	62.6	58.5	66.2	69.2	83.6	94.8	136.7	128.4	196.8	120.0	102.8	75.9	1162.4
Nemuro	35.7	27.1	56.0	75.5	96.3	95.1	98.1	109.6	147.3	98.8	82.4	58.0	977.2
Bonin	112.2	85.6	104.8	117.9	216.3	114.2	101.0	188.5	137.6	128.0	141.4	126.2	1588.7

Table VIII.—Number of Days with Precipitation

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Taihoku	16.3	16.7	17.3	14.8	16.1	15.2	13.4	15.2	14.4	15.0	16.1	16.4	186.9
Fukuoka	16.7	15.7	15.7	14.0	11.9	13.4	14.1	11.2	13.4	11.4	12.0	16.0	167.6
Kagoshima	13.9	13.1	16.1	14.9	14.3	18.7	16.6	14.0	14.8	11.5	10.1	12.8	170.9
Hiroshima	11.4	10.0	13.2	13.2	11.5	14.0	12.7	9.8	13.6	9.3	9.1	9.1	136.9
Osaka	8.9	9.6	13.1	13.4	12.5	14.8	12.6	10.1	14.3	10.8	9.8	9.2	139.1
Nagoya	9.6	8.9	12.7	12.7	12.4	15.1	14.8	12.2	15.8	11.8	10.2	9.4	135.5
Kanazawa	26.7	22.9	21.0	15.5	14.1	15.3	15.3	12.0	16.8	17.5	20.8	25.8	223.4
Tokyo	7.1	8.2	13.4	14.2	14.0	15.7	14.8	12.6	16.7	14.4	10.0	6.6	147.9
Niigata	27.7	22.9	21.4	15.2	13.9	13.3	14.6	11.4	17.0	19.0	21.9	27.1	226.4
Ishinomaki	19.4	16.3	12.2	12.1	12.6	13.9	15.6	13.8	15.5	14.0	11.5	10.9	152.9
Hakodate	21.0	17.7	17.9	11.8	12.9	12.9	13.9	12.7	16.1	15.2	18.8	21.6	192.7
Nemuro	11.7	9.7	12.1	12.1	13.0	14.5	14.8	14.6	15.3	13.4	12.9	12.7	156.7
Bonin	17.1	15.6	16.0	14.5	18.3	11.2	14.0	17.2	16.9	18.4	17.3	17.1	193.6

Frost.—The invasion of cold wind from the Asiatic continent often causes killing frost, which frequently inflicts heavy damage on young mulberry leaves, and hence to spring sericulture. The following is the record in various sericultural centres.—

	Average time	As occurred last
Nagoya	Apr. 12	May 13, 1902
Gifu	" 22	" 19, 1893
Matsumoto	May 16	" 25, 1907, 1911, 1912, 1917.
Nagano	" 6	" 30, 1891
Maebashi	Apr. 19	" 13, 1902
Kumagai	" 16	" 16, 1917
Fukushima	May 5	" 25, 1895, 1912.

Humidity.—From her geographical position the climate of Japan is very moist, and this fact is responsible for the southerly wind in summer that travels with the Black Current and the northerly wind which blows with the Tsushima Current.

Average Humidity (Per Cent)

Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	Jul.	Oct.	year	min.	Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	Jul.	Oct.	year	min.
Taihoku	83	83	78	81	82	29	Fukushima	74	67	80	82	76	12
Kumamoto	78	77	82	79	79	18	Kanazawa	80	74	82	79	78	19
Kure	71	72	79	74	74	22	Niigata	73	76	83	79	80	20
Osaka	72	72	77	76	74	16	Hakodate	77	72	86	74	77	19
Nagoya	75	72	78	78	75	21	Sapporo	80	72	84	79	79	8
Tokyo	64	73	83	80	74	8	Fusan	59	66	82	64	65	5
Matsumoto	79	79	80	83	77	17	Seoul	68	67	80	73	71	17

For reasons already given, Japan is one of the rainiest regions in the world, the average record of rainfalls ranging from 700 m.m. in Saghalien and Northwestern Korea and 3,312 m.m. in Hachijo Island off Izu Peninsula. In Southern and Northern Formosa, Luchu Is., and on the southeastern and Japan Sea coasts of Japan proper, it is generally above 2,000 m.m. In the middle part of the Inland Sea coast, the inland basins in Shinano

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Precipitation.— During the cold season the northwesterly monsoon that comes from the Continent blows across the Japan Sea, where it takes up considerable quantities of moisture. This inflowing air current strikes our coast and is forced to ascend the slope of the central mountain ranges running almost parallel to the coast. Due to the adiabatic cooling of this ascending moist air a considerable quantity of precipitation, especially in the form of snow, falls as long as the wind continues blowing. In consequence, during winter deep snow covers the ground in the districts facing the Japan Sea, i.e. from northern Kyushu to Hokkaido, especially the region extending from Kanazawa to Otaru. In the prefecture of Niigata, especially in the upper valley of River Shinano, 10 to 20 feet of snow is the rule. In 1893 it measured 25 feet in Aoyagi village, Nakakubiki-gun, in that prefecture. The snowfall is also heavy in Hokkaido. Once a depth of 13 feet was recorded in Ebishima village, Ishikari province. In those snowy districts the drifts reach the eaves, so that the inhabitants make tunnels through them, or more generally live in the upper story rooms, the street traffic being carried on the beaten track over the snow. As a drift frequently piles up to several feet in a single night, it baffles the operation of the Russel plough and railway trains are often held up for hours. On the Pacific board, which is separated from the Japan Sea coast by the central mountain ranges, the northwesterly monsoon blowing as a descending current the weather is mostly fair with the sky so clear and serene that not a speck of cloud dots it. Thus the winter weather along the Pacific and that along the Japan Sea boards with high ridges in between, are characterized by almost contrary phenomena. Only in the Northeastern districts where the central ranges are not so high the loaded current from the Japan Sea is borne over to the Pacific coast, so that the region extending from Aomori to Sendai and Koriyama is mostly covered with snow all through the winter, though the district south of these latter cities is free from the precipitation.

"Bai-u" or "Plum-rain."—During the warm season the situation is quite different. Besides, the general rainfall caused by the occasional visitation of cyclones and typhoons a long spell of wet weather prevails from the second decade of June to the first decade of July. This rainy season is commonly known as "Bai-u" or "Plum-rain", as it occurs when the plums are getting ripe. This "Plum-rain" season begins earlier in the lower latitude and progresses to the higher latitude. Thus the Luchu Islands have the rainy season in May, while in North Korea and Manchuria it is in July. The characteristic of the "Bai-u" lies not so much in the heaviness of rainfall as in the long spell of drizzling. Heavy precipitation in a short space of time mostly occurs with the visitation of typhoons in August and September, when torrential downpour of rain often causes the rivers to swell and overflow their banks. It is in these months that inundations and landslides frequently paralyse the railway service. In short, heavy precipitation takes place twice, i.e. in winter and summer on the Japan Sea coast, and once, i.e. in summer on the Pacific coast.

In the following tables are given the average monthly rainfall in m.m. and the number of rainy days:—

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	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
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Kagoshima	87.8	88.3	160.9	224.5	214.7	413.8	2[illegible]	184.8	228.2	156.2	45.0	81.3	2225.4
Hiroshima	54.9	64.9	112.2	171.8	170.1	252.6	222.9	105.4	186.0	112.8	67.6	52.3	1453.5
Osaka	49.3	60.1	105.0	142.1	129.0	201.4	155.0	107.6	181.6	130.5	75.6	48.1	1385.1
Nagoya	59.6	70.5	125.7	165.3	162.9	229.0	191.2	177.2	246.0	154.1	87.2	55.8	1724.5
Kanazawa	277.0	187.8	167.9	163.4	144.6	183.8	209.8	164.6	241.9	204.2	268.7	352.6	2566.2
Tokyo	56.6	73.7	111.5	131.7	155.4	165.6	141.6	109.5	228.2	192.4	101.5	53.3	1572.9
Niigata	191.6	127.8	110.1	101.4	91.9	128.5	159.6	120.7	192.9	159.1	196.0	231.0	1813.6
Ishinomaki	33.3	54.0	75.5	91.1	111.6	117.6	131.2	121.2	164.1	127.8	62.7	41.9	1142.4
Hakodate	62.6	58.5	66.2	69.2	83.6	94.8	113.7	128.4	166.8	129.0	102.8	75.9	1162.4
Nemuro	35.7	27.1	56.0	75.5	96.3	95.1	98.1	106.6	117.3	98.8	82.4	58.0	977.2
Bonin	112.2	85.6	109.8	117.9	216.3	114.2	101.0	188.5	137.6	128.0	141.4	136.2	1588.7

Table VIII.—Number of Days with Precipitation

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Taihoku	16.3	16.7	17.3	14.8	16.1	15.2	13.4	15.2	14.4	15.0	16.1	16.4	186.9
Fukuoka	16.7	14.7	15.7	14.0	11.9	15.4	14.1	11.2	14.4	11.4	12.0	16.0	167.6
Kagoshima	15.9	13.1	16.1	14.9	14.3	18.7	16.6	14.0	14.8	11.5	10.1	12.8	170.9
Hiroshima	11.4	10.0	13.2	13.2	11.5	13.0	12.7	9.8	13.6	9.3	9.1	9.1	136.9
Osaka	8.9	9.6	13.1	13.4	12.5	14.8	12.6	10.1	14.3	10.8	9.8	9.2	139.1
Nagoya	9.6	8.9	12.7	12.7	12.4	15.1	14.8	12.2	15.8	11.8	10.2	9.4	145.5
Kanazawa	26.7	22.6	21.0	15.5	14.1	15.3	15.3	12.0	16.8	17.5	20.8	25.8	223.4
Tokyo	7.4	8.2	13.4	14.2	14.0	15.7	14.8	12.6	16.7	14.4	10.0	6.6	147.9
Niigata	27.7	22.9	21.4	15.2	13.9	14.3	14.6	11.4	17.0	19.0	21.9	27.1	226.4
Ishinomaki	10.4	10.3	12.2	12.1	12.6	13.9	15.6	13.8	15.5	14.0	11.5	10.9	152.9
Hakodate	21.0	17.7	17.9	11.8	12.9	12.9	13.9	12.7	16.4	15.2	18.8	21.6	192.7
Nemuro	11.7	9.7	12.1	12.1	13.0	14.5	14.8	14.6	15.3	13.4	12.9	12.7	156.7
Bonin	17.1	15.6	16.0	14.5	18.3	11.2	14.0	17.2	16.9	18.4	17.3	17.1	193.6

Frost.—The invasion of cold wind from the Asiatic continent often causes killing frost, which frequently inflicts heavy damage on young mulberry leaves, and hence to spring sericulture. The following is the record in various sericultural centres.—

	Average time	As occurred last
Nagoya	Apr. 12	May 13, 1902
Gifu	" 22	" 19, 1893
Matsumoto	May 16	" 25, 1907, 1911, 1912, 1917.
Nagano	" 6	" 30, 1891
Maebashi	Apr. 19	" 13, 1902
Kumagai	" 16	" 16, 1917
Fukushima	May 5	" 25, 1895, 1912.

Humidity.—From her geographical position the climate of Japan is very moist, and this fact is responsible for the southerly wind in summer that travels with the Black Current and the northerly wind which blows with the Tsushima Current.

Average Humidity (Per Cent)

Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	Jul.	Oct.	year	min.	Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	Jul.	Oct.	year	min.
Taihoku	83	83	78	81	82	29	Fukushima	74	67	80	82	76	12
Kumamoto	78	77	82	79	79	18	Kanazawa	80	74	82	79	78	19
Kure	71	72	79	74	74	22	Niigata	3	76	83	79	80	20
Osaka	72	72	77	76	74	16	Hakodate	77	72	86	74	77	29
Nagoya	75	72	78	78	75	21	Sapporo	80	72	84	79	79	8
Tokyo	64	73	83	80	74	8	Fusan	50	66	82	64	65	5
Matsumoto	79	70	80	83	77	17	Seoul	68	67	80	73	71	17

For reasons already given, Japan is one of the rainiest regions in the world, the average record of rainfalls ranging from 700 m.m. in Saghalien and Northwestern Korea and 3,312 m.m. in Hachijo Island off Izu Peninsula. In Southern and Northern Formosa, Luchu Is., and on the southeastern and Japan Sea coasts of Japan proper, it is generally above 2,000 m.m. In the middle part of the Inland Sea coast, the inland basins in Shinano

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and other prefectures the gauge registers below 1,200 m.m. The Pacific coast of Northern Japan has generally little rain.

Average Precipitation (m.m.)

Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Yearly total	Max. per day
Taihoku	88	135	228	133	2,072	287
Kumamoto	65	163	273	113	1,789	187
Kure	59	150	199	111	1,457	163
Osaka	49	142	146	132	1.370	175
Nagoya	58	167	190	154	1.721	240
Tokyo	56	131	140	191	1,561	194
Matsumoto	46	89	132	124	1,162	156
Fukushima	52	85	150	166	2,028	165
Kanazawa	277	166	205	201	2,548	156
Hakodate	63	69	131	121	1,157	147
Niigata	192	107	160	155	1,811	133
Sapporo	82	55	88	106	1,012	124
Fusan	53	162	275	72	1,419	251
Seoul	34	85	326	39	1,263	355

As a natural consequence of the heavy precipitation of rain or snow, the number of sunny days is comparatively small. Rain or snow claims 150 days on an average, the remaining 215 days being fair. Thus Japan may approximately be said to have, in a year, 4 sunny days for every 3 days of rain or snow. The Pescadores (94.5 days) and Kamo (245.3 days) are the two extremes. In Korea and Western Formosa wet days do not exceed 120 while in Japan proper they seldom fall below the figures. The Japan Sea board of Honshu and Luchu, Bonin and Kurile Islands have more than 200 wet days. In the first-named region gloomy weather prevails in winter months (Nov. to Feb.) over 23 days of the month being rainy or snowy.

Average No. of Wet Days

Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Yearly total
Taihoku	16.0	14.9	14.5	15.1	188.9
Kumamoto	12.4	13.8	15.8	10.4	155.3
Kure	8.5	12.3	11.6	9.0	125.4
Osaka	8.9	13.5	12.3	10.7	139.2
Nagoya	9.4	12.9	14.6	11.7	145.3
Tokyo	7.3	14.2	14.6	14.3	147.2
Matsumoto	11.6	12.1	15.6	12.5	148.1
Fukushima	14.3	11.8	16.8	13.3	167.6
Kanazawa	26.8	15.5	15.3	17.6	224.1
Niigata	27.7	15.3	14.2	19.1	226.9
Hakodate	20.7	11.9	13.5	15.1	192.1
Sapporo	20.1	12.5	12.7	16.8	192.7
Fusan	6.3	10.0	13.9	7.5	106.7
Seoul	7.6	9.7	14.9	7.2	113.2

Japan has two wettest seasons, one from the middle of June to the beginning of July, and the other from the beginning of September to the beginning of October. The former called "bai-u" or "tsuyu" is especially marked on the Pacific coast or Southern Japan, due to the appearance of low pressure areas in the Yangtze valley of China which travel north-eastward. It occasions a long spell of drizzling rain. The latter is caused by the low atmospheric pressure that originates from the South Sea and is characterised by heavy precipitation.

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FAUNA AND FLORA

Japan is very rich in fauna and flora, owing to the fact that (1) the land is very much elongated from north to south, (2) has highly indented coasts and (3) owing to the existence of several high mountains. Species found in the northern parts of Japan (i.e. Saghalien, Kurile Islands, Hokkaido) and Korea have much in common with those of Manchuria, Siberia and Europe, while the southern parts (Formosa, Luchu Islands and Bonin Island) compare with south China, Oceania and India.

FAUNA

Number of species found in Japan and those peculiar to or specially conspicuous in the country are as follows:—

Mammals .. .. 80 species.

Peculiar to Japan .. .. 30 species.

Ex. Japanese ape (Macacus speciosus); Chichibu bat (Synotus darjirlingensis); mountain mole (Urotrichus talpoides); Japanese weasel (Putorius itatsi); Ezo weasel (P. erminea); Japanese fox (Canis japonicus); Japanese deer (Cervus sika); Japanese horse (Lepus brachyrus); flying-squirrel (Pteromys momonga); Japanese bear (Ursus japonicus), Korean tiger (Felis tigris); sea-otter (Enhydra lutris); fur-seal (Otaria ursina); wild boar (Sus leucommystax); Formosan ant-eater (Manis pentadactyla).

Birds number over 400 species, of which three-fourths are palearctic region species, and one-fourth are either Ethiopian region types or forms peculiar to Japan.

Ex. Japanese owl (Ninox japonica, Scops japonicus); Tsushima wood-pecker (Thripopax richardsi); red wood-pecker (Dendrocopus japonicus); blue wood-pecker (Gecinus awokera); Japanese lark (Alauda japonica); Japanese robin (Erithacus akahige); black-back wagtail (Motacilla japonica); Japanese crane (Grus japonensis); Japanese bush-warbler (Cettia cantans); Japanese swan (Cygnus bewicki); albatross (Diomedea brachyura).

Reptiles .. .. 34 species.

Ex. Japanese snapping-turtle (Trionyx japonicus), stone tortoise (Emys japonica); blue-sea-turtle (Chelonia viridis); Japanese gecko (Gecko japonicus); Ryukyu three-parts-tail snake (Trimeresurus rinkinanus).

Amphibians .. .. 22 species.

Ex. Japanese bull-frog (Bufo japonicus); Japanese tree-frog (Hyla japonica); Japanese frog (Rana japonica); giant salamander (Megalobatrachus maximus); Hakone salamander (Onychodactylus japonicus).

Fishes .. .. 1,230 species

Ex. Japanese perch-sea-wolf (Percalabrax japonicus); Pelor japonicus; Monocentris japonicus; Acipencer mikadei; Petromyzon fluviatilis; Japanese tunny (Thynnus sibi); Samma (Scombresox saira); Japanese eel (Anguilla japonica); Japanese sharks (Carcharias japonicus; Pristiophorus japonicus).

Insects .. .. over 20,000 species.

Dragon-flies .. .. over 100 species.

Ants .. .. over 100 species.

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Cicadae .. .. 38 species.
Butterflies .. .. about 400 species.

Besides those stated above there are spiders (over 1000 sp.), shrimps (Palinurus japonicus), crabs (of which Macrocheir japonicus is the greatest crustacean in the world), hermit crabs (about 70 sp.) squids (about 30 sp.), shell-fishes or mollusca (over 3000 sp.), cuttle-fishes and octopi (72 sp.), sea-squirts, sea-mats, worms, star-fishes, sea-urchins, sea-cucumbers, wheel animalcules, small and large jelly-fishes, sea anemones, sponges, and others, all consisting of numbers of species

FLORA

Species existing in Japan are

Flower plants (Phanerogamia)	3,200 species.
Flowerless plants or ferns (Cryptogamia)	300 species
Sea-weeds or algae	about 400 species.

Principal Plants of Japan

a) In the Northern zone (Northern part of the Main island, Hokkaido, Kurile islands, Sachalien, north Korea) we have Polygonum; Spiraea japonica; Petasites japonicus; Cacalia; Taxus; Picea; Japanese Judast-tree (Cercidiphyllum japonicum); beech trees (Fagus); Pinus pumila.

b) The Middle zone (Main island and south Korea),—cherry trees; plum trees; peach; azalea; maple trees; pine trees (Pinus desiflora); Cryptomeria japonica; Abies firma; Podocarpus; Pasania; Ginko biloba.

c) The Southern zone (Kyushu, Luchu islands, Formosa, and Ogasawara islands)—Oak tree (Quercus); camelia; Eurya; Pittosporum; Ficus; Saccharum; Livistona; Liquidambar; Calamus; Alsophila; Pandanus; Cyathea.

Ornamental Plants and the Places Noted for Them

Pine trees (Pinus pentaphylla; P. densiflora; P. thunbergii; P. koraiensis). Places noted for them are.—Matsushima in Rikuzen; Amanohashidate in Tango; Takasago in Harima.

Cherry trees (Prunus pseudo-cerasus; P. yedoensis; P. Miqueliana; P. pendula; P. campanulata). Places noted for them are.—Yoshino in Yamato; Arashiyama near Kyoto; Koganei, Arakawa, Mukojima and Asukayama in or about Tokyo.

Of the plum tree there are several hundred varieties, and the places noted for the flower are;—Tsukigase, Sugita near Yokohama, Mito, Atami.

The camelia has over hundred varieties, the chrysanthemum several thousands, and the azalea, 60 or 70 varieties. The azalea is at its best at Hibiya in Tokyo, and Kurume in Kyushu.

The peony numbers 70 or 80 varieties, and the morning-glory many more. The pretty iris flower is shown to best advantage at Horikiri and Yotsugi in the suburbs of Tokyo, while the wistaria, purple and white varieties, gives a grand display at Kameido in Tokyo and Kasukabe, some 10 miles north of Tokyo.

Principal Garden Plants

This is the list of garden plants prepared by the Garden Committee of the Meiji Shrine erected in Tokyo some ten years ago.

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Trees, Evergreen.—Pinus densflora, Andromeda japonica Thunb, Juniperus chinensis, Syringa smurensis, Thujopsis dolabrate, Omanthus aquifolium, Chamaecyparis obtusa, Eurya japonica, Taxus cuspidata, Distylium racemonsum, Actinodaphne lancifolia, Quercus acuta, Torreya nucifera, Sciadopitys verticillata, Cunninghamia sinensis, Pinus Thunbergii, Ilex Integra, Taonabo japonica, Omanthus fragrans. Abies firma, Podocarpus Nagela, Thuja japonica, Michelia compressa, Eurya ochnacea, Chamaecyparis pisifera, Thea Sasanqua, Pasania cuspidata, Illicium Anisatum, Ilex pedunculosa, Cryptomeria japonica, Ilex latifolia, Pittosporum Tobira, Picea hondolusis, Thea japonica, Tsuga Sieboldi, Cinnamonum pedunculatum, Daphniphyllum macrpodum.

Trees, Deciduous.—Stereulia platanifolia, Cedrela chinensis, Styrax japonica, Sophora japonica, Celtis sinensis, Rhus seuccedanea, Stylax Obassia, Magnolia hypolenca, Ginkgo blloba, Idesia polycarpa, Cladrastis amurensis, Cephalotaxus drupacea, Cephalotaxus pedunculata, Acer palmatum, Quercus dentata, Cercidiphylium japonicum, Zelkowa acuminata, Phellodendron amurensis, Catalpa Kaempferi, Magnolia Kobus, Euonymus europaea, Cornus macrophylla, Sapindus Mukurosi, Stewarta pseudocamellia, Albizzia Julibrissin, Ulmus parvifolia, Euonymus alatas, Prunus spinulosa, Clethra barbinervis, Prunus Pscudo-Cerasus, Melia japonica, Acanthopanax ricinifolium, Tilia cordata, Aesculus turbinata, Fraxinus Bungeana, Buxus Sempervirens, Prunus Mume.

Shrubs, Evergreen.—Aucuba japonica, Photinia glabra, Viburnum odoratissimum, Rhododendron Metternichii, Rhododendron indicum, Trochodendron aralioides, Fatsia japonica.

Shrubs, Deciduous.—Hydrangea hortensia, Paeonia Moutan, Enkianthus japaonicus, Spiraea Thunbergii, Lindera sericea, Ilex Sieboldii, Dentzia scabra, Kerria japonica, Prunus tomentosa.

Herbs.—Iris sibirica L. var. orientalis, Musa Basjoo, Hosta Coerulea, Lespedeza bicolor, Aspidista elatior, Iris tectorum, Rhodea japonica, Ohiopogon japonicus, Zoysia pungens, Ligularia Kaempferi.

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CHAPTER II

OUTLINE OF JAPANESE HISTORY

ANCIENT TIMES

Mythical Period.—The "age of gods" preceding the accession of the First Emperor **Jimmu** is, like the corresponding period in Greek history, made up of strange tales of the gods and demi-gods. In this age flourished the Sun-Goddess, or **Amaterasu O-mikami,** enshrined in the Great Temple of Ise, her brother the Impetuous **Susanoo-no-mikoto** to whom the Great Temple of Izumo is dedicated, and all the host of "milliard deities."

Legendary Period.—From the accession of the first Mikado, **Jimmu Tenno,** B. C. 660, to about the reign of **Yuryaku Tenno,** (A.D. 457-480) the Imperial House was chiefly employed, according to the time honored legends and traditions, in subjugating the northeastern region still held by the earlier inhabitants the Ainus, and Kyushu which was probably in close touch with the kingdoms in the Korean Peninsula. In the dim light of this prehistoric period move such heroic figures as **Yamatodake-no-mikoto** who was sent to subjugate the regions at the north and the south, while the name of the Empress **Jingo** stands conspicuous as the conqueror of the hostile Korean kingdoms. Her grand counsellor, **Takenouchi-no-Sukune,** is our Methuselah, being recorded to have attained the age of 300.

Introduction of Buddhism and Establishment of Capital at Kyoto.—We begin to tread on surer ground from the reign of Kimmei Tenno when, with the introduction of Buddhism and Chinese classics through Korea, Japan gradually advanced toward civilization through contact with the more enlightened Korea, and through her with China. The arrival of this exotic religion occasioned a fierce internal discord between the rival clans of the **Moriya** and the **Soga,** and the latter, which was in favor of adopting it, came out triumphant. The Soga family assumed the real power of the country, assassinated a Mikado who was unfriendly to them, and through their encouragement and that of Prince Shotoku, Buddhism spread both in the Court and among the masses. This caused a marked rise of Japanese art, principally of a religious character, especially in the reign of the first Empress in Japan, i.e., **Suiko** (593-628.) The Horyuji temple in Yamato, built more than 1300 years ago and the oldest wooden structure existing in the world, is one of the temples erected at that time. In 607 A.D. Japan first sent an embassy to China, then under the Tung dynasty. The arrogance of the Soga invited their downfall in the reign of Tenchi Tenno, who, before accession to the Throne, had headed the faction that destroyed the family. The Court then recovered its supreme authority. Meanwhile Hokkaido was subdued and the victorious arm was even extended to northern Manchuria. On the other

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hand Japan lost the suzerainty over Korea. The reign of **Kotoku Tenno,** (645-654), the predecessor of Tenchi, is remarkable for having thoroughly remodelled the administrative system on that of China, and for having introduced the Chinese custom of "year name." **Gemmyo Tenno** (708-715), the 5th Empress of Japan, removed the seat of the Court, which had been shifting its seat from one place to another, to Nara, where for about seventy years art and culture burst into splendor seldom equalled in some respects, as may be judged from the treasures, over 3000 articles in all, kept in the storehouse of **Shoso-in,** Nara, and comprising the articles that were used by **Shomu Tenno** and presented to the temple after his death in 756. The first Japanese book extant, Kojiki, and first Japanese anthology, **Manyoshu,** were the production of the Nara period. Buddhism retained its great influence over the Court to such an extent that an infatuated Empress **Koken Tenno** (749-758) even contemplated elevating her favorite monk **Dokyo** to the Throne, though from this fate Japan was saved by the fearless opposition of **Wake-no-Kiyomaro.**

Court at Kyoto.—Established as the Imperial capital in 794 Kyoto was the center of power and culture for about 400 years till 1192 when **Yoritomo** established at **Kamakura** the Shogun government, and reduced the position of the Imperial city to one of nominal importance. Meanwhile the actual power at the Imperial Court had passed to the ministerial family of **Fujiwara** which was founded by **Kamatari,** Tenchi Tenno's righthand man in the plot against the Soga family. Art and literature made a striking development. The Court gave itself up to refined amusement, leaving the sterner duty of maintaining peace to warrior classes of which **Taira,** or **Heike,** and the **Minamoto, or Genji** family came to the front. The period witnessed the invention of the kana scripts, an innovation of immense educational importance as it helped the spread of learning among the people, and made possible the appearance of such classics as Genji Monogatari by **Murasaki Shikibu,** Makuranososhi by **Seishonagon,** Yeikwa Monogatari by **Akazome-emon,** and others, all maids of honor. **Ki-no-tsurayuki** who compiled another anthology, **Kokin-shu,** furnished a model of the mixed style of Chinese characters and kana, in his classic diary, Tosa-nikki. The custom of sending students to China for study had already been discontinued.

The effeminacy of the ruling class at the Court was followed by the rise of the military family of **Heike** which overthrew its rival the Genji and assumed the administrative authority as successors to the **Fujiwara.** It proved a very short ascendency of only about 20 years, for living amidst the enervating atmosphere of Kyoto the original warlike spirit was soon sapped, and the **Heike** fell an easy prey before the fierce attack of the rough and rude followers of the **Genji** who had been watching their opportunity in the provinces. The battles fought between the rival armies near Kobe, Yashima and Dannoura, furnish romantic chapters in the history of Japan.

Period of Kamakura.—**Yoritomo** brought the whole of Japan under complete subjugation, not sparing even his own brother **Yoshitsune** who had destroyed the Heike clan. Around Kama-

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kura grew up culture of a severer type agreeable to the simpler taste of the warrior classes. The power soon passed to the Hojo family from which came the wife of Yoritomo, and for about a century this humbler family wielded the supreme authority as Shikken, or Regents, to the boy Shoguns selected from among the children of courtiers at Kyoto, and ruled the country in peace and prosperity. The era is memorable for the arrival first in 1274 and next in 1281 of the **Mongol** armada, which was, however, annihilated with the help of the "divine wind" or typhoons in modern parlance.

The Imperial Court that had long been chafing under the humiliating treatment of military rulers repeatedly attempted to recover its legitimate authority, and an abortive rising in 1221 resulted in the wholesale exile of the three retired Tenno. A similar attempt by **Godaigo Tenno** (1319-1399) fared no better at first, but by this time the maladministration of the Hojo had very much alienated public support. **Kusunoki Masashige** first raised the anti-Hojo banner near Kyoto and he was followed by **Nitta Yoshisada**, and lastly **Ashikaga Takauji**. Kamakura was sacked and taken by Nitta, and the Hojo regency ceased to exist. Godaigo, who had been exiled to Oki, reascended the throne and the restoration of the Imperial power was consummated, but only for a short while. The courtiers and favorites claimed the lion's share in the distribution of the vast domains hitherto held by the Hojo, and there was only a little left to be given to those generals and their followers who at the cost of their lives and blood pulled down the Hojo. **Takauji** read the signs of the times, raised the banner of rebellion at Kamakura and set up one of the Imperial princes as his own Emperor. For half a century Japan had two **Imperial Courts**, the Southern Court, which was supported by the followers of the unfortunate Godaigo, and the Northern Court backed by the **Ashikaga**. **Kusunoki, Nitta, Kitabatake**, and others who remained faithful to the Southern Court were killed in one battle after another, till the rival courts were fused in 1392.

Ashikaga Shogunate.—The rule of the **Ashikaga** shogunate established at Kyoto was never a strong one and the powerful barons in the provinces were practically left a free hand. As regards matters of taste and refinement, however, this period made a very valuable contribution to the history of civilization in Japan. Thus it was in the time of the 8th **Shogun Yoshimasa** (1436-90) that the art of tea ceremonial, the lyric drama called No, and other arts were originated in this country. The period is also memorable for having revived trade with China, then under the Sung dynasty, and witnessed the visit of many Japanese artists to and learned priests from the opposite shore. Japanese freebooters also ventured out in their frail craft and spread terror along the coast of Korea and China. The arrival of the first Portuguese ship in 1541, of the **Spaniards** not long after, and of **Francis Xavier**, a Jesuit missionary in 1549 are noteworthy incidents in our history.

For more than a century, from about the middle of the 15th century, a state of anarchy prevailed, the shogunate having completely lost its prestige. By force of arms and by crafty schemes all the ambitious barons were bent on annexing the domains of weaker neighbors. On of them, **Oda Nobunaga**, of Owari,

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succeeded in subjugating all the neighborhood, and the way to Kyoto thus cleared, he was able to advance to the Imperial capital, which must have been left in a state of utter desolation in consequence of repeated battles fought in and about it. His victorious troops conquered in the east and the west. In this expedition of territorial expansion **Hideyoshi**, one of his generals who had entered his service as a mere menial retainer, distinguished himself over all the veteran generals of Nobunaga. When Nobunaga was killed by his general Mitsuhide in 1582, Hideyoshi came back in a hurry, revenged his lord upon traitor in a pitched battle fought near Kyoto, and by promptly forestalling all the other generals of the unfortunate Nobunaga, made himself the master of the grand edifice nearly completed by his chief.

Nobunaga had even adopted the policy of encouragement to Christianity, chiefly to check the rampant tendency of Buddhist priests against whom he had led a crusade. **Tokugawa Iyeyasu**, the lord of Mikawa, Totomi and Suruga, was an ally of Nobunaga, but with the assumption of power by Hideyoshi to the exclusion of Nobunaga's two sons, Iyeyasu adopted an attitude of neutrality, and next one of hostility when one of the two sons, for having sided with an enemy of Hideyoshi, fled to Iyeyasu. The latter took up the cause of the refugee, fought with the overwhelming host of Hideyoshi, and routed his advance army. Hideyoshi judged it wiser to win over Iyeyasu by peaceful means instead of by war, and the two houses became reconciled.

Hideyoshi brought the whole country under his sway, built a castle at Osaka, and then another at Momoyama at Fushimi, besides a magnificent mansion at Kyoto. His love of splendor and display was reflected on the art of this period, and painting, architecture, and so forth developed a bold style.

Hideyoshi next turned his attention to the ambitious project of subduing China, and in 1592 the invading army landed in Korea. For seven years, with the interruption of three intervening years, the invaders routed the Koreans and their allies the Chinese army. The expedition, however, was rendered abortive by the death of Hideyoshi in 1598.

Tokugawa Shogunate.—Iyeyasu was now the most powerful man, for Hideyoshi's son Hideyori at Osaka was still a minor. The jealousy of a number of the followers of Osaka brought about in 1600 the great battle of Sekigahara between them and Iyeyasu in which the two houses of Mori and Shimazu that sided with the former fared hard. Iyeyasu's victory further strengthened the position of the Tokugawa family, which then provoked war upon Osaka and the latter fell in 1615.

Japan enjoyed on the whole peace and prosperity during the shogunate of Tokugawa that lasted over two centuries and a half. Christianity that had been tabooed by Hideyoshi was at first tolerated, and intercourse with foreign countries was encouraged. Thus in 1610 the Spaniards who were wrecked on the coast of Japan were sent to Mexico by a Japanese ship, while in 1614 **Date Masamune**, the lord of Sendai, dispatched Hasekura Rokuemon to Rome to inspect the state of affairs there. This liberal policy was soon superseded by one of prohibition owing to the rivalry between the Dutch and the Portuguese

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traders. The rising of the Christians into rebellion at Amakusa in 1637 was followed by a severer policy against the religion and foreign commerce, exception being made only in favor of the Dutch and the Chinese. Japan remained secluded till the arrival of Commodore Perry's mission in 1853 to demand the opening of the country for commerce.

Learning was encouraged by the shogunate, chiefly to check the war-like propensity of the daimyos. Indirectly it fostered historical and literary research by our scholars and it is interesting to note these researches brought home to their mind the abnormal state into which the executive power of the country had fallen and especially to the encroachment of the military classes on the sovereignty of the Court. Meanwhile the extravagance of the successive shoguns highly impaired their credit, while the arrival of foreign missions one after the other in quick succession in the early 19th century, demanding the conclusion of treaties of commerce, further tended to reveal their internal decay. Chiefly to gain time, the shogunate applied to the Court for permission to open the country and thus involuntarily placed itself under the direction of the legitimate rulers. The Court then ordered the expulsion of the foreign missions. It was a highly irresponsible decision, but the Court had been long estranged from active politics and was moreover inclined to obstruct and annoy the shogunate out of spite. It was in such peculiar circumstances that the sentiment of loyalty to the legitimate rulers became strangely associated with the anti-foreign policy, and gave rise to the sonno-joi (loyalty to the Court and expulsion of the foreigners) agitation, the slogan that swept over the whole country at that time. But the foreign missions would no longer accept delay, so that the senior counsellor of the shogunate of the day, Ii-Kamon-no-Kami, signed tentative treaties in 1858, and for the resolute step he took he was assassinated by a band of the sonno-joi upholders. The bigoted and dangerous cause was considered sacred by the general public, and even some powerful daimyos, as Choshu and Satsuma, who had a spite against the Tokugawa from one cause or another, tried to carry out the joi order to the letter, and at slight provocation or none at all killed or injured foreigners or fired upon foreign warships. The Government was in utter dismay, for the foreign representatives made on every such occasion a strong demand for reparation. These repeated troubles were too great for the impotent shogunate to settle, and at last the shogun Keiki, the last of the illustrious line, surrendered the vicarious power of ruling the country, for he was enlightened enough to perceive the trend of the times, and thus the Imperial Court recovered its full prerogative which had been kept in abeyance for about ten centuries. This memorable event was not consummated without some bloodshed, through an armed struggle, fortunately of short duration, between a section of the misguided partisans of the Tokugawa and the Imperial adherents.

Meanwhile those young patriots who had so zealously taken up the bigoted and dangerous cause were disillusioned of their fatal error from the knowledge though scanty, which they obtained either by staying abroad a short while, as Ito, Inouye and some others of the Choshu clan did, or by some indirect

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means. Their attitude was completely changed, for it now was "Learn of foreigners where they are strong and remedy our defects." By the time the shogunate had fallen the joi agitation had practically disappeared, in fact most of the agitators were soon converted into radical reformers.

MODERN JAPAN

The 45 years of the reign of the late Emperor Meiji will forever remain in the history of Japan as the most illustrious epoch in the development of the nation, besides supplying to the history of human progress a memorable chapter, teaching how a nation, even when placed under serious disadvantage, may, by dint of untiring diligence and patriotic endeavors and perseverance, succeed in pushing ahead the prosperity of the nation and in expanding its prestige and credit. Fifty years ago Japan was a terra incognita or at best a geographical name, but today she is a respected member of the great comity of nations.

The Meiji government was very fortunate in that it was guided from the outset by such able court nobles as Iwakura and Sanjo and by the young samurai of progressive ideas and burning patriotism sent by the awakened feudal clans of Satsuma, Choshu, Tosa and Saga clans that were chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Tokugawa shogunate. Among such young samurai were Yamagata, Okubo, Kido, Saigo, Itagaki, Soejima, and Goto. It was fortunate too that they had sprung from comparatively humble ranks in their respective classes, for they had no particular compunction in doing away with old traditions and ancient manners. The first thing which they advised the boy Emperor, who was only 16 when he ascended the Throne, to do was to swear an oath of five articles and to proclaim it to the public, it running to this effect; "All governmental affairs shall be decided by public discussions; both rulers and ruled shall unite for the advancement of the national interests; all base customs of former times shall be abolished; knowledge shall be sought for far and wide." Next year the Imperial court was removed to Tokyo.

The task which these young Councillors of State had to undertake was really herculean. First they had to reduce the internal administration to some kind of unity and order, and to this end they persuaded their feudal lords to follow the example of the Shogunate and to surrender their fiefs to the Court. The chieftains did not hesitate to comply and early in 1869 they, under joint signatures, memorialized the Court for permission to surrender their ancient trusts. All the other fiefs, for there were no less than 262 such principalities large and small throughout the land, exclusive of the shogunate's domains, vied with each other in submitting similar memorials, so that in less than six months the whole territory was brought under the Imperial government. No sooner was the centralization effected than grave troubles, both domestic and foreign, and these reacting upon each other, demanded the attention of the Government. The domestic troubles involved the country in a series of civil wars, as described later.

Foreign Troubles.—When the Imperial Government was restored, the news was duly conveyed to Korea with the idea of

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reminding the latter to send a congratulatory envoy as had been invariably done whenever a new Shogun was installed, but which courtesy had been neglected by Korea in the latter days of the Tokugawa. While this question of Korean discourtesy was still pending the Iwakura mission started for the West in Oct. 1871 with the object of having the one-sided Treaties of Commerce revised the following year, as expressly stated in the documents. When the mission returned in Sept. '73, humored at most places but sincerely advised at a few others to effect first of all a thorough internal reform before approaching the Powers to revise the Treaties, Iwakura, Okubo, Kido, Ito and others that formed the mission found their colleagues fully determined to send a punitive expedition to Korea, if the returning ministers approved. The latter stoutly opposed the decision and the first serious split in the new Government was the result, Saigo, Soejima, Itagaki and other Ministers resigning office. The other foreign complications in which the new Government was involved were the expedition to Formosa in 1874 for chastising the natives who had murdered the shipwrecked fishermen of Luchu, for China had tried to disown responsibility on the ground that the island was outside her control; the protracted negotiation with Russia about the delimitation of boundary in Saghalien, resulting in the relinquishment of our claim to the island in exchange for the absolute control of the Kuriles, in 1875; definite recognition by China, through President Grant's intercession, of Japan's right over Luchu which had been feudatory to the House of Shimazu for centuries but which had secretly maintained a relation of vassalage to China.

Civil Wars.—The ministerial split of 1873 soon brought two civil wars as a sequel of the Korean question. The first broke out in 1874 at Saga under the ex-Minister of Justice Eto, but was fortunately suppressed in a few weeks, but the other that was started in Feb. 1877 in Kagoshima by the faithful adherents of the elder Saigo proved a rebellion of the gravest character, for it took some seven months before the Imperial Government could subdue the rebels who, led by men that held high office in the Imperial army, offered desperate resistance. The rebellion was the most formidable crisis which the Meiji Government had to encounter at home, for since the memorable Ministerial dissension the whole country had been seething with discontent and Saigo, who was a simple-mannered soldier of strong personal magnetism, had numerous friends in many parts of the country ready to rise and take up his cause at the first opportunity. The rebellion served as an occasion for demonstrating most emphatically that the much despised son of farmers, if properly disciplined, could make as good soldiers as the young samurai who formed the bulk of Saigo's army. There occurred minor uprisings shortly before Saigo's rebellion, at Kumamoto, Akitsuki and Hagi, but they were merely explosions of those who were roused to see the time honored manners and customs ruthlessiy superseded by the foreign and "barbarous" ways. The suppression of the rebellion ended in establishing on a firm basis the prestige of the Meiji Government and bringing the country into unity, but the cost paid for it was very dear, not only on account of the vast disbursements, over ¥40 millions, but in the loss of hundreds of men of uncommon ability and usefulness.

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The great Okubo was assassinated by a number of Saigo's adherents in the year following the subjugation.

Administrative Reform and Political Agitation.—The whole energy of the Government was now bent upon pushing industries and projects for promoting general prosperity, while at the same time steps were taken for reorganizing the administrative system after the Western pattern. It is interesting to note that the popular activity at this period was chiefly political and was aimed at the speedy establishment of representative government, and equally interesting is the fact that the movement was started by ex-civilian Ministers, such as Itagaki, Soejima and Goto, and it looked as if the Korean expeditionists had changed their tactics with the object of harassing their former colleagues in power. The agitation lasted with growing intensity till 1881 when an Imperial Edict promising the creation of a National Assembly ten years later was issued.

The opening of the Diet in 1890 occasioned between Government and the House prolonged contests that were bitter and fierce. The members returned were all serious politicians of strong conviction and staunch views who had staked all they had in promoting the cause of constitutional movement. They were most of them veterans in speech and debate, and completely out-argued Cabinet ministers and their lieutenants on the platform, and out-voted them too, for it was significant as a sign of the times that ministerial candidates were held in utter contempt by the general public and had little chance of getting into the House. When the attempts made by the bureaucrats to form their own party in the House failed, they next adopted the conciliatory policy of admitting one or another leader of a predominant party into the Cabinet but of course this paltering measure could not long keep the opposition in silence.

At last in 1898 the retiring Premier Ito took a heroic step; he recommended Okuma and Itagaki, leaders of the amalgamated Opposition, as his successors. The result was the formation of the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry in which all the portfolios, with the exception of the army and navy, were held by leading party men. It was the first though incomplete party cabinet in Japan. Unfortunately the Cabinet was short-lived, for obsessed with a sense of security from the attack of the Opposition numerically quite contemptible, the followers of Okuma and those of Itagaki quarrelled over the division of the spoils of their combined victory. At last the Itagaki contingent struck their tents and withdrew, and thus the first attempt towards party government collapsed miserably. From that time till the fall of the last bureaucratic ministry headed by Terauchi, Japanese politics was literally a game played by the bureaucrats, the Seiyu-kai and the Kensei-kai with the Genro standing by as arbiters. (For further details, see the Chapter on Politics.)

Revision of Treaties

It took about half a century before Japan succeeded in getting revised the one-sided Treaties concluded by the Tokugawa Government in 1858, containing the humiliating clause of extra-territoriality and restriction of customs duty to the very low level of 5 per cent. This grave problem demanded most strenuous efforts from both Government and people, and it must be

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said that the natural though ambitious aspiration exerted a salutary influence in hastening the internal improvement, especially as regards judiciary, though thirty years of untiring investigations and deliberation had to pass before Japan could complete the codification of all the important laws on a Western model with the assistance of a number of foreign experts.

Between 1882 and 1892, when the treaty was revised first of all with Great Britain, the Foreign Office changed its Minister no less than five times, not only because of the strong opposition offered by the Treaty Powers to Japan's proposals but because, in its later stage when the substance of the draft had leaked out, public opinion began to object violently to the clause concerning the mixed tribunals with foreign judges as assessors, though this clause was gradually attenuated in the Okuma draft in its application and was intended at last to cover only the Supreme Court. Still the public agitation was by no means appeased; on the contrary, led by a section of those demagogues who had long training as agitators in upholding the constitution movement, the cry against the mixed court clause grew in intensity in the House and outside of it. These stalwarts declared that Japan could not submit to the humiliating treatment Egypt and some other semi-independent countries had; they were well contented to do without such shameful revision. At the same time they argued that Japan must guard her interest reserved by the existing Treaties, especially about restrictions of freedom of residence and travel in the interior. They even passed a resolution to that effect in the House, the Diet having been inaugurated in the meanwhile, and it invited its dissolution. It was to the lasting credit of the late Count Mutsu that a revised treaty was signed at London in 1894 and the example set by Britain was soon followed by America and other countries, and Japan thus obtained a treaty for the first time on a basis of equality. However it was not till 1911 that complete tariff autonomy was secured.

National Expansion

While Japan was bent upon the stupendous task of reorganizing her institutions on a Western model and introducing the important innovations of modern civilization, her two nearest neighbors, Korea and China, were still stubbornly wedded to their old effete routine, hating to open the countries to foreign intercourse and generally despising foreign ways. They were too haughty and self-important to perceive how greedily the aggressive Powers of the West were watching them, ready to pounce at the first favorable opportunity. China was the worse sinner of the two as regards this attitude of apathy and defencelessness, for Korea, though an independent kingdom, contented herself with being a slavish imitator of her great neighbor, allowing the latter to assume the relation of a suzerain. Japan concluded a treaty of commerce with Korea in 1876, for she wanted the latter to be sufficiently strong to protect herself against foreign aggression. In Korea Japan stood for progress and China for reactionary interest; Korea herself was divided by two native rival factions which kept the country in interminable disturbances. These ceaseless troubles at last involved their two patrons in open war in 1894.

Sino-Japanese War.—Japan made short work of the enemy's resistance on land and sea, drove the Chinese troops from one

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position to another in Manchuria, and soon the way was open for her army to march on Peking. Another detachment, in co-operation with the fleet, reduced Weihaiwei in Shantung and moreover annihilated the once proud Northern fleet. China sued for peace, and the result was the Treaty of Shimonoseki concluded in April 1895, by which China agreed (1) to the complete independence of Korea, (2) to cede the Liaotung peninsula and littoral and (3) Formosa and the Pescadores; (4) to pay an indemnity of 200 million taels, and also to open to commerce four inland ports and the Yangtze for navigation. The 2nd clause Japan was obliged to renounce owing to the pressure brought to bear upon her by Russia, Germany and France in the interest of the peace of the Far East, and had to console herself with the 30 million taels paid extra by China. When Japan had conclusively shown that the once dreaded "sleeping lion" of China was really sickly, if not moribund, the Powers lost no time in offering their services to the humiliated China as honest brokers. True to their secret purpose, on one pretext after another, Germany established herself at Kiaochau, Russia in Manchuria, France got some lease and railway concession in the south, and even Britain, to preserve the balance of power, felt obliged to demand the lease of Weihaiwei, while Japan obtained from China the pledge of non-alienation of the province of Fukien that lies opposite Formosa to any other Power.

The Boxer Trouble.—All these successive intrusions made by the Powers on her rights and domain roused in 1899 the bitter anti-foreign agitations in China known as the Boxer trouble. Japan in a hurry despatched the 5th Division, which formed the bulk of the Allied army organized for rescuing the diplomatic and foreign communities besieged in Peking by the insurgents who killed our counsellor and the German minister. The trouble cost China 450 million taels in indemnity payable in instalment.

Russo-Japanese War.—Meanwhile Russia had been steadily gaining influence in Korea, for her subservient court, now that China had lost prestige, began to lean upon the Northern Power, leaving the special relation of Japan to the Peninsula utterly disregarded. With her basis of operation firmly established in Manchuria, Russia thought that she could treat Japan's protest with impunity, and when Japan made a conciliatory offer, Russia replied with a high-handed counter offer, so that in spite of all the conventions and memoranda exchanged for defining the relative positions of the two in Korea, the relations between them became more and more strained, especially after Russia's occupation of Manchuria subsequent to the Boxer trouble. And so in 1904, just ten years after the Sino-Japanese war Japan was forced to draw her sword once more to defend her very existence and preserve the peace of the Far East.

The whole nation, except perhaps a handful of pacifists, went into this war as one man, with the grim resolution to conquer or to die, for all believed implicitly that on the issue of the war depended the very existence of the nation. On the other hand, to the muzhiks the war had no meaning; they could not understand why they should have to give their lives in fighting Japan. General Kuropatkin, the unfortunate Commander-in-chief in the disastrous battle of Mukden, must have thoroughly measured the fighting strength of the Japanese army when he visited our country a few years before the outbreak of the war, but evidently

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he did not take into full account this vital factor in the psychology of the two warring nations. Better equipped than their foe, strongly entrenched, the Russian army was dislodged from one position after another, lost Port Arthur, though after a heroic defence lasting for about six months, was routed in the great battle of Mukden, and when the Baltic fleet, after having effected with credit the weary voyage, was literally wiped off the face of the Japan Sea by Admiral Togo in May 1905, Russia decided to give up the hopeless war. The result was the Portsmouth Treaty signed by the representatives of two hostile countries on 5th Sept. 1905 through the mediation of President Roosevelt. Russia refused to pay any indemnity, but agreed to recognize Japan's supremacy in Korea, to hand over to Japan the lease of the Liaotung peninsula and the South Manchuria Railway with the mining and other rights pertaining to it and to cede to her the southern half of Saghalien.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance.—It was in 1902, or a little before the Russo-Japanese war, when the attention of the European Powers was directed to the Far East, that Japan and Great Britain entered into an Agreement for Alliance, the two parties mutually recognizing as well as safeguarding their own interests in China, and Britain admitting Japan's special position in Korea. In 1905 the Agreement was enlarged in scope and was replaced by a new stipulation designed to cover the maintenance of general peace in Eastern Asia and India; was further modified in 1911 and made effective till July 1921. The dual compact on the whole worked with marked success, and while it greatly strengthened the position of Japan in the Far East, it enabled Britain to concentrate her fleet at home.

Korean Annexation.—By virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty Japan proceeded to place Korea under her protection and this was followed in 1910 by the Treaty of Annexation, the year after the assassination of Prince Ito, the first Viceroy of Korea, at Harbin by a Korean fanatic.

Japan in International Politics

The two wars internationally raised the status of Japan; she was no longer obliged to appeal to the magnanimity of the Powers in guarding her interests and rights. The Powers were now willing to make advances and to seek her hand. They even began to watch her movements with jealous and suspicious eyes, and for this altered attitude of the Powers toward Japan the responsibility was laid chiefly on the so-called militarists, who, flushed with the success of Japan's arms in foreign warfare, grew arrogant and too often insisted upon their own way in shaping domestic policy and determining foreign relations. Be that as it may, Japan's position was now sufficiently established to warrant the Powers with special interests in the Far East in entering into agreement with her for guaranteeing the general peace in this region, for maintaining the respective situations and territorial rights of the contracting parties, safeguarding the integrity of China and upholding the principle of equal opportunity and the open door in that country. It is true such a covenant with Britain was concluded first in 1902, to be afterward expanded into an offensive and defensive alliance with certain restrictions, but those with France, Russia and America

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were arranged after the Russo-Japanese war. At the same time America and the British dominions of Canada and Australia began to place obstacles in the way of free immigration of Japanese laborers and to try to subject those already residing there to unfair treatment. This has given rise to a grave problem of racial discrimination. a question that has began to arrest the serious attention of thinkers the world over in the interest of the general peace of the whole human race and of humanity.

Death of Emperor Meiji.—On July 31, 1912, Meiji Tenno died before attaining his 60th anniversary, but it may be said that his memorable reign was brought to a fitting close. His memory will forever be held in profound veneration by the people as one of the most illustrious sovereigns that have ever ruled over the country. With the immediate accession of the present Emperor Yoshihito to the Throne began the new era of Taisho.

The European War and Japan

When the Great War broke out in 1914, it was a foregone conclusion that Japan should cast in her lot with the Allies, and so in August 1914 she declared war on Germany, and a few days later treaty relations with Austria-Hungary also ceased. In November the fort of Tsingtau was captured in cooperation with the British contingent. This was followed by occupation of the German possessions in the South Seas, the effective expulsion of German commerce-raiding cruisers and the despatch of our fleet to the Mediterranean to assist the Allies in their naval activities.

When the hostilities came to an end in November, 1918 with the conclusion of the Armistice, the Peace Conference was held from January to June 1919, at which Japan was represented by five delegates including Marquis Saionji, Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda. By the terms of the Peace Treaty concluded on June 28th Japan acquired rights and privileges concerning Shantung, which she pledged herself to restore to China with all its rights, only keeping to herself the economic privileges that had once been granted to Germany. By virtue of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant Japan was given a mandate over the German South Sea territories north of the equator, including the Marshall and Caroline Islands and the Island of Yap. Later, a controversy regarding Yap arose between Japan and U.S.A. due to the latter's protest against the decisions in December 1919 of the Supreme Council with regard to the assignment of mandatory territories, but the question was at length settled in September 1921 before the opening of the Washington Conference, Japan recognizing the right of U.S.A. and other countries to land the submarine cables on the Island. Another question that commanded keen interest at the Peace Conference was that of the abolition of racial discrimination as submitted by the Japanese delegates before the League of Nations Committee, though Japan had to withdraw and reserve it for future discussion.

Siberian Expedition.—The military expedition of Japan to Siberia was originally undertaken in common accord and in cooperation with the United States in August, 1918. It was primarily intended to render assistance to the Czecho-Slovak troops who, in their homeward journey across Siberia from European

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Russia, found themselves in grave and pressing danger at the hands of hostile forces under German command. Great Britain, France, Italy and China also joined the expedition and sent their troops to Vladivostok. The allied forces fought their way from Vladivostok far into the region of the Amur and the Trans-Baikal Provinces to protect the railway lines which afforded the sole means of transportation of the Czecho-Slovak troops from the interior of Siberia to the port of Vladivostok.

With the termination of the Great War, England and France began to withdraw their troops from Siberia, and the withdrawal of Italian and Chinese troops was also completed in 1920. In January, 1920, the United States decided to end its military underking in Siberia, and ordered the withdrawal of its forces. For some time thereafter, Japanese troops continued alone to carry out the duty of guarding the Trans-Siberian Railways in fulfilment of Inter-Allied arrangements and of affording facilities to the returning Czecho-Slovaks. After the departure of the latter in September 1920, Japan completed the evacuation of the Trans-Baikal and the Amur Provinces, but the protection of resident Japanese subjects in Eastern Siberia and the menace threatening the Korean frontier made it necessary for the Japanese troops to remain in North Manchuria and the southern portion of the Maritime Province up to October 25, 1922, when the last column of Japanese troops left Vladivostok and the evacuation was completed.

The affair has proved a costly one to Japan. Since Aug. 18, 1918, when her troops first landed at Vladivostok, Japan dispatched in turn 11 divisions; the number of these troops amounted in November, 1918, to some 70,000 (including non-combatants) but this was soon reduced to 26,000 by the end of that year, to be further withdrawn thereafter. The total casualties numbered about 1,475 officers and men killed and over 10,000 wounded, besides 610 who fell victims to illness. The expenditure of the military operations that spread over five years drained the national coffers of about ¥700 millions.

Occupation of Saghalien—The occupation of the Russian Province of Saghalien by Japanese army was in reprisal for the incident of 1920 at Nikolaievsk, where more than 700 Japanese were cruelly tortured and massacred, and was, therefore, wholly different, both in nature and in origin, from the stationing of troops in the Maritime Province. The occupation was effected early in July, 1920, and lasted for nearly five years.

On the establishment of the Soviet Government of Russia, conferences were held between the representatives of the two Governments with a view to finding basic principles for solving the pending problems between Japan and Russia and restoring the former diplomatic relations, first conference at Dairen in 1921, next at Changchun in 1922, and a third in Tokyo in the summer of 1923. But each time the negotiations proved futile owing to the difficulty of reaching a satisfactory settlement of the Saghalien question. The fourth and final conference between the Japanese Minister in Peking (Yoshizawa) and the Ambassador (Karakhan) of the Soviet Government of Russia in Peking, that was opened in the summer of 1924 was satisfactorily concluded on January 20, 1925, and the treaty signed by the two plenipotentiaries received sanction by the Prince Regent on February 25. By the exchange of formal ratification of the treaty

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between the two plenipotentiaries in Peking the next day the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries was at last accomplished. The Japanese Army was promptly withdrawn from the occupied territory and the protracted trouble disturbing peace in this quarter of the globe was definitely settled.

Washington Conference

Japan's interest in this International Conference was far more vital than in the Peace Conference at Versailles, as it was held for the express purpose of limiting naval armament and discussing the Pacific problems with special reference to China. Japan was represented by Admiral Baron Kato, then Minister of the Navy in the Hara Cabinet, Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, and Mr. Hanihara, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Conference clarified the relations between Japan and other countries represented at the Conference table and, in particular, went far to remove the suspicions and misunderstandings entertained abroad regarding Japan's attitude toward China. (For further details vide the Chapters dealing with the Navy and Diplomacy).

Crown Prince's Journey Abroad and Regency

In March 1921 the Crown Prince, who had already attained his majority, proceeded abroad to make observations and exchange courtesies with sovereigns of European countries. He visited England, France, Belgium, Holland and Italy and returned home in September. The memorable journey was an event unprecedented in the history of Japan, and was moreover an unqualified success not only in improving his knowledge and enhancing Japan's friendly relations with the countries visited, but also as having furnished an occasion to introduce timely change in the relation between Court and people and to bring the two into closer and more intimate contact.

Then in November of the same year the Crown Prince was appointed Regent to undertake the conduct of State affairs in place of his Imperial father who was suffering from chronic illness and was incapacitated from attending to public duties. In the spring of 1924 the Crown Prince married Princess Naga-ko, first daughter of Prince Kuni, the Imperial sanction thereof having been previously obtained prior to the Crown Prince's departure on his tour to Europe. The foreign tour undertaken by the Crown Prince was followed by that of his younger brother Prince Chichibu, 2nd Imperial son, who proceeded to England for study leaving Japan in May, 1925.

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Map of Volcanoes and Seismic foci

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CHAPTER III

EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANOES AND MINERAL SPRINGS

A. EARTHQUAKES

Introductory

Japan is a land of volcanoes and earthquakes. It owes its beautiful scenery, in many instances, to volcanic agency, while the graceful outline of the snow-capped Fuji-yama with its logarithmic curves, an emblem of purity and sublimity, is a common art motif. With regard to seismic disturbances, it may be said that in Japan the telluric energy is still in the young and vigorous stage of development, and earthquakes have naturally made a profound impression upon our countrymen from the earliest times, the first record of an earthquake in authentic history dating back to the reign of the Emperor Inkyo, 416 A.D. In former times an earthquake catastrophe was believed to be a divine warning of some great social event, and it is a noteworthy fact that an earthquake often served as a stimulus for raising the courage of our people in time of danger. Thus, on the occasion of the famous shocks of the first year of Ansei (1854), the year in which the treaty with Commodore Perry was concluded, the Daimyo of Tosa issued proclamations enjoining his subjects to take these disasters as censures from Heaven and to rouse themselves to guide the Empire through the difficult epoch of internal troubles and foreign complications. The attempt to guard against the effect of seismic disturbances is, as may be expected, shown in the style of various ancient Japanese buildings. Thus, a properly built "sammon" (temple gate), "kanetsukido" (bell tower), and "gojunoto" (five-storyed pagoda) can never be overturned by an earthquake, however violent. The last-named structures are in principle exactly conformable with the modern instrument called the duplex pendulum seismograph, since they consist of the outer portion or tower, which may be likened to an inverted pendulum, and of the central suspended column which forms a pendulum whose lower end is not in contact with the ground; these two systems which are respectively in unstable and stable equilibrium, combine into a building capable of lessening the disasters of seismic shocks. On the occasion of the great Ansei earthquake (1855) of Yedo, the "gojunoto" at Asakusa had its "kurin," or large vertical metal rod on the top, considerably bent, but the building itself sustained no damage. Again, the curved form of a large stone "ishigaki," or dry masonry retaining wall, is a feature peculiar to the Japanese castle building not to be found in the architecture of China, Chosen and other countries. Its origin was probably in the idea of making the stone-wall earthquake-proof. The wall curve forms a parabola, and a noteworthy fact is that a column whose wall is parabolic has the property of being seismically uniform in strength, namely,

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of possessing a stability against the earthquake shock which remains constant for the different sections. A stone retaining wall with a parabolic form is thus free from the defect of being weakest at the base, thereby lessening the risk of the production of the "marginal vibration," which may result in the formation of cracks along the upper edge and the sliding down of the side surface. As no cementing material was used in the construction of the stone castle walls, the old Japanese civil engineers had evidently to give the "ishigaki" a form calculated to possess in itself a sufficient strength and stability.

Japanese Arc

Where great mountain ranges are arranged on chains of islands in the form of a circular arc, the convex, or outer portion, which corresponds to the tension side, is often shaken by great earthquakes; while the concave, or inner portion, corresponding to the compression side, is disturbed only by occasional local shocks. This is notably the case with the Japanese arc, whose convex side is turned toward the Pacific, parallel with and off whose coast there runs the principal earthquake zone, forming the connecting link between the American and Himalaya-Mediterranean lines of disturbance. Since the great shocks of 1854 the southern and western parts of Japan have not been visited by great seismic disasters and "tsunami" (tidal-waves) that very often follow them, excepting those of 1924, and '25.

Volcanoes whether active, dormant, or extinct are located only on the Japan Sea side, or the compression portion, of the Japanese islands and along the Fuji volcanic chain, which may be regarded as a sort of crack in the arc.

Small Earthquakes

The number of earthquakes happening in different parts of Japan gives the average yearly frequency of some 1500, or of about four shocks per day. In Tokyo a sensible shock occurs on the average once every three days.

The Destructive Earthquakes of Tokyo and Tajima

In point of magnitude of damage inflicted on life and property the great earthquake of Sept. 1, 1923 that overwhelmed the region bordering on the Bay of Sagami is indeed without a rival in the world's history, the disastrous fire that burst out on the wake of the tremendous upheaval reducing to ashes in a couple of days about one half of Tokyo, and practically the whole of Yokohama. Scientifically the September shock belongs to what is called "world shaking earthquakes," and was recorded, for instance, at Granada, Spain, at 12h 12m 33s of September 1st, while at Sydney it began at 12h 9m 8s.

To the lasting regret for accuracy of seismological investigations it should be noted that the instruments at both the Seismological Institute, Imperial University, Tokyo, and the Central Meteorological Observatory broke down just at the critical moment, so that the only reliable observation carried out at Tokyo indicated that the preliminary tremor lasted about 12.1 s. and that at Tokyo it occurred at 11h 58m 46s of the Central standard time, that is, the time of the 135 meridian; that taking various factors into consideration, the depth of the seismic centre must

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have been about 45 km. and the position of the epicentre at the bottom of the northern part of Sagami Bay.

The seismographical record taken at the Central Meteorological Observatory consisted of the following elements:

Initial time 11h 58m 46s 6
Duration of preliminary tremor 12s 1
Maximum amplitude 89mm
Intensity ..... disastrous
Epicentre .....Northern part of Sagami Bay;
longitude, 130°2 E—latitude, 35°1 N.

As to the origin of this terrestrial disturbance the hypothesis offered is that, judging from the distribution of geological strata and the nature of topographical features of the affected area, it was most probably due to the powerful strain to which the earth-crust lying between Izu peninsula, the most elevated portion, and the Sea of Sagami, the most subsided portion, in this region, must have been subjected for a considerable period of time. The shock caused severe dislocation of the strata of the disturbed area, the shores of the Bay of Sagami and the west coast of Boso peninsula marking sudden upheaval, as much as 55 metres at some places, while on the other hand the bottom of Sagami Bay fell by 20 to 400 metres. Among other noteworthy phenomena was the visit of seismic sea-waves or "tsunami" which attained the height of 8 metres at some parts on the eastern shores of Izu peninsula, though on the coast of Tokyo Bay the height was generally below one metre. Landslides occurred here and there, notably along the eastern shores of Izu peninsula, one at Nebukawa, about midway between Atami and Odawara, being most disastrous, while the hilly district of Hakone was also severely damaged from this particular dislocation of earth-crust.

As is usual with most strong earthquakes the September convulsion was followed by long trains of after-shocks, and it is believed by experts that some three years must elapse before the dislocated strata could settle to normal condition. Here is the record of after-shocks observed at the Central Meteorological Observatory.

Number of after-shocks (Sept. 1st 1923—Sept. 1st 1925)

Felt ..... about 1,600
Not felt ..... about 6,100

The seat of after-shocks is naturally shifting. So far two very strong passing vibrations of this description have occurred, one on Sept. 2, 1923, off Katsu-ura on the southern coast of Boso peninsula and the other on January 15, 1924, in Sagami Bay. Its intensity is indicated by the following data:

Initial time 5h 50m 25s
Duration of preliminary tremor 7s 6
Maximum amplitude 22mm 5
Whole duration 12m
Intensity ..... Strong
Epicentre.....Sagami Bay, l. 139°2 E—l. 35°2 N

Now when it is remembered that a destructive shock means removal of an abnormal underground stress accumulation, it may naturally be concluded that its repetition from one and same area is a contingency of remote possibility.

The earthquakes felt in Tokyo in recent years originated

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chiefly in the following six zones: (1) Boso peninsula and the bottom of its outside sea, (II) the vicinity of Mt. Tsukuba and Kasumiga-ura lagoon; (III) the Hakone district and vicinity; (IV) a zone off the eastern coast of the Main Island; (V) Sagami Bay and neighborhood; (VI) the low Musashi plain, in which Tokyo is situated, and especially the valley of the river Kinu.

The destructive effect of a strong earthquake, as that of September 1, 1923, is closely related to the geological formation of the region. In general, the ground of alluvial formation, as the valley of a river, reclaimed land, etc., the boundaries of two geological formations, and so forth suffer more than that resting on harder strata. The uptown sections of Tokyo being of diluvial formation, for instance, escaped with a comparatively slight damage in the September quake. (vide chapter on the Great Earthquake in the Earthquake appendix of the Japan Year Book, 1924-25 edition.—Ed. J. Y. B.)

Earthquake in Tajima

After having been immune from a severe shock for about three centuries, the province of Tajima, or more exactly a limited area of about 6 sq. m. along the river Maruyama and containing two towns, Toyooka and Kinosaki (a popular spa), was visited by a destructive earthquake a little before noon on 23 May, 1925. Its intensity is judged to have been roughly ¼ of that of the September 1 catastrophe and is indicated by the following record obtained at the Kobe Marine Observatory:—

Initial time	11h 10m 02s
Duration of preliminary tremor	13s 3
Maximum amplitude	2mm
Whole duration	18m 25
Intensity	moderate
Epicentre....about 20 km north to the Bay of Tsuiyama, longitude, 134°9 E—latitude, 35°8 N	

Seismic Record in Japan

The most disastrous calamities recorded in the pre-Tokugawa period were:—

684 A.D. An area of about 3 sq. miles in Tosa subsided and was covered by sea-water.

869 „ Earthquakes with tidal waves visited Mutsu and thousands of people were killed.

1361 „ Earthquakes in districts round about Kyoto.

1498 „ Tokaido was visited by a severe earthquake, causing death of over 20,000 persons. Hamana lagoon (Maizaka station, Tokaido Railway, formerly inland lake) was formed.

1596 „ Bungo, Kyushu, was visited by a severe earthquake and 700 persons killed.

„ „ Districts round about Kyoto shaken and 2,000 persons killed.

The principal calamities that have occurred since are:—

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Date	Place	Houses partly or wholly destroyed	No. of deaths
1605, Jan. 31	Pacific coast	—	5,000
1611, Sept. 27	Aizu	—	3,700
1611, Dec. 2	Pacific coast, O-u(with tidal waves)	—	1,700
1662, Jun. 16	Places about Kyoto	5,500	500
1666, Feb. 2	Takata, in Echigo	—	1,500
1694, Jun. 19	Noshiro, in Ugo	2,760	390
1703, Dec. 30	Places about Tokyo (with tidal waves)	20,162	5,233
1707, Oct. 28	Pacific coast of Kyushu and Shikoku (with tidal waves)	29,000	4,900
1751, May 20	Takata, Echigo	9,100	1,700
1766, Mar. 8	Hirosaki (with tidal waves)	7,500	1,335
1792, Feb. 10	Hizen, Higo and vicinity (with tidal waves)	12,000	15,000
1828, Dec. 18	Nagaoka, in Echigo	11,750	1,443
1844, May 8	Shinano	34,000	12,000
1854, July 9	Yamato, Iga, and Ise	5,000	2,400
1854, Dec. 23	Tokaido and Shikoku	60,000	3,000
1855, Nov. 11	Tokyo	50,000	6,700

Date	Place	Houses destroyed	No. of deaths	No. of injured
1891, Oct. 28	Mino-Owari	222,501	7,273	17,175
1894, Oct. 22	Shonai	8,403	726	977
1896, Jun. 15	Sanriku dist. (tidalwaves)	13,073	27,122	9,247
1896, Aug. 31	O-u	8,996	209	779
1906, Feb. 17	Formosa	8,941	1,228	2,329
1909, Aug. 14	Mino-Omi	9,544	37	441
1914, Mar. 15	Akita	770	93	210
1923, Sept. 1	Sagami Bay	558,049	91,344	—
1925, May 23	Northern part of Tajima.	3,668	381	410

Seismological investigation in Japan

Japan has done more than any other country in the world as regards seismic investigations.

The foundation of the system of seismic study and research in Japan was laid by the combined efforts of Profs. Milne and Ewing, formerly of the Tokyo Imperial University, and their colleagues, including the late Dr. Kiyokage Sekiya, who was the first occupant of the chair of seismology in the University, the late Dr. Fusakichi Omori, who died shortly after the seismic disaster of September 1923, and other scientists. The system and organs for seismic investigation and researches have since made a marked progress and show a perfection almost unrivalled in other countries, and Japan can boast of a closely set and wide-spread earthquake observation net, consisting of the Central Meteorological Observatory in Tokyo, and a number of local stations established in various parts of the country. The results of the observations made by these local stations are reported to the Central Meteorological Observatory and are made public. Besides the meteorological observatories, there are also the Earthquake Investigation Institute attached to the Education Department, the Central Seismological Institute attached to the Tokyo Imperial University and the Seismic Disaster Prevention Committee under the control of the Education Minister, which

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are also engaged in the investigation of and research into various seismic phenomena. The reports and bulletins published by those observatories and institutes, which contain the results of the investigations and researches made by them, are widely distributed among all seismological observatories and meteorological observatories in foreign countries.

Relation between Volcanoes and Earthquakes

Active volcanoes being a safety valve for disquieting factors working within the earth crust, places situated near them have only rarely been visited by destructive seismic disturbances of any magnitude. For instance the districts round Asama, Kirishima, etc., in Japan and Naples at the foot of Vesuvius have not experienced them from ancient time.

Concluding Remarks

Although the problem of the prediction of destructive earthquakes is still very far from its solution, considerable light has been thrown on the causes, the geographical relations, and the time distributions of earthquakes, so that we can determine in many cases the probable intensity and the direction of motion in a future shock at a given place, or the next locality in a given earthquake zone likely to be visited by a destructive earthquake. As far as wooden structures are concerned, the question of the earthquake-proof building has to a large extent been solved, as it is not difficult to construct timber houses which can resist any shock whatever. Steel-brick and reinforced concrete also furnish good systems of constructing earthquake-proof buildings.

The fact that even a very small amount of precaution taken against earthquake is sufficient to save a considerable loss of life and property is well illustrated by comparing seismic damage in Italian and Japanese cities. Thus, in the Messina earthquake of Dec. 28, 1908, the total number of victims was about 120,000 of whom about 75,000 died in Messina and suburbs. The intensity of earthquake motion in the last named city was a little lower than that in the city of Nagoya on the occasion of the Mino-Owari earthquake of 1891. The population of Nagoya in 1891 was 165,339, which was nearly equal to that of Messina and the vicinity, and of these only 190 were killed in the catastrophe. Even supposing the intensity of seismic motion in Messina to have been equal to that in Nagoya, the number of persons killed in the former city was about 430 times greater than that in the latter. That is to say, when comparison is made with the Japanese city, about 998 per 1,000 of the number of those killed in Messina must be regarded as having fallen victims to seismologically bad construction of the houses.

The risk rate of wooden buildings in earthquake is comparatively limited as stated, but the disasters caused by the resultant fire are extensive and incalculable, as in the case of the recent terrible earthquake-fire still very fresh in our memory, in which by far the greater portion of the killed were burned to death. In the great earthquake of San Francisco several years ago, too, the greater portion of the damage and casualties was due to the fire occasioned by the earthquake. In view of these facts it cannot be said that wooden buildings are absolutely safe from the earthquake shocks. (Vide Chap. on Earthquake-Proof Construction by Prof. Naito.—Ed. J. Y. B.)

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B. VOLCANOES

Three volcanic ranges exist in Japan, viz., Kurile range, Fuji range and Kirishima range. They contain about 200 volcanoes of which some 50 are more or less active.

The term "active" or "extinct" is, however, relative, for volcanoes believed to be extinct have not infrequently given a terrible demonstration of their dormant activity. Among those that are semi-active the first to be mentioned is Mount Fuji, dear to the hearts of all true Japanese. Since it exploded with destructive violence in 1707 it has remained resting, but the presence of a deep red-hot crater at the summit affords an ominous sign that it may be aroused to fury any time. Of the notable cases of explosions after a long spell of dormancy in recent times may be mentioned Torijima (1902, killing 125 islanders), Agatsuma (1,920 m. in 1903 when two geologists were killed), Bandaisan (1,431 m. in 1888) and Sakurajima (300 m. in 1914, last in 1779). Volcano cones that are still active are, to mention only those that are noteworthy, Tarumai (905), Noboribetsu (1,023), Komagatake (1,099), Adataro (1,420), Nasu (1,910), Shirane of Nikko range (2,143), Unzen in Hizen (1,385), Kaimon (927), Kirishima (1,657), Oshima (755) at the mouth of Tokyo Bay, Asama (2,101), Usu in Hokkaido. Aso, a complex volcano with its highest cone towering 1,609 m., is perhaps the largest volcano in the world, its crater extending about 15 miles north and south and 10 miles the other way. Nasu, Kirishima, Oshima and Asama are almost perpetually smoking.

The distribution of famous volcanoes and the positions of the foci of destructive earthquakes which have occurred are shown in the accompanying chart.

C. MINERAL SPRINGS

As a redeeming feature to compensate for the presence of disquieting volcanoes, a large number of mineral springs, hot or cold, are found throughout the country. Japan, in fact, occupies a very high place in the world as to number of mineral springs and especially of those that possess high medical value. There are at least one hundred mineral springs, mostly hot, which from easy accessibility or high efficacy, are popular. The following is based on the investigations carried out by the Home Office.

Hot Springs

	Honshu	Hokkaido	Kyushu	Chosen	Taiwan	South Manchuria	Total
Simple cold	134	1	20	6	0	—	161
Simple hot	152	3	70	10	2	4	241
Simple acid	17	1	3	0	2	0	23
"Earthy" acid	12	1	3	0	2	0	18
Alkaline acid	94	20	35	0	4	0	153
Salt	155	5	19	5	3	1	188
Bitter	58	4	16	0	1	0	79
Iron	29	1	2	3	1	0	36
Sulphur	95	14	18	9	6	0	142
Sulphuric acid	10	0	1	0	0	0	11
Acid vitriol	5	1	0	0	1	0	7
Alum vitriol	7	0	1	0	3	0	11
Not yet ascertained ...	82	0	17	35	2	—	136
Total	850	51	205	68	27	5	1,206

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For further details the reader is referred to The Mineral Springs of Japan, by Dr. R. Ishizu, Tokyo Imp. Hygienic Laboratory; and the Hot Springs in Japan, by Government Railways, 1922.

List of Popular Hot Spring Resorts

Name	Nearest Rly station	Character	above sea level. ft	Average temp. C.	temp. F.
Arima	Arima	Simple carbon-dioxated	1,287	57.8°	136.0°
Asamushi	Asamushi	Concentrated common salt (Seaside)	—	—	113.9°
Atami	Odawara	Sulphated bitter	74	79.0°	174.2°
Beppu	Beppu	Simple thermals	50	53.0°	127.4°
Dogo	Dogo	„ „	35	44.5°	112.1°
Hakone	Odawara				
Miyanoshita		Alkaline common salt....	1,377	—	137.3°
Ashino-yu		Sulphur	2,760	—	137.0°
Higashiyama	Aizu Wakamatsu	Saline bitter	850 (about)	47.5°	117.5°
Ikao	Maebashi	Sulphated bitter	2,800	46.0°	114.8°
Ito	Ohito	Simple thermals	(Seaside)	46.9°	116.4°
Kinosaki	Kinosaki	Earth muriated common salt...	—	—	126.1°
Kusatsu	Kusatsu	Acid vitriol.....	4,500	62.0°	143.6°
Misasa	Kurayoshi	Simple thermals	50	71.0°	159.8°
Nagaoka	Nagaoka	„	100 (about)	48.5°	119.3°
Nasu	Kuroiso	Hydrogen sulphide	4,500	—	82.4°
Nikko Yumoto	Nikko	„	4,590 (about)	—	113.9°
Noboribetsu	Noboribetsu	Vitriol	660	97.0°	206.6°
Shibu	Toyono	Sulphated common salt...	6,950	76.0°	168.8°
Shima	Maebashi	Earth-muriated common salt....	2,500	93.0°	199.4°
Shiobara	Nishi-Nasuno	Alkaline	1,150	—	132.4.
Shuzenji	Ohito	Saline common salt	330	77.0°	170.6°
Unzen	Isahaya	Acid hydrogen sulphate	2,400	51.5°	124.7°
Wakura	Nanao	Earth-muriated common salt (Seaside)	—	—	179.2°
Yamanaka	Daishoji	Sulphated sulphur	—	—	120.2°
Yamashiro		Saline sulphur	—	—	149.5°
Yugawara	Odawara	Common salt...	351	88.5°	191.3°

Japanese hot springs are of such diversity as to composition that visitors are afforded an unusual freedom in their choice. On the whole simple and salt springs predominate, the rest being generally sulphur and alkaline carbon-dioxated springs. The distinctive feature of Kusatsu, Nasu, Noboribetsu, Kirishima and others is that they carry free mineral acids in their alumina and iron contents, and this peculiarity is especially marked in Kusatsu and Nasu. Many springs contain small proportions of boric acid

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and iodine, bromine, lithium, manganese and other compounds.

Of course, springs found in the same locality and even in close proximity are far from being uniform in their chemical composition, temperature, etc., as is exemplified in the case of the hot-spring region of Hakone which is most easily accessible to Tokyo citizens. The twelve spas of Hakone which exist at altitudes more or less different vary in temperature, tonic properties, etc. Miyanoshita, the foremost of the twelve, is an alkaline common salt spring; Ashinoyu, sulphur; Kowakidani, acid vitriol; Owakidani, saline sulphur; Yumoto, Tonosawa and Ubago, simple thermals; Yunohanazawa, acid hydrogen sulphide; Gora, acid and sulphur; Sokokura, common salt.

The Izu Peninsula which is situated due south of the Hakone region and connected by a common mountain ridge, is honeycombed with hot springs. These are Atami, Ito, Shuzenji, Nagaoka, Yugawara, detailed in the table, and then Izusan, Kona, Hatake and other smaller spas. Beppu (Kyushu) also possesses diverse hot-springs, as simple carbon, alkaline, iron-carbonate, acid alum vitriol, etc.; Arima (Hyogo-ken) has some common salt springs containing bromine or iodine, iron carbonate, common salt, etc.; Shiobara (Tochigi-ken), those of alkaline common salt; Shima (Gumma-ken), sulphated common salt; Noboribetsu (Hokkaido), acid vitriol; Kusatsu, acid alum vitriol, acid hydrogen sulphide; Misasa (Tottori-ken), muriated sulphur; both Nasu-Yumoto (Tochigi-ken) and Shibu (Nagano-ken), acid hydrogen.

Looking over the map of Japan dotted with hot-springs we notice three important clusters, viz., Hakone-Izu, Kusatsu, and Beppu. Classified as to altitude Kusatsu and its subsidiaries Shibu, Shima, etc., to speak only of popular springs, stand highest, while Atami, Asamushi, Wakura, etc. are found near the seashore.

Radio-activity of Japanese Mineral Springs

In 1914, at the instance of the Home Office, Dr. Ishizu, of the Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory, carried out examination of about 150 mineral springs with the special object of ascertaining their radio-activity. Of these five have been found conspicuous in radium emanation, viz: Masutomi in Kai Province (with 235.63 to 823.34 Mache's units per litre of water), Takayama in Mino Province (281.09), Misasa in Hoki (10.23-142.14), Murasugi (49.61) and Tochiomata (25.86) in Echigo, the first two being cold springs. Masutomi is at the foot of Mt. Kimbu and the strata in the neighborhood contain scheelite, apatite, tourmaline, sulphide ores, etc. Takayama is on the River Kiso and in the neighborhood are found tin sand, wolframite, fergosanite, monazite, and naegite. Thorium is contained in the last two. Compared with the famous mineral springs with strong radio-activity in Europe, Masutomi, according to Dr. Ishizu, is second only to Joachimsthal and Brambach, but surpasses Gastein, Landeck, Baden-Baden, etc. Masutomi is therefore the third spring with the greatest radio-activity in the world. Misasa is only next to Ischia in Italy and almost rivals Gastein as a radio-active hot spring. All these Japanese mineral springs are found in granite regions.

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A List of the Radio-Active Springs

(Emanation per liter of water in Mache's unit.)

Hot Springs

Name	Prefecture	Mache's units	Character	Temperature C.	Temperature F.
Misasa	Tottori	142.14	Simple	71.0°	159.0°
Sekigane	„	33.47	Sulphur	42.0°	107.6°
Tochiomata	„	25.86	Simple	39.0°	102.2°
Tokatta	Miyagi	14.58	Carbonated	56.0°	132.8°
Yunokawa	Hokkaido	13.20	——	48.0°	118.4°
Kawatana	Yamaguchi	11.88	Salt	40.0°	104.0°
Owani	Aomori	10.30	Common salt ...	62.0°	143.6°
Kashimi	Tottori	8.58	Muriated saline bitter	56.0°	132.8°
Kinosaki	Hyogo	8.41	Earth-muriated common salt ...	60.3°	140.6°
Onogawa	Yamagata	5.80	„ ...	70.0°	158.0°

Cold Springs

Name	Prefecture	Mache's units	Character	Temperature C.	Temperature F.
Masutomi	Yamanashi	1,425	Earthy common salt	23.0°	73.4°
Takayama	Gifu	281	Simple	10.0°	50.0°
Ikeda	Shimane	187	Carbonated(?) ..	17.0°	62.6°
Arima	Hyogo	87	—— ..	24.0°	75.2°
Hirukawa	Gifu	60	Simple	12.0°	53.6°
Murasugi	Niigata	49	Simple	25.6°	78.0°
Tochiomata	„	44.48	Simple	36.0°	96.8°
Takarazuka	Hyogo	31	Simple carbon-dioxated	18.5°	65.3°
Kaidani	Okayama	13.38	Simple	14.5°	58.1°
Bohata	Fukushima	11.96	Sulphur	14.0°	57.2°

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CHAPTER IV

POPULATION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

It was at midnight on October 10, 1920 that the first decennary census was taken in Japan. It put the population of Japan proper at 55,961,140 (28,042,995 males and 27,318,145 females), this figure falling about 700,000 below that officially reported for 1918 as "legal population." The accuracy of the legal population based as it was on domicile registers had long been suspected on account of omission and repetition, and this suspicion was for the first time verified. It must further be noted that the census figure, while exluding tens of thousands of Japanese living abroad, includes thousands of alien residents in this country.

The density per square ri is calculated at 2,239, thus putting Japan next to Belgium, and England & Wales, the most populous countries in Europe. Tokyo-fu with 26,762 heads the list, followed by Osaka-fu 22,408 and Fukuoka-ken 13,890, while the two lowest are Hokkaido (394) and Iwate-ken (856). Compared on the basis of habitable area, Japan may be considered to surpass the European countries in density, for in Japan it constitutes only 19% of the total area, while the ratio is as high as 74 for Belgium, 73 for England and Wales, 67 for Holland. The question of overpopulation is therefore one of grave significance to Japan where habitable area is practically synonymous with tillage area. That the majority of the inhabitants subsists on farming in contrast to industrial countries in Europe must also be taken into consideration. Percentage of males to females stands at 100.4, the two extremes being 112 in Hokkaido and 93 in Luchu, Kagoshima-ken and Shiga-ken. The centralization movement to urban districts is also remarkable. As it stands at present, 16 cities having over 100,000 population contain in the aggregate 6,752,756, that is, 12.05% of the total population, and this compares are follows with the advanced Western countries:—England & Wales 36, Holland 23, U. S. A. 22, Germany and Belgium 21, Italy 12. The ratio of males to females in those urban districts averages 112.22 to 100. In passing, it may be mentioned that the total population for the whole Empire is put at 77,005,510, distributed as follows:—Japan proper 55,961,140, Taiwan 3,654,398, Karafuto 105,765, Chosen 17,284,207. The last figure does not present the result of the census but is based upon register calculation. The number of families aggregates 15,231,425.

Some unpleasant phenomena in the movement of Japan's population have, according to a certain expert, been much in evidence of late years, especially as regards birth-rate and mortality. The former has steadily decreased since 1911, for instance, to 33.7 per 1,000 population in 1915, 32.4 in '16 and '17 and 32.2 in '18, while on the other hand the death-rate advanced

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from 20.5 in 1915 to 21.5, 21.4, and 26.8 in the following three years. In the same period mortality of infants below twelve months respectively stood at 160; 170; 173; 189 per 1,000 births. Japan's death-rate is nearly twice as great as that in the advanced countries in Europe.

POPULATION IN JAPAN PROPER

Returns of "Legal" Population

	Males	Females	Total	Annual inc. per 100 pop.		Males per 100 females
1910 (Dec. 31)	25,759,347	65,225,505	50,984,844	14.53		102.12
1911 („)	26,152,214	25,601,731	51,753,934	15.08	14.78	102.15
1912 („)	26,544,759	25,978,008	52,522,753	14.86		102.18
1913 („)	26,964,586	26,398,096	53,362,682	15.99		102.15
1914 („)	27,362,825	26,779,621	54,142,441	14.61		102.12
1915 („)	27,764,085	27,171,679	54,935,755	14.65		102.18
1916 („)	28,118,981	27,518,462	55,637,431	12.70		102.18
1917 („)	28,472,320	27,863,663	56,335,971	12.47	12.09	102.18
1918 („)	28,625,617	28,042,094	56,667,711	5.89		102.08
1919 („)	28,914,526	28,319,380	57,233,906	9.89		102.10
1920 (Oct. 1)	38,903,195,	38,085,184	76,988,379			102.10

Note:—Where total disagrees with its components it is due to people of unknown sexes being included in it.

Population by Ages and Sexes* (Dec. 31, 1918)

	Real number			Ratio per 100 population		
Age	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-5	3,697,052	3,612,697	7,309,745	65.2	63.8	129.0
5-10	3,409,666	3,336,973	6,746,639	60.2	58.9	119.1
10-15	2,955,678	2,877,328	5,833,006	52.2	50.7	102.9
15-20	2,773,738	2,666,421	5,440,159	48.9	47.1	96.0
20-25	2,391,244	2,318,510	4,709,754	42.2	40.9	83.1
25-30	2,076,891	1,987,681	4,064,572	36.6	35.1	71.1
30-35	1,920,468	1,841,029	3,761,497	33.9	32.5	66.4
35-40	1,835,678	1,786,465	3,622,143	32.4	31.5	63.9
40-45	1,704,335	1,625,097	3,329,432	30.1	28.7	58.8
45-50	1,317,927	1,259,394	2,577,321	23.3	22.2	45.5
50-55	1,245,945	1,200,694	2,446,639	22.0	21.2	43.2
55-60	912,581	907,795	1,820,376	16.1	16.0	32.1
60-65	886,113	903,388	1,789,496	15.6	16.0	31.6
65-70	663,166	721,797	1,384,963	11.7	12.7	24.4
70-75	435,949	505,326	941,275	7.7	8.9	16.6
75-80	226,777	286,291	512,068	4.0	5.0	9.0
80-85	88,812	119,231	208,043	1.6	2.1	3.7
85-90	43,865	53,330	97,195	0.8	0.9	1.7
90-95	19,431	17,980	37,411	0.4	0.3	0.7
95-100	11,195	8,659	19,854	0.02	0.02	0.04
Over 100	7,538	6,197	13,735	0.01	0.01	0.02
Unknown	1,567	816	2,383	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	28,625,617	28,092,094	56,667,711	50.52	49.48	100.00

Note—* These statistics and the following are based on "legal" numbers, excepting prison-inmates without domicile.

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Married and Unmarried*

The census returns on married and unmarried in Japan proper were first compiled in 1886. The quinquennial figures are given below:—

Dec. 31	Married			Unmarried		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1898..	7,979,858	Same as	15,959,716	14,093,234	13,709,665	27,802,899
1903..	8,229,152	in	16,458,304	15,371,779	14,902,055	30,273,834
1908..	8,583,168	"Male"	17,166,336	16,462,676	15,959,215	32,421,891
1913..	9,144,727	column	18,289,454	17,819,360	17,253,345	35,072,273
1918..	9,568,500	9,568,502	19,137,002	19,057,117	18,473,592	37,530,709

(1) See note to the preceding table.

(2) The figures for married males and females in 1918 do not agree because of the registration of bigamy by mistake and also of the denaturalization of a husband.

Dec. 31	Married			Unmarried		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1898	18.23	18.23	36.46	32.21	31.33	63.54
1903	17.61	17.61	95.22	32.89	31.89	64.78
1908	17.31	17.31	34.62	33.20	32.18	65.38
1913	17.14	17.14	34.28	33.39	32.33	65.72
1918	16.89	16.89	33.78	33.62	32.60	66.22

Births, Deaths, Marriages and Divorces

The returns showing births and deaths were first prepared in 1883, and stillbirths in 1886. The following figures represent the average in each five years:—

Average for	Births	Stillbirths	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces
1894-98	1,288,270	122,736	875,475	413,047	112,892
1899-03	1,461,951	148,166	931,755	357,508	64,685
1904-08	1,512,945	152,074	992,315	399,378	62,131
1909-13	1,729,925	153,920	1,052,735	434,786	59,023
1914-18	1,803,391	141,965	1,215,254	456,074	58,495

Ratios of these numbers per 1,000 population are as follows:—

Average for	Births	Stillbirths	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces
1894-98	30.2	2.88	20.5	6.67	2.65
1899-03	32.2	3.26	20.5	7.87	1.42
1904-08	31.2	3.14	20.5	8.30	1.28
1909-13	33.7	2.99	20.5	6.45	1.15
1914-18	32.6	2.57	22.0	8.09	1.06

Age of Marriages

	1921		1922		Ratio for 1922	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 15 ..	—	174	—	112	—	0.2
15-20	20,118	135,331	18,257	130,433	35.4	252.8
20-25	160,314	236,796	161,427	241,835	312.9	468.7
25-30	182,161	78,984	184,621	78,109	357.9	151.4
30-35	74,119	30,956	71,594	29,374	138.8	56.9
35-40	34,491	16,353	32,780	15,472	63.5	30.0
40-50	33,278	15,396	32,562	15,433	63.1	29.9
50-60	10,696	4,203	10,738	4,241	20.8	8.2
Above 60 ..	4,037	1,024	3,937	907	7.6	1.8
Total	519,217	519,217	515,916	515,916	1,000.0	1,000.0

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Birth-Rates

	Males	Females	Total	Males per 100 females	Legiti-mate	Illegiti-mate
1918	914,685	877,307	1,791,992	104.3	91.2	8.8
1919	910,400	868,285	1,778,695	104.9	91.8	8.2
1920	1,085,134	990,430	2,025,564	104.5	91.8	8.2
1921	1,017,457	973,419	1,990,876	104.5	91.7	8.3
1922	1,004,022	965,292	1,969,314	104.0	92.0	8.0

Rates of Stillbirths

	Total	M. per 100 F.	Legiti-mate	Illegitimate	Live-b.	Still-b.
1918	142,507	115.0	77.7	22.3	92.6	7.4
1919	132,929	117.6	77.8	22.2	—	—
1920	144,038	117.1	77.5	22.5	—	—
1921	138,301	118.0	76.9	23.1	—	—
1922	132,244	117.8	77.3	22.7	—	—

The Average Age of Mortality

According to the investigation carried out in 1911 at the request of the Statistics Bureau by Mr. Yano, Actuary and Managing-Director of the First Life Ins. Co., Tokyo, the average age of mortality of Japanese is 43.97 years for men and 44.85 for women. The average age of death for those males who survive five days after birth is 45.27, for those surviving one year 51.11, three years 52.41, six years 51.31 and twenty years 40.35.

POPULATION OF THE PREFECTURES

(Based on the Census taken midnight Oct. 1, 1920)

Prefecture	Area, sq. ri	Population	Prefecture	Area, sq. ri	Population
Aichi	312.78	2,089,730	Miye	363.55	1,069,277
Akita	754.00	898,532	Nagano	853.76	1,562,715
Aomori	607.03	756,413	Nagasaki	235.15	1,135,742
Chiba	326.15	1,336,108	Nara	201.42	564,605
Ehime	341.17	1,046,696	Niigata	824.59	1,776,455
Fukui	272.40	599,150	Oita	402.73	860,326
Fukuoka ...	317.81	2,187,755	Okayama	420.98	1,217,663
Fukushima .	846.07	1,362,689	Okinawa	156.91	571,565
Gifu	671.45	1,070,366	Osaka	160.08	2,587,813
Gumma	407.25	1,052,594	Saga	115.72	673,878
Hiroshima ..	520.78	1,541,876	Saitama	265.99	1,319,516
Hokkaido ..	6,095.36	2,359,097	Shiga	258.44	651,051
Hyogo	556.98	2,301,875	Shimane	435.82	714,699
Ibaraki	385.18	1,350,334	Shizuoka	503.82	1,550,167
Ishikawa	270.72	747,355	Tochigi	417.77	1,046,458
Iwate	899.19	845,510	Tokushima ..	271.28	670,219
Kagawa	113.50	678,217	Tokyo	102.84	3,699,283
Kagoshima ..	902.31	1,415,538	Tottori	224.16	454,673
Kanagawa ...	115.67	1,323,372	Toyama	266.41	724,258
Kochi	454.72	670,893	Wakayama ..	310.62	750,399
Kumamoto ..	465.47	1,233,199	Yamagata ...	600.15	968,889
Kyoto	296.55	1,286,916	Yamaguchi ..	389.99	1,040,979
Miyagi	540.79	961,755	Yamanashi ..	389.85	583,455
Miyazaki	487.34	651,083			

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POPULATION OF THE CITIES

(Based on the Census taken midnight Oct. 1, 1920)

Cities	Population	Households	Pop. per household
Akashi	33,099	7,724	4.3
Akita	38,281	6,722	5.4
Amagasaki.	38,450	8,220	4.7
Aomori	48,933	9,494	5.2
Asahigawa..	61,319	11,340	5.4
Fukui	56,635	13,275	4.3
Fukuoka ..	95,381	18,027	5.3
Fukushima.	35,766	6,756	5.3
Fukuyama..	29,768	6,775	4.4
Gifu	62,715	13,710	4.6
Hachioji ..	38,953	7,665	5.1
Hakodate .	144,740	29,155	5.0
Hamamatsu	64,749	12,377	5.2
Himeji	45,745	9,507	4.8
Hirosaki ..	32,764	6,060	5.4
Hiroshima.	160,504	34,553	4.6
Imaharu ...	30,296	6,371	4.8
Kagoshima.	102,396	19,942	5.1
Kanazawa..	129,320	29,287	4.4
Kobe	608,628	138,986	4.4
Kochi	49,331	11,276	4.4
Kofu	56,207	12,026	4.7
Kokura ...	33,956	6,666	5.1
Kumamoto.	70,393	13,787	5.1
Kure	130,354	28,268	4.6
Kurume ..	43,528	8,242	5.3
Kushiro ...	39,224	7,951	4.9
Kyoto	299,689	128,982	4.6
Marugame..	24,637	5,747	4.3
Matsumoto..	50,000	10,251	4.9
Matsuyama.	51,248	11,785	4.3
Matsuye ..	37,526	8,755	4.3
Mayebashi..	62,323	12,797	4.9
Mito	39,350	8,187	4.8
Moji	71,740	16,282	4.4
Morioka ...	42,400	8,088	5.2
Muroran ..	56,016	11,981	4.7
Nagano ...	37,348	7,833	4.8
Nagaoka ..	41,627	8,311	5.0
Nagasaki ..	176,554	37,036	4.3
Nagoya	429,990	92,426	4.7
Nara	40,303	8,734	4.6
Nawa	53,883	13,045	4.1
Niigata ...	92,130	18,965	4.9
Ogaki	28,333	6,042	4.7
Oita	43,146	7,613	5.7
Okazaki ...	38,526	8,623	4.5
Okayama ..	94,584	21,420	4.4
Omuda	64,305	13,039	4.9
Onomichi .	26,466	6,180	4.3
Osaka	1,252,972	276,331	4.5
Otaru	108,113	21,275	5.1
Otsu	31,456	7,336	4.8
Saga	33,526	6,350	5.3
Sakai	84,995	18,324	4.6
Sapporo ...	102,571	20,038	5.1
Sasebo	87,013	16,537	5.3
Sendai	118,978	21,861	5.4
Shimonoseki	72,287	16,140	4.5
Shizuoka ..	73,893	15,223	4.9
Shuri	22,842	5,384	4.2
Takamatsu..	46,551	10,741	4.3
Takaoka ..	36,646	7,229	5.1
Takasaki ..	36,784	4,914	4.6
Takata	28,383	5,424	5.2
Tokuyama.	68,463	15,929	4.3
Tokyo	2,173,162	456,820	4.8
Tottori	29,273	6,431	4.6
Toyama ...	61,811	13,553	4.6
Toyohashi..	65,158	12,912	5.0
Tsu	47,742	10,120	4.7
Uji-Yamada	39,270	8,728	4.5
Utsunomiya	63,768	13,054	4.9
Uyeda	26,269	5,655	4.6
Wakamatsu (Fukushima-ken)	37,549	7,240	5.2
Wakamatsu (Fukuoka-ken)	49,341	11,447	4.3
Wakayama	83,498	19,377	4.3
Yamagata..	48,397	8,672	5.6
Yawata ...	100,227	22,322	4.5
Yokkaichi .	35,169	7,780	4.5
Yokohama..	422,942	95,241	4.4
Yokosuka...	89,875	16,368	5.5
Yonezawa .	43,004	7,623	5.6

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DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Population	1913 No. towns	1913 Populat.	1913 Percentage	Result of the 1st Census Oct. 1, 1920 No. towns	Result of the 1st Census Oct. 1, 1920 Populat.	Result of the 1st Census Oct. 1, 1920 Percentage
Under 500	163	42,522	0.08	126	36.419	0.07
501- 2,000	1,288	3,413,627	6.20	2,662	4,007.310	7.21
2,001 5.000	7,584	24,345,915	44.16	7,259	23,062,027	41.21
5,001- 10,000	1,852	12,105,244	21.44	1,639	10,821,175	19.34
10,001- 20,000	335	4,496,820	8.16	374	5,074,460	9.07
20,001- 50,000	97	2,933,888	5.32	136	4,102,746	7.33
50,001-100,000	26	1,855,550	3.36	31	2,105,318	3.76
Over 100,001	11	5,937,704	10.77	15	6,753,598	12.07
Total....	12,356	55,131,270	100.00	12,243	55,963,053	100.00

The latest census statistics taken by the Statistics Bureau at the beginning of October, 1924, puts the total population throughout the country, colonies excluded, at 59,138,900, the figure being composed of 29,622,200 men and 29,516,700 women. The detailed figures are tabulated as follows:

Urban districts	6,118,700	5,693,500	11,812,200
Country districts ...	23,503,500	23.823,200	47,326,700
Tokyo (City)	1,056,656	860,652	1,917,308

The figure for Tokyo City is the estimate based on the census investigation made by the municipal authorities on October 1, 1924.

Latest Decennary Census

The second decennary census was taken on October 1, '25, and the returns was published by the statistics bureau early in December, which put the population of Japan proper at 59,736,704 (30,012,820 males and 29,723,884 females), the figure showing an increase of 6.7% or 3,773,651 on the figure of the previous returns taken in 1920. The number of households throughout Japan proper is given as 12,001,376.

Again, compared with the estimate census taken on October 1, '24, the figure is an increase of 197,804 (390,620 males and 207,184 females).

JAPANESE RESIDING ABROAD

The following returns by the Foreign Department give data as at the end of June 1924.

Grand Total	345,764	248,917	594,681

I. Asia

District	Males	Females	Total
Total	126,853	74.226	206.079
Manchuria	26,445	5,163	31,608
Kwantung	45,538	40,723	86,261
East Russia	1,582	414	1,996
Vladivostok	431	98	529
Nikolaievsk	15	2	17
Alexandrovsk	677	273	950
China	24.040	21,229	45.269
Tientsin	1,652	512	2,164
Peking	539	171	710

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District	Males	Females	Total
Tsinan	780	194	974
Chefoo	93	29	122
Shanghai	7,364	2,157	9,521
Hankow	1,088	230	1,318
Tsingtao	4,083	983	5,066
Canton	187	61	248
Changsha	72	18	90
Siam	128	12	140
Hongkong	1,067	384	1,451
Singapore	2,479	856	3,335
Calcutta	591	208	799
Batavia	1,057	308	1,365
Sourabaya	977	49	1,026
Manila	5,968	152	6,120
II. Europe			
Total	3,307	497	3,804
England	937	17	952
London	828	16	844
France	710	17	727
Paris	644	16	660
Germany	1,077	17	1,094
Italy	39	6	45
Switzerland	75	—	75
Belgium	219	4	223
Netherlands	14	—	14
III. North America			
Total	158,855	60,410	219,225
U. S. A.	82,087	49,270	131,357
California N.	24,748	1,374	26,122
San Francisco	3,650	254	3,904
California S.	13,115	870	13,985
Los Angeles	7,740	345	8,085
Seattle	7,118	1,502	8,620
Portland	3,457	179	3,636
New York	2,390	194	2,584
Canada	12,748	6,412	19,160
Mexico	1,293	3	1,296
Panama and Cuba	509	7	516
IV. South America			
Total	19,522	255	19,777
Brazil	10,965	222	11,187
Argentine	1,645	26	1,671
Peru	5,917	5	5,922
Bolivia	568	—	568
Chili	427	2	429
V. Africa			
Total	28	21	49
VI. Oceania			
Total	108,925	64,531	173,442

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District	Males	Females	Total
Japanese Mandate	2,517	159	2,676
Australia	3,482	41	3,509
Hawaii Islands	18,615	54,421	123,036
Honolulu	34,314	9,910	44,221

JAPANESE GOING ABROAD

Number of Passports Issued in 1923

Destination	No.	Destination	No.
China	2,636	Africa	9
Siam	98	U. S. A.	6,174
Hongkong	452	Canada	950
Brl. Str. Settl'ts	510	Mexico	136
Siberia	4,769	Peru	443
British India	272	Brazil	844
Fr. Indo-China	76	Argentine	102
Oceania	34	Chili	14
Asia	801	Australia	164
Cuba	24	Hawaii	2,894
Panama	7	Borneo	56
North America	210	Dutch Indies	642
South America	12	Philippines	746
Europe and America..	1,135	Total incl. others.....	25,149
Europe	828		

JAPANESE EMIGRANTS

According to the report of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese residing abroad were returned at about 590,000 at the end of June, 1922. Of that number about 134,000 reside in South Manchuria and China, but these are left out of account in describing the activity of Japanese living abroad. The following places are especially noteworthy as principal fields where the presence of Japanese emigrants is making itself felt.

Asiatic Russia

Harbin.—In the city and vicinity there are now about 5,000 Japanese chiefly engaged in flour-milling, tanning, electric industry, etc. They organize themselves into a self-governing body, have their own elementary and other schools and also a hospital where Japanese and foreign patients are treated.

The Maritime Provinces.—The emigrants, about 25,000, are chiefly employed in fishing, packing business, etc. The total catches and tinned and salted articles, added to those of Kamchatka reach about 40 million yen a year. Felling of timber and pulp-manufacturing are conducted by a Japanese syndicate organized by such leading paper mills in Japan as Okawa, Oji, Fuji, Mitsui, etc.

The South Seas and Hawaii

Malay Peninsula.—In Singapore, Johore, etc., some 13,000 Japanese are employed in rubber plantation either as planters or workers. They lease 120,000 acres of land, three quarters being under rubber trees at present.

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Hawaii Islands.—The emigrants number about 120,000, about one half of the total population in the group. Those in the city of Honolulu are mostly tradesmen, and in other places they generally work on sugar plantations, while some are employed in coffee cultivation and fishery. They maintain 140 elementary schools and 8 middle schools for Japanese children.

The Philippines.—There are about 12,000 Japanese mostly in the employ of the Mindanao Island Exploitation Cos., 60 in number. The Ohta Industrial Co. alone leases a tract of land covering about 25,000 acres there. Fishery in the Philippines is practically in the hands of Japanese. Those in the Sooloo Archipelago are nearly all pearl-fishers.

North and Central America

In the United States and Canada.—About 100,000 Japanese on the eastern coast are engaged in farming, horticulture, fishing, etc. Japanese in the "Imperial Valley" on the Mexican borderland and those in the Rocky Ford are raising common and water melons.

Mexico.—The emigrants are engaged in cotton and coffee planting. The Nichi-Boku Kyodo Kaisha (Japan-Mexico Co-operation Co.) and Kobayashi-Kishimoto Partnership, for instance, own or lease respectively 5,000 and 800 cho of cultivated land.

Cuba.—Cuba has now about 500 Japanese generally as laborers.

South America

Japanese emigrants to S. America dates from 1899, when the first batch was sent to Peru by an emigration agency. Today there are about 10,000 Japanese emigrants in Peru of whom one half are engaged in farming in the interior and the other half live in Lima as petty traders, etc. Brazil has now the largest number of Japanese laborers, about 37,000, who are living happy and peaceful mostly at San Paulo where they own roughly 165,000 acres of farm, besides leasing about a quarter more. Japanese laborers being welcome for exploiting the boundless wild land in that vast country, it is considered by far the most desirable outlet for the congested population of Japan. A regular steamship service is run from Japan to Brazil. There are some 3,000 Japanese in other S. American places, as Argentine, Chihli, etc.

FOREIGN VISITORS TO JAPAN

Nationality	1923	1924	Nationality	1923	1924
German	254	570	Portuguese	55	68
British	1,829	2,790	Russian	1,053	952
Austro-Hungarian	8	16	Spanish	—	15
Belgian	15	35	U. S. A.	1,590	3,336
Chinese	13,820	16,437	French	131	266
Danish	68	94	Dutch	98	123
Italian	41	72	Swedish	44	86
Norwegian	23	31	Swiss	83	149
Polish	39	24	Total incl. others.	19,551	25,721

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N.B.—Owing to the loss of official record in the quake-fire of Sept. '23, the figures for 1923 in the above list do not contain those for the port of Yokohama.

FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN JAPAN

The number of foreign residents in various parts of this country for the eleven years ending in 1923 is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
1913	13,081	5,682	18,763
1914	12,751	5,868	18,619
1915	12,444	5,774	18,218
1916	12,312	5,998	18,310
1917	14,219	6,362	20,581
1918	12,784	6,716	19,500
1919	13,198	7,044	20,242
1920	15,033	7,562	22,595
1921	15,839	7,561	23,400
1922	17,242	7,690	24,932
1923	13,126	5,635	18,761

The detailed figures for 1922 and 1923, tabulated according to nationality, are as follows, omitting those of less importance as to number:

Nationality	1923	1924	Nationality	1923	1924
China	16,936	12,843	Portugal	183	123
British India	329	197	Italy	72	41
Russia	836	566	Switzerland	175	117
Sweden	59	51	Germany	782	711
Great Britain	2,210	1,449	Canada	144	134
Denmark	86	74	United States ...	2,138	1,669
Netherlands	99	90	Total incl. others.	24,932	18,761
France	491	382			

LEGAL STATUS OF FOREIGNERS

Landownership and Naturalization, etc.

With some exceptions of no great significance the foreigners living in Japan enjoy the same status as native subjects, so far as rights and privileges are concerned. At the same time the foreigners are just as amenable to the criminal laws and punitive provisions of the realm as the Japanese. The exceptions mentioned above relate first to mining concessions which are granted only to native subjects or to companies formed according to Japanese laws. Foreigners may therefore enjoy mining rights by becoming shareholders of a company so formed. Then certain companies or banks that stand in special relation to the Government, for instance, the subsidized steamship companies such as the Osaka Shosen Kaisha or the banks under special protection as the Bank of Japan, are not allowed to take foreigners as shareholders.

The Alien Landownership Right

This was first sanctioned in 1910 by law, but as the date for putting it into operation was left unfixed the law remained as dead letter. A new law voted in the 50th session of the Diet

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und promulgated on April 1, 1925, has replaced the original enactment, the date of enforcing it to be fixed by Imperial ordinance. The law in question is essentially based on the spirit of reciprocity and recognizes the right of alien ownership as mutual concession. In other words, this right is extended only to citizens, either as individuals or as majority partners, shareholders, etc., of foreign juridical persons, of those foreign countries that recognize mutatis mutandis similar right of Japanese subjects.

Naturalization

A foreigner may become a Japanese subject under the following conditions, viz., (1) That he has been domiciled in Japan for at least five years continuously; (2) is at least 20 years of age and possesses civil capacity according to the law of his native country; (3) is of good morals; (4) possesses property or ability to maintain himself; (5) possesses no nationality or will lose it on being made a Japanese subject.

The above conditions are much modified for those whose fathers, mothers or wives were Japanese subjects, and for those who were born in Japan of either Japanese father or mother. Those who are living in Japan for ten years or more may be naturalized even when they are not domiciled for five consecutive years, while those of distinguished service to Japan may, with Imperial sanction, be naturalized unconditionally, very simple, i.e., continuous residence or domicile in Japan for at least one year and good morals. The nationality can also be acquired by being adopted by a Japanese subject. Naturalizations still remain comparatively insignificant in number, the bulk being supplied by Chinese living in Formosa.

	Marrying into family	Adopted	Naturalized	Rehabilitated		Marrying into family	Adopted	Naturalized	Rehabilitated
1918....	1	—	5	3	1920....	1	3	17	13
1919....	—	4	2	8	1921....	—	4	8	9

EXPATRIATION OF JAPANESE

Japan did not recognize till 1916 the expatriation of her sons or daughters who acquired foreign citizenship, excepting those females who married foreign subjects. The result was the Japanese who legally became American citizens, for example, still figured on Japanese census register, so that they stood on the peculiar status of double nationality. This procedure was at last changed and the Law of Nationality was revised, to become operative in Aug. 1916. The law was further amended in December 1924 and the foreign countries to which the expatriation applies was designated to be, 1. U.S.A., 2. Argentine, 3. Brazil, 4. Canada, 5. Chile, 6. Peru. It may be noted that those American or Canadian-born Japanese boys not yet expatriated are still technically liable to the Japanese conscription law, so that the crux of "double nationality" question remains unsolved, as is also the case with the Prussian or French boys born in America.

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CHAPTER V

IMPERIAL COURT

(ALSO DECORATIONS, PEERS, ETC.)

Reigning Sovereign

His Imperial Majesty **Yoshihito, the 122nd Emperor of Japan,** was born on August 31st, 1879, and is the third living son of the late Emperor Meiji. His Majesty was declared Crown Prince on Nov. 3rd, 1889 and ascended the Throne on July 30th, 1912; he married Princess Sadako on May 10th, 1900.

Sadako, the Empress, was born June 25th, 1884, and is the 4th daughter of the late Prince Kujo, a noble of the 1st rank.

The Silver wedding anniversary of the Emperor and Empress was celebrated on May 10th, 1925.

Children of the Emperor

Hirohito, Crown Prince, first son of the Emperor, born April 29th, 1901; proclaimed Crown Prince on Sept. 9th, 1912 and appointed Captain of the Army and Lieutenant of the Navy in 1916, to be promoted to Lieut.-Colonel and Commander in '23 and Colonel and Captain in '25; visited Europe in '21. Appointed Regent in Nov., 1921 on account of the Emperor's illness. Married Princess Nagako on Jan. 26th, 1924.

Nagako, Crown Princess, was born on March 6th, 1903, the eldest daughter of Prince Kuni. Her betrothal to the Crown Prince was formally sanctioned in June, 1922.

Shigeko, Teru-no-miya, first daughter of the Crown Prince, was born December 6, 1925.

Yasuhito, Chichibu-no-miya, second son of the Emperor, born June 25th, 1902; on his attaining majority in 1922, founded a new house by Imperial order; graduated from the Military Academy in July, 1922; appointed Sub-Lieutenant in October the same year, promoted to Lieutenant in May, 1925 and is attached to the Imperial Guard Division. Went to Europe for study leaving Japan on May 24, '25 and is now staying in England.

Nobuhito, Takamatsu-no-miya, third son of the Emperor, born Jan. 3rd, 1905; graduated from the Naval Academy in May, 1924, and is now 2nd Sub-Lieutenant of Navy.

Takahito, Sumi-no-miya, fourth son of the Emperor, born Dec. 2nd, 1915.

Sisters of the Emperor Living

Masako, Princess Tsune, married Prince Takeda April 27th, 1908; widow 1919.

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Fusako, Princess Kane, married Prince Kitashirakawa **Apr. 29th, 1909; visited Europe in 1922; widow 1923.**

Nobuko, Princess Fumi, married Prince Asaka May 9th, 1910.

Toshiko, Princess Yasu, married Prince Higashi-Kuni May 18th, 1915.

IMPERIAL FAMILIES

Fushimi.—The House is the oldest of the princely families having been founded in the 14th century by a son of Gohanazono Tenno, the 101st Emperor.

Prince Hiroyasu, head, 22nd of the line, 1st son of late Prince Sadanaru, born Oct. 16th, 1875; succeeded to the House of Prince Kwacho Apr. 23rd, 1883, but returned to the present House on Jan. 19th, 1904; studied in the Naval Academy and in Germany; was wounded on board the Mikasa in the Battle of Yellow Sea, Aug., 1904; studied in England 1909-10; Captain of the Takachiho 1910; Vice--Adm. '17; Adm. in '22; War Councillor in 20. Res. Kioi-cho Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Princess Tsuneko, consort of Prince Hiroyasu, daughter of the last Shogun, was born Sept. 23rd, '82: married Jan. 9th, '96.

Issue:—Four sons and three daughters.

Princess Toshiko, consort of the late Prince Sadanaru, daughter of the late Prince Taruhito Arisugawa, was born May 21st, 1858; married the Prince 1876.

Prince Hiroyoshi, the first son of the above, Lieutenant of the Navy, born '97, married Princess Tokiko, daughter of Prince Ichijo.

Princess Tokiko, consort of the above, 2nd daughter of Prince Ichijo, born in 1903.

Prince Kunika, 2nd son of Prince Sadanaru, was born in 1880.

Prince Hironobu, 3rd son of Prince Hiroyasu, born in 1905. Graduated from the Naval Academy in July, 1925, and is now on board a training cruiser as cadet.

Princess **Monshu,** sister to Prince Sadanaru, was born '44: a lady abbess at Nara.

Kan-in.—The House was founded by Prince Naohito (1703-52 A.D.) eldest son of the 113th Emperor. Prince **Kotohito,** head, 16th son of Prince Kuniiye Fushimi and younger brother of Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, was born Sept. 22nd, 1865; studied at the Military Preparatory School '77-81 and at French military school, '82-91; Lieut.-Col. (Cav.), '95; Lieut.-General '05; Div. Commander, Feb., 1906; full General and Supreme Councillor of War, '12; Marshal, '19; is Hon. President of the Japan Red Cross Society. Accompanied the Crown Prince to Europe in '21. Res. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Princess Chieko, consort, 2nd daughter of the late Prince Sanetomi Sanjo, was born May 25th, 1872; married the Prince Dec. 19th, 1891.

Issue:—a son and four daughters.

Prince Haruhito, 2nd son of Prince Kotohito, was born Aug. 3rd, 1902; studied at the Military Academy; Sub-Lieutenant of Cavalry '24.

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Higashi-Fushimi.—The House was founded by the late Adm. Prince **Yorihito,** younger brother of Princes Fushimi and Kan-in, and 17th son of the late Prince Kunilye. The Prince died heirless in 1922.

Dowager Princess **Kaneko,** 1st daughter of the late Prince Tomosada Iwakura, was born Aug. 29th, 1876; married in Feb., 1898. Res. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Prince **Kunihide,** adopted heir, 3rd son of Prince Kunihiko Kuni, was born May 16th, 1910.

Kwacho.—The House became extinct after the demise of Prince **Hirotada Kwacho,** 4th of the line, who succeeded to the House as its head in 1904, he dying in March, 1924, leaving no issue.

Yamashina.—Prince **Takehiko,** 3rd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kikumaro, was born Feb. 13th, 1898; Sub.-Lieut. of the Navy; attached to the Naval Aviation Corps since '21; has three brothers and one sister, who married in '21 Nagatake Asano, heir of Marquis Asano. Fondly called "the Prince of the Air" because of his enthusiasm in aeronautics. Established the Mikuni Aviation School in 1925, also established a private observatory on Mount Tsukuba a few years ago. Married Princess Sakiko (died Sept., 1923) 2nd daughter of the late Prince Kuniyoshi Kaya. Res. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Tsuneko,** mother, 3rd daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; was born Feb. 7th, 1874; married the late Prince Kikumaro Nov. 26th, 1902; widow '08.

Kaya.—Prince **Tsunenori,** 2nd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kuninori, was born Jan. 27th, 1900; 2nd Lieut. of Cavalry; married Princess Toshiko in '21. The Prince has two sisters. Res. Ichibancho Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Princess **Toshiko,** consort, 5th daughter of Prince Kujo, was born May 26th, 1903.

Issue:—a son and a daughter.

Dowager Princess **Yoshiko,** eldest daughter of the late Marquis Daigo; was born Oct. 20th, 1865; married the late Prince '92; widow 1910.

Kuni.—Prince **Kunihiko,** 2nd of the line, head, 3rd son of the late Prince Asahiko; was born July 23rd, 1873; Sub-Lieut. 1897; was attached to Gen. Kuroki's Staff during the Russo-Japanese War as Major (Inf.); Colonel in '08; studied in Germany '07-10; Maj.-Gen. '13; Lt. Gen. '18; full Gen. '23; Supreme War Councillor. Res. Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Princess **Chikako,** consort, 7th daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; was born Oct. 19th, 1879; married on Dec. 13th 1899; travelled through Europe '09-10.

Issue:—three sons and three daughters.

Prince **Asa-akira,** the 1st son, born 1900, 2nd Sub-Lieut. (Navy); married Princess Tomoko, 2nd daughter of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi on January 26th, 1925. His sister Princess Nagako is the Crown Princess.

Prince **Taka,** 5th son of the late Prince Asahiko; was born 1875 in Kyoto; Acting Grand Custodian of the Great Shrine of Ise; married in 1905 Lady Shizuko, daughter of Viscount Minase. Res. Kyoto.

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Nashimoto.—Prince **Morimasa,** 2nd of the line, head, Gen.; 4th son of the late Prince Asahiko; was born March 9th, 1874; Sub-Lieut. '97; on the outbreak of the 1904-5 War he hurried back from France where he was studying at a military academy; was attached to General Oku's Staff as Capt. of Infantry; Major 1906; Lieut.-Col. '08; Colonel '10. He studied in Europe from April, 1907, to July, '09. Full Gen., Aug. '23; Supreme War Councillor. Res. Aoyama Kita-machi, Tokyo.

Princess Itsuko, consort, 2nd daughter of Marquis Nabeshima; was born Feb. 2nd, 1882; married Nov. 28th, 1900; made tour in Europe '08-09.

Issue:—2 daughters. Princess **Masako** married Prince Li, Heir of the Royal Korean House of Li in '20.

Kitashirakawa.—Prince **Nagahisa,** 4th of the line, eldest son of the late Prince Narihisa, was born Feb. 19, 1910; succeeded to the title on the death of his father in Paris in 1923. Is studying at the Peers' school. Has three sisters. Res. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Tomiko;** mother of the late Prince Narihisa, adopted daughter of the late Prince Hisamitsu Shimazu; was born Aug. 8th, 1862; widow in 1895.

Dowager Princess **Fusako,** consort of the late Prince Narihisa, was born 1890, 7th daughter of the Emperor Meiji.

Takeda.—The House was newly created on March 30th, 1906, Prince **Tsuneyoshi,** 2nd of the line, was born 1909, eldest son of the late Prince Tsunehisa; has a sister. Res. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Masako,** 6th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji; was born Sept., 1888, married the late Prince in 1903; widow '19.

Asaka.—Prince **Yasuhiko,** Colonel of Infantry; was born '87; 8th son of the late Prince Kuni, the House having been newly created on March 30th, '06; stayed in Europe '22-25 and returned home in Dec. '25 via U.S.A.; married Princess Nobuko in 1909. Res. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Princess **Nobuko,** consort, 8th daughter of the Emperor Meiji, born Aug. 7th, 1991; visited Europe and U.S.A. in '25.

Issue:—two sons and two daughters.

Higashi-Kuni.—Prince **Naruhiko,** Colonel of Infantry, 9th son of the late Prince Kuni; was born '87 in Kyoto. Was ordered by the late Emperor on Nov. 2nd, '06, to set up the House; married Princess Toshiko in May, 1915; has been studying tactics in France since '20. Res. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Princess Toshiko, consort, youngest daughter of the Emperor Meiji; born May 11th, 1896.

Issue:—two sons.

Royal House of Korea

Li, the former royal family of Korea.—Prince **Chiok,** head, was born May 5th, 1874.

Princess Li, consort, was born Sept. 19th, 1894.

Prince Kon, heir, brother to the head, was born Oct. 20th,

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1897. Grad. from the Military Academy in Tokyo. Captain of Infantry and attached to the 2nd Regiment of the Imperial Body Guards. Married Princess Masako in 1920.

Princess **Masako,** consort of the above, eldest daughter of Prince Nashimoto, was born Nov. 4th, 1901.

Prince **Kang,** brother to the head, was born March 30th 1877. Attached to the Chosen Army Headquarters.

THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW

(Promulgated on February 11, 1889).

Chapter i. Succession to the Imperial Throne

Art. I.—The Imperial Throne of Japan shall be succeeded to by male descendants in the male line of Imperial Ancestors.

Art. II.—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest son.

Art. III.—When there is no Imperial eldest son, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest grandson. When there is neither Imperial eldest son nor any male descendant of his, it shall be succeeded to by the Imperial son next in age, and so on in every successive case.

Art. IV.—For succession to the Imperial Throne by an Imperial descendant, the one of full blood shall have precedence over descendants of half blood. The succession to the Imperial Throne by the latter shall be limited to those cases only in which there is no Imperial descendant of full blood.

Art. V.—When there is no Imperial descendant, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial brother and by his descendants.

Art. VI.—When there is no such Imperial brother or descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial uncle and his descendants.

Art. VII.—When there is neither such Imperial uncle nor descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the next nearest member among the rest of the Imperial Family.

Art. VIII.—Among the Imperial brothers and the remoter Imperial relations, precedence shall be given, in the same degree, to the descendants of full blood, and to the elder over the younger.

Art. IX.—When the Imperial heir is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists, the order of succession may be changed in accordance with the foregoing provisions, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Chapter II. Ascension and Coronation

Art. X.—Upon the demise of the Emperor, the Imperial heir shall ascend the Throne and shall acquire the Divine Treasures of the Imperial Ancestors.

Art. XI.—The ceremonies of Coronation shall be performed and a Grand Coronation Banquet (Daijosai) shall be held at Kyoto.

Art. XII.—Upon an ascension to the Throne, a new era shall be inaugurated, and the name of it shall remain unchanged during the whole reign in agreement with the established rule of the 1st year of Meiji.

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Chapter III. Majority, Institution of Empress and of Heir-Apparent

Art. XIII.—The Emperor, the Kotaishi, and the Kotaison shall attain their majority at eighteen full years of age.

Art. XIV.—Members of the Imperial Family, other than those mentioned in the preceding article, shall attain their majority at twenty full years of age.

Art. XV.—The son of the Emperor who is Heir-apparent, shall be called "Kotaishi." In case there is no Kotaishi, the Imperial grandson who is Heir-apparent shall be called "Kotaison."

Art. XVI.—The Institution of Empress and that of Kotaishi or of Kotaison shall be proclaimed by an Imperial Rescript.

Chapter IV. Styles of Address

Art. XVII.—The style of address for the Emperor, the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, and of the Empress shall be "His," or "Her," or "Your Majesty."

Art. XVIII.—The Kotaishi and his consort, the Kotaison and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, and the princesses shall be styled "His," "Her," "Their," or "Your Highness" or "Highnesses."

Chapter V. Regency

Art. XIX.—When the Emperor is a minor a Regency shall be instituted. When he is prevented by some permanent cause from personally governing, a Regency shall be instituted, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Art. XX.—The Regency shall be assumed by the Kotaishi or the Kotaison, being of full age of majority.

Art. XXI.—When there is neither Kotaishi nor Kotaison, or when the Kotaishi or Kotaison has not yet arrived at his majority, the Regency shall be assumed in the following order:—

1. An Imperial Prince or a Prince.
2. The Empress.
3. The Empress Dowager.
4. The Grand Empress Dowager.
5. An Imperial Princess or a Princess.

Art. XXII.—In case the Regency shall be assumed from among the male members of the Imperial Family, it shall be done in agreement with the order of succession to the Imperial Throne. The same shall apply to the case of female members of the Imperial Family.

Art. XXIII.—A female member of the Imperial Family chosen to assume the Regency shall be exclusively one who has no consort.

Art. XXIV.—When, on account of the minority of the nearest related member of the Imperial Family, or for some other cause, another member has to assume the Regency, the latter shall not, upon the arrival at majority of the above mentioned nearest related member, or upon the disappearance of the aforesaid cause, resign his or her post in favour of any person other than of the Kotaishi or of the Kotaison.

Art. XXV.—When a Regent or one who should become such, is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists therefor, the order of the Regency

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may be changed, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Chapter VII. The Imperial Governor

Art. XXVI.—When the Emperor is a minor, an Imperial Governor shall be appointed to take charge of His bringing up and of His education.

Art. XXVII.—In case no Imperial Governor has been nominated in the will of the preceding Emperor, the Regent shall appoint one, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Art. XXVIII.—Neither the Regent nor any of his descendants can be appointed Imperial Governor.

Art. XXIX.—The Imperial Governor can not be removed from his post by the Regent, unless upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council and upon that of the Privy Council.

Chapter VII. The Imperial Family

Art. XXX.—The term "Imperial Family" shall include the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, the Empress, the Kotaishi and his consort, the Kotaison and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, the Imperial Princesses, the Princesses and their consorts, and the Princesses.

Art. XXXI.—From Imperial sons to Imperial great-grand-grand-sons, Imperial male descendants shall be called Imperial Princes; and from Imperial daughters to Imperial great-grand-grand daughters Imperial female descendants shall be called Imperial Princesses. From the fifth generation downwards, male descendants shall be called Prince and famales Princesses.

Art. XXXII.—When the Imperial Throne is succeeded to by a member of a branch line, the title of Imperial Prince of Imperial Princess shall be specially granted to the Imperial brothers and sisters, being already Princes or Princesses.

Art. XXXIII.—The birth, namings, marriages, and deaths in the Imperial Family shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

Art. XXXIV.—Genealogical and other records relating to the matters mentioned in the preceding Article shall be kept in the Imperial archives.

Art. XXXV.—The members of the Imperial Family shall be under the control of the Emperor.

Art. XXXVI.—When a Regency is instituted, the Regent shall exercise the power of control referred to in the preceding Article.

Art. XXXVII.—When a member, male or female, of the Imperial family is a minor and has been bereft of his or her father, the officials of the Imperial Court shall be ordered to take charge of his or her bringing up and education. In certain circumstances, the Emperor may either approve the guardian chosen by his or her parent, or may nominate one.

Art. XXXVIII.—The guardian of a member of the Imperial Family must be himself a member thereof and of age.

Art. XXXIX.—Marriages of members of the Imperial Family shall be restricted to the circle of the Family, or to certain noble familles specially approved by Imperial Order.

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Art. XL.—Marriages of the members of the Imperial Family shall be subject to the sanction of the Emperor.

Art. XLI.—The Imperial writs sanctioning the marriages of the members of the Imperial Family, shall bear the countersignature of the Minister of the Imperial Household.

Art. XLII.—No member of the Imperial Family can adopt any one as his son.

Art. XLIII.—When a member of the Imperial Family wishes to travel beyond the boundaries of the Empire, he shall first obtain the sanction of the Emperor.

Art. XLIV.—A female member of the Imperial Family, who has married a subject, shall be excluded from membership of the Imperial Family. However, she may be allowed, by the special grace of the Emperor, to retain her title of Imperial Princess or Princess, as the case may be.

Chapter VIII. Imperial Hereditary Estates

Art. XLV.—No landed or other property, that has been fixed as the Imperial Hereditary Estates, shall be divided up and alienated.

Art. XLVI.—The landed or other property to be included in the Imperial Hereditary Estates, shall be settled by Imperial writ with the advice of the Privy Council, and shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

Chapter IX. Expenditures of the Imperial House

Art. XLVII.—The expenditures of the Imperial House of all kinds shall be defrayed out of the National Treasury at a certain fixed amount.

Art. XLVIII.—The estimates and audit of accounts of the expenditures of the Imperial House and all other rules of the kind, shall be regulated by the Finance Regulations of the Imperial House.

Chapter X. Litigations, Disciplinary Rules for the Members of the Imperial Family

Art. XLIX.—Litigation between members of the Imperial Family shall be decided by judicial functionaries specially designed by the Emperor to the Department of the Imperial Household, and execution issued after Imperial sanction thereto has been obtained.

Art. L.—Civil actions brought by private individuals against members of the Imperial Family, shall be decided in the Court of Appeal in Tokyo. Members of the Imperial Family shall, however, be represented by attorneys, and no personal attendance in the Court shall be required of them.

Art. LI.—No members of the Imperial Family can be arrested, or summoned before a Court of Law, unless the sanction of the Emperor has been first obtained thereto.

Art. LII.—When a member of the Imperial Family has committed an act derogatory to his (or her) dignity, or when he has exhibited disloyalty to the Imperial House, he shall, by way of disciplinary punishment and by order of the Emperor, be deprived of the whole or a part of the privileges belonging to him as a member of the Imperial Family, or shall be suspended therefrom.

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Art. LIII.—When a member of the Imperial Family acts in a way tending to the squandering of his (or her) property, he shall be pronounced incapable by the Emperor, prohibited from administering his property, and a manager shall be appointed therefor.

Art. LIV.—The two foregoing Articles shall be enforced, upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council.

Chapter XI. The Imperial Family Council

Art. LV.—The Imperial Family Council shall be composed of the male members of the Imperial Family, who have reached the age of majority. The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the President of the Privy Council, the Minister of the Imperial Household, the Minister of State for Justice, and the President of the Court of Cassation shall be ordered to take part in the deliberations of the Council.

Art. LVI.—The Emperor personally presides over the meetings of the Imperial Family Council, or directs one of the members of the Imperial Family to do so.

Chapter XII.—Supplementary Rules

Art. LVII.—Those of the present members of the Imperial Family of the fifth generation and downwards, who have already been invested with the title of Imperial Prince, shall retain the same as heretofore.

Art. LVIII.—The order of succession to the Imperial Throne shall in every case relate to the descendants of direct lineage. There shall be no admission to this line of succession to any one, as a consequence of his now being an adopted Imperial son, Koyushi or heir to a princely house.

Art. LIX.—The grades of rank among the Imperial Princes and Princesses shall be abolished.

Art. LX.—The family rank of Imperial Princes and all usages conflicting with the present law shall be abolished.

Art. LXI.—The property, annual expenses, and all other rules concerning the members of the Imperial Family, shall be specially determined.

Art. LXII.—When in the future it shall become necessary either to amend or make addition to the present law, the matter shall be decided by the Emperor, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Additional Rules (Promulgated on February 11, 1907)

Art. I.—The princes may be created peers, either by order of the Emperor or at their own wishes, with family names to be granted by the Emperor.

Art. II.—The Princes may, with the sanction of the Emperor, become heirs of peers or be adopted as their sons with a view to becoming their heirs.

Art. III.—The consorts, lineal descendants and their wives, of the Princes who have been excluded from membership of the Imperial Family for the reason stated in the two foregoing articles are also excluded from the membership of the Imperial Family as members of the families of the Princes who have become subjects. The rule does not, however, apply to those

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female members of the Imperial Family who have married other members of the Imperial Family or their lineal descendants.

Art. IV.—A member of the Imperial Family, who has been deprived of the privileges belonging to him as a member of the Imperial Family, may be excluded from the membership of the Imperial Family and placed in the rank of subjects by order of the Emperor. The consort of a member of the Imperial Family who has been excluded from the membership of the Imperial Family and placed in the rank of subjects in accordance with the foregoing article is also excluded from the membership of the Imperial Family and placed in the rank of subjects.

Art. V.—In the cases mentioned in Arts. I, II and IV (of the present additional rules), the matter shall be decided with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and that of the Privy Council.

Art. VI.—The members of the Imperial Family, who have been excluded from the membership of the Imperial Family, can not be reinstated as members of the Imperial Family.

Art. VII.—Regulations pertaining to the legal status of the members of the Imperial Family and the limits of their competence, other than those provided for elsewhere in the present law, shall be defined separately. Regarding the affairs in which are involved the interests of a member of the Imperial Family and a subject or subjects and in which different regulations apply to the respective parties, such regulations shall apply.

Art. VIII.—Those provisions of laws and ordinances designated as applicable to the members of the Imperial Family shall apply to them only in cases where no particular regulations are specifically provided for in the present law or such regulations as are issued in accordance with the present law.

Additional Rules (Promulgated on November 28, 1908)

A female member of the Imperial Family can marry a male member of Ozoku or Kozoku (former Royal Family of Korea).

THE IMPERIAL PROPERTY LAW

The Law as gazetted in Dec. 1910 and put in force in January the following year provides that the land and other property belonging to the Emperor is divided into hereditary and personal property, and that for all the judicial proceedings affecting the property the Minister of the Imperial Household is held responsible. The ordinary civil or commercial law is applicable to the property only when it does not conflict with the Imperial House Law and the present law. No hereditary landed estate can be newly used for any other purpose except those of public utility, or undertakings sanctioned by the Emperor. The property of the members of the Imperial House is subject to levy when it does not conflict with the House Law or the present law. However, this does not apply to the estates belonging to the Grand Empress Dowager, Empress Dowager, Empress, Heir Apparent, his consort, eldest son and that son's consort, and other unmarried Imperial members who have not yet attained their majority.

PROPERTY OWNED BY THE IMPERIAL COURT

The Court owned as in Oct. 1920, 1,531,290 cho (about 3,800,-

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000 acres) of building land, forests and plains, ordinary property, altogether valued by the Census Board at ¥637,234,000. There were besides buildings (34,103,000), household effects and furniture (34,103,000), cattle (705,000) and other items (21,132,000), the two making a sum of ¥727,277,000. Then the Court owns shares of the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Formosan Bank, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and many other kinds including Imperial Hotel shares, all these coming up to hundreds of millions of yen. The Court has decided in consideration of the food question and so forth, to sell or otherwise transfer to private or public ownership part of the Imperial estates. In Aug. 1921, such transfer was made to the extent of 118,065 cho of land and forest, about 36.6% of the total area of the hereditary land.

The civil list that had long remained stationary at ¥3 millions was increased to 4½ millions in 1910.

IMPERIAL MAUSOLEA AND TOMBS

In conformity with the principle of the ancestor-worship cult observed both by Court and people, special attention is devoted by the Imperial Household to preserving and keeping in due repair the mausolea and tombs of the Emperors and members of the Imperial family. These number over 2,000 counting from the founding of the country, but the resting places of only 490 of them have been identified or officially fixed, including the "three deities" of the "age of gods," 198 mausolea for 115 Emperors 8 crowned Empresses, 48 Empress-consorts, 3 Empress-Dowagers, and so on.

DECORATIONS

Seven kinds of decorations exist in Japan, namely the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum granted only to holders of the Grand Order of Merit, the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia granted to holders of 1st class Merit, Order of the Rising Sun (1st-8th grade), Order of the Sacred Treasure (1st-8th grade), Order of the Crown (1st-8th grade and only for women), Order of Paulownia (1st-8th grade), and lastly the military Order of the Golden Kite (1st-7th grade).

The Golden Kite carries an annuity, ranging from 1,500 yen a year granted to a holder of the 1st grade and 100 yen granted to a holder of the 7th and lowest class.

Then there are the Blue-ribbon medal conferred on ordinary people who distinguish themselves in the cause of public utility; the Green-ribbon medal to be conferred on those distinguished for filial piety, and the Red-ribbon medal to be conferred on those who rescue human lives at the peril of their own.

The Grand Order of Merit and Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum, the highest honor accessible to Japanese, have been granted to the following personages exclusive of Imperial Princes and mentioning only those who are alive:—

Holders of the Grand Order

Prince Yi Kong; Prince Saionji (with Collar); Admiral Count Togo.

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Holders of the 1st Class Golden Kite Alive

Marshal Visc. Kawamura; Admiral Count Togo; Admiral Count Yamamoto; Marshal Count Oku; Gen. Baron Kan-o; Gen. Oi.

Holders of Decorations (Dec. 31, 1923)

Order Merit	Chry'mum	Paulownia	Rising Sun	Sacred Treasure	Crown	Golden Kite*	No. of Holders
G.C.	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
C.	13	—	—	—	—	—	10
1st	—	37	117	163	17	6	246
2nd	—	—	273	698	13	48	724
3rd	—	—	1,234	4,182	3	310	4,379
Total with lower grades ...	16	37	714,531	481,761	2,035	68,887	1,267,267

Note—*=Military honor. G.C.=Grand Cordons with Collar. C=Grand Cordons.

Note—Those holding more than one order being counted by the highest order they wear, the actual number of orders does not agree with that of holders.

THE PEERAGE AND RANKS

Though the Peerage as a distinct social rank dates only from 1884, it practically existed from ancient times. courtiers or Kuge and feudal princes or Daimyo of olden days corresponding to the Peers of today. The Peerage is divided into five grades, viz. Prince, Marquis. Count, Viscount, and Baron. There is no intermediate rank corresponding to the British baronetcy. By origin the Japanese Peers may be classified into four distinct groups, i.e., those who are descendants of the former courtiers or Kugé; descendants of the former Daimyo; those created Peers in recent times, and finally Korean Peers who were created after the annexation. The number of Peers is as follows:—

	Prince	Marquis	Count	Viscount	Baron	Total
1925	19	38	104	382	408	951

Note—Korean Peers are excluded here (vid. Ch. on Chosen).

Hereditary Privilege.—Japan has no life-peers, all the Peers being hereditary. A nobleman may be degraded either by his voluntary surrender of the honor or by order of the Court, when he disgraces the rank. Cases of lapsing of the title owing to the successor of a deceased Peer not being reported within one year have been very rare; such practice was even considered as disrespectful to the Court. So far only a few such cases have occurred, the report being purposely withheld.

Court Ranks.—Japan, copying from China, possesses a peculiar system of nominal honors awarded to persons of meritorious service, mostly public servants. It is called "ikai" or "kurai," and is generally translated as "Court rank." Graded into eight classes, each of a senior and a junior degree, this "ikai" is given only to Japanese subjects, and serves to determine precedence, when there are no decorations or other conventional marks to settle it. Thus a holder of a senior degree of the 3rd grade of "Ikai" is entitled to take precedence over one whose "ikai" is a

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junior degree of the grade. A Peer bears as a matter of course "ikai" differing according to his rank, a 4th grade for a Baron, for instance. A large number of wealthy merchants possess "ikai" generally in consideration of their contributions of money for public purposes.

Posthumous Honors.—The peculiar custom of conferring posthumous honors still lingers in Japan though it was abolished years ago in China, the country of its origin. The idea is based on the principle of ancestorworship. Theoretically the honor is a parting gift to one on his death bed, and is granted with this official announcement: "Promoted by one degree for special consideration." In practice the honor is posthumous, as it usually comes after the death of the beneficiary. Japanese of exalted rank have therefore two different dates of death, i.e. physiological dissolution and official death. This is hardly consistent with historical accuracy, while the practice may prove highly perplexing to the attending physicians. What is still more interesting is that notable persons dead several centuries before are sometimes honored in this way.

The granting of a peerage has also occasionally been posthumous, and a Barony that is conferred on a distinguished man on his death-bed or after his death, falls to his heir.

IMPERIAL PROTECTION OF THE PEERS

The protection accorded by the Court to Peers of the Kuge extraction has been munificent, as might well be expected from the miserable existence which they had to endure in common with their Imperial masters for several centuries. On the occasion of the silver wedding of the Emperor and Empress Meiji in 1894 and of the death of the Empress Dowager in 1897, monetary grants were made to the Kugé courtiers, the two grants totalling about ¥2,500,00. The recipients numbered 5 princes, 12 Marquises, 31 Counts, and 82 Viscounts. The fund was kept in custody of the Imperial Household, only the interest being distributed twice a year. It was first intended to distribute the principal in 1923, but this has been postponed till 1946. In February, 1919, the regulations were revised allowing the Peers to get a loan out of the fund.

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CHAPTER VI

POLITICS & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

I. THE CONSTITUTION

The constitutional movement in Japan, unlike similar agitations in many other countries, was not inaugurated with the motive of restricting the power of the Sovereign, or settling the problem of "taxation and representation." It was a logical sequel to the reform of the Restoration of 1868,—a reform largely based on the idea of Europeanising the country, though the reformers themselves may not have started this stupendous work of national rebuilding with that definite aim from the first.

It was in 1874, the year following the split in the Council of State over the Korean question, that the regular constitutional movement first made its appearance in Japan. Among the politicians who undertook the constructive work of the Restoration, there were men of two distinct types, one civilian, and the other military. In thought the one belonged to the old "Kaikoku-to" (Opening the Country) party, and the other to "Joi-to" (Anti-Foreign) party. When they saw that even the national existence was in jeopardy at the critical moment of Restoration, their high sense of duty and patriotism bid them work in concert in the interest of national unification and for effecting the necessary reconstruction. But the great task over, collision between the two was inevitable sooner or later. The Korean question furnished such an occasion and the Council of State became sharply divided over it, the affair ending in the resignation of those who were defeated. Soon after they had left office, some of them began to take up an agitation aimed at the establishment of a national assembly, and publicly charged those who remained in office with determining the policies of State on their own arbitrary judgment. The agitation was entirely novel to the general public who had been inured to absolutism for centuries, and produced a wonderful effect on their mentality. So wide spread became this movement that the Government was forced to establish quasi-legislative institutions such as the "Genro-in" (Senate), a High Court of Justice named "Taishin-in," and an Assembly of Prefectural Governors to ask their opinion about establishing a national assemnly.

The idea of Europeanising the country having engrossed the whole attention of the people, the agitation gained influence with great rapidity. It was even advocated by a member of the Council of State, Mr. (afterwards Marquis) Okuma, who without consulting his colleagues planned to establish a national assembly in 1883. His scheme called forth strong opposition from all his colleagues. Meanwhile the Government had decided to sell its industrial undertaking in Hokkaido to a private firm. It was a serious blunder and evoked bitter and vehement public criticism when it was exposed. On the 12th of October 1881, the Government annulled the sale and at the same time issued an

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Imperial Decree commanding the establishment of a national assembly in 1890. In March 1882, Mr. (later Prince) Ito and his suite were dispatched to Europe to study the political institutions in the West with a view to prepare a Constitution for Japan. The mission returned home in 1884. While Ito was in Europe, he spent most of his time in Prussia, where he frequently came in contact with Prince Bismarck and seemed to have learned much from the talks he had with this great statesman of the 19th century. In fact, Ito, after his return from Europe, exerted all his influence and made every effort to introduce a bureaucracy after the Prussian type into Japan and, under his guidance, a Bureau for the investigation of Constitutional System was established in 1884 as an office subjoined to the Imperial Household Department, to carry out the work of drafting a Constitution. The principal persons whom Ito called together to assist in this grave task were Takeshi Inouye, (afterwards Viscount and Minister of Education), Miyoji Ito (now Count and Privy Councillor), Kentaro Kaneko (now Viscount and Privy Councillor) and some others. A constitution was duly framed, was submitted to and adopted by the Privy Council, and on the 11th of February 1889 it was promulgated. In the following year, the National Assembly or Imperial Diet, as it is called, was established, and thus Japan changed from an absolute monarchical state to a constitutional monarchy.

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

Chapter I.—The Emperor

Art. I.—The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal.

Art. II.—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by Imperial male descendants, according to the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

Art. III.—The Emperor is sacred and inviolable.

Art. IV.—The Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in Himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises them according to the provisions of the present Constitution.

Art. V.—The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Art. VI.—The Emperor gives sanction to laws, and orders them to be promulgated and exercised.

Art. VII.—The Emperor convokes the Imperial Diet, opens, closes, and prorogues it, and dissolves the House of Representatives.

Art. VIII.—The Emperor, in consequence of an urgent necessity to maintain public safety or to avert public calamities, issues, when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, Imperial Ordinances in place of law.

Such Imperial Ordinances are to be laid before Imperial Diet at its next session, and when the Diet does not approve the said Ordinances, the Government shall declare them to be invalid for the future.

Art. IX.—The Emperor issues or causes to be issued, the Ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the laws, or for the maintenance of the public peace and order, and for the promotion of the welfare of the subjects. But no Ordinance shall in any way alter any of the existing laws

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Art. X.—The Emperor determines the organization of the different branches of the administration, and the salaries of all civil and military officers, and appoints and dismisses the same. Exceptions especially provided for in the present Constitution or in other laws, shall be in accordance with the respective provisions (bearing thereon).

Art. XI.—The Emperor has the supreme command of the Army and Navy.

Art. XII.—The Emperor determines the organization and peace standing of the Army and Navy.

Art. XIII.—The Emperor declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties.

Art. XIV.—The Emperor proclaims the law of siege.

The conditions and effects of the law of siege shall be determined by law.

Art. XV.—The Emperor confers titles of nobility, rank, orders and other marks of honour.

Art. XVI.—The Emperor orders amnesty, pardon, commutation of punishments, and rehabilitation.

Art. XVII.—A Regency shall be instituted in conformity with the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

The Regent shall exercise the powers appertaining to the Emperor in His name.

Chapter II.—Rights and Duties of Subjects

Art. XVIII.—The conditions necessary for being a Japanese subject shall be determined by law.

Art. XIX.—Japanese subjects may, according to qualifications determined in laws or ordinances, be appointed to civil or military offices equally, and may fill any other public offices.

Art. XX.—Japanese subjects are amenable to service in the Army and Navy, according to the provisions of law.

Art. XXI.—Japanese subjects are amenable to the duty of paying taxes, according to the provisions of law.

Art. XXII.—Japanese subjects shall have the liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits of law.

Art. XXIII.—No Japanese subjects shall be arrested, detained, tried, or punished, unless according to law.

Art. XXIV.—No Japanese subject shall be deprived of his right of being tried by the judges determined by law.

Art. XXV.—Except in the cases provided for in the law, the house of no Japanese subject shall be entered or searched without his consent.

Art. XXVI.—Except in the cases mentioned in the law, the secrecy of the letters of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Art. XXVII.—The right of property of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Measures necessary to be taken for the public benefit shall be provided for by law.

Art. XXVIII.—Japanese subjects shall, within limits not prejudicial to peace and order, and not antagonistic to their duties as subjects, enjoy freedom of religious belief.

Art. XXIX.—Japanese subjects shall, within the limits of law, enjoy the liberty of speech, writing, publication, public meeting, and association.

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Art. XXX.—Japanese subjects may present petition, by observing the proper form of respect, and complying with the rules specially provided for the same.

Art. XXXI.—The provisions contained in the present chapter shall not affect the exercise of the powers appertaining to the Emperor, in times of war or in cases of a national emergency.

Art. XXXII.—Each and every one of the provisions contained in the preceding Articles of the present chapter, that are not in conflict with the laws or the rules and discipline of the Army and Navy, shall apply to the officers and men of the Army and of the Navy.

Chapter III.—The Imperial Diet

Art. XXXIII.—The Imperial Diet shall consist of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.

Art. XXXIV.—The House of Peers shall, in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the House of Peers, be composed of the members of the Imperial Family, of the orders of nobility, and of those persons who have been nominated thereto by the Emperor.

Art. XXXV.—The House of Reprensentatives shall be composed of Members elected by the people, according to the provisions of the Law of Election.

Art. XXXVI.—No one can at one and same time be a Member of both Houses.

Art. XXXVII.—Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Art. XXXVIII.—Both Houses shall vote upon projects of law submitted to them by the Government, and may respectively initiate projects of law.

Art. XXXIX.—A Bill, which has been rejected by either the one or the other of the two Houses, shall not be again brought in during the same session.

Art. XL.—Both Houses can make representation to the Government, as to laws or upon any other subject. When, however, such representations are not accepted, they cannot be made a second time during the same session.

Art. XLI.—The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.

Art. XLII.—A session of the Imperial Diet shall last during three months. In case of necessity, the duration of a session may be prolonged by Imperial Order.

Art. XLIII.—When urgent necessity arises, an extraordinary session may be convoked, in addition to the ordinary one.

The duration of an extraordinary session shall be determined by Imperial Order.

Art. XLIV.—The opening, closing, prolongation of session and prorogation of the Imperial Diet, shall be effected simultaneously for both Houses.

In case the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, the House of Peers shall at the same time be prorogued.

Art. XLV.—When the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, Members shall be caused by Imperial Order to be newly elected, and the new House shall be convoked within five months from the day of dissolution.

Art. XLVI.—No debate can be opened and no vote can be taken in either House of the Imperial Diet, unless not less than

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one-third of the whole number of the Members thereof is present.

Art. XLVII.—Votes shall be taken in both Houses by absolute majority. In the case of a tie vote, the President shall have the casting vote.

Art. XLVIII.—The deliberations of both Houses shall be held in public. The deliberations may, however, upon demand of the Government or by resolution of the House, be held in secret sitting.

Art. XLIX.—Both Houses of the Imperial Diet may respectively present addresses to the Emperor.

Art. L.—Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.

Art. LI.—Both Houses may enact, besides what is provided for in the present Constitution and in the Law of the Houses, rules necessary for the management of their internal affairs.

Art. LII.—No Member of either House shall be held responsible outside the respective Houses, for any opinion uttered or any vote given in the House. When, however, a Member himself has given publicity to his opinion by public speech, by documents in print or in writing, or by any other similar means, he shall, in the matter, be amenable to the general law.

Art. LIII.—The Members of both Houses may, during the session, be free from arrest, unless with the consent of the House, except in cases of flagrant delicts, or of offences connected with a state of internal commotion or with a foreign trouble.

Art. LIV.—Ministers of State and the Delegates of the Government may, at any time, take a seat, and speak in either House.

Chapter IV.—The Ministers of State and the Privy Council

Art. LV.—The respective Ministers of State shall give their advice to the Emperor, and be responsible for it.

All Laws, Imperial Ordinances, and Imperial Rescripts of whatever kind, that relate to the affairs of the State, require the countersignature of a Minister of State.

Art. LVI.—The Privy Council shall, in accordance with the provisions for the organization of the Privy Council, deliberate upon important matters of State, when they have been consulted by the Emperor.

Chapter V.—The Judicature

Art. LVII.—The Judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law according to law, in the name of the Emperor.

The organization of the Court of Law shall be determined by law.

Art. LVIII.—The judges shall be appointed from among those who possess proper qualifications according to law.

No judge shall be deprived of his position, unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment.

Rules for disciplinary punishment shall be determined by law.

Art. LIX.—Trials and judgments of a Court shall be conducted publicly. When, however, there exists any fear that such publicity may be prejudicial to peace and order, or to the maintenance of public morality, the public trial may be sus-

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pended by provision of law or by the decision of the Court of Law.

Art. LX.—All matters that fall within the competency of a special Court shall be especially provided for by law.

Art. LXI.—No suit at law, which relates to rights alleged to have been infringed by the illegal measures of the executive authorities, and which shall come within the competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation especially established by law, shall be taken cognizance of by a Court of Law.

Chapter VI.—Finance

Art. LXII.—The imposition of a new tax or the modification of the rates (of an existing one) shall be determined by law.

However, all such administrative fees or other revenue having the nature of compensation shall not fall within the category of the above clause.

The raising of national loans and the contracting of other liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury, except those that are provided in the Budget, shall require the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Art. LXIII.—The taxes levied at present shall, in so far as they are not remodelled by new law, be collected according to the old system.

Art. LXIV.—The expenditure and revenue of the State require the consent of the Imperial Diet by means of an annual Budget.

Any and all expenditures overpassing the approprlations set forth in the Titles and Paragraphs of the Budget, or that are not provided for in the Budget, shall subsequently require the approbation of the Imperial Diet.

Art. LXV.—The Budget shall be first laid before the House of Representatives.

Art. LXVI.—The expenditures of the Imperial House shall be defrayed every year out of the National Treasury, according to the present fixed amount for the same, and shall not require the consent thereto of the Imperial Diet, except in case an increase thereof is found necessary.

Art. LXVII.—Those already fixed expenditures based by the Constitution upon the powers appertaining to the Emperor, and such expenditures as may have arisen by the effect of Law, or that appertain to the legal obligations of the Government, shall be neither rejected nor reduced by the Imperial Diet, without the concurrence of the Government.

Art. LXVIII.—In order to meet special requirements, the Government may ask the consent of the Imperial Diet to a certain amount as a Continuing Expenditure Fund, for a previously fixed number of years.

Art. LXIX.—In order to supply deficiencies, which are unavoidable, in the Budget and to meet requirements unprovided for in the same, a Reserve Fund shall be provided in the Budget.

Art. LXX.—When the Imperial Diet cannot be convoked, owing to the external or internal condition of the country, in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety, the Government may take the necessary financial measures, by means of an Imperial Ordinance.

In the case mentioned in the preceding clause, the matter

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shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet at its next session, and its approbation shall be obtained thereto.

Art. LXXI.—When the Imperial Diet has not voted on the Budget, or when the Budget has not been brought into actual existence, the Government shall carry out the Budget of the preceding year.

Art. LXXII.—The final account of the expenditures and revenue of the State shall be verified and confirmed by the Board of Audit, and it shall be submitted by the Government to the Imperial Diet, together with the report of verification of the said Board.

The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law separately.

Chapter VII.—Supplementary Rules

Art. LXXIII.—When it has become necessary in future to amend the provisions of the present Constitution, a project to that effect shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order.

In the above case, neither House can open the debate, unless at least two-thirds of the whole number of Members are present, and no amendment can be passed, unless a majority of at least two-thirds of the Members present is obtained.

Art. LXXIV.—No modification of the Imperial House Law shall be required to be submitted to the deliberation of the Imperial Diet.

No provision of the present Constitution can be modified by the Imperial House Law.

Art. LXXV.—No modification can be introduced into the Constitution, or into the Imperial House Law, during the time of a Regency.

Art. LXXVI.—Existing legal enactments, such as laws, regulations, or by whatever title they may be called, shall, so far as they do not conflict with the present Constitution, continue in force.

All existing contracts or orders, that entail obligations upon the Government and that are connected with Expenditure, shall come within the scope of Art. LXVII.

II. POLITICS

Politics in every country has its own peculiarities, and that is particularly so in Japan. Her political institutions are very complicated, and the political psychology or her people is unique and extremely singular. Hence it is not a very easy matter to describe the working of her government or the political state of the country.

The principal institutions in the constitutional system of Japan are the Emperor, the Privy Council, the Cabinet, the Imperial Diet, the Electorate, the political parties, and the Genro or Elder Statesmen. Their legal status and actual powers, and their relations to each other may be briefly described as follows:

The Emperor

The legal status of the Emperor under the Constitution, if properly interpreted, does not much differ from that of any constitutional monarch, but his influence over the masses of the

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people in Japan is extraordinary and without parallel. Prince Ito, the chief framer of the Constitution, expounds the Constitutional status of the Emperor with a certain coloring of popular sentiments: "The sovereign power of reigning over and governing the State is inherited by the Emperor from his ancestors, and by him bequeathed to his posterity. All the different legislative as well as executive powers of State, by means of which he reigns over the country and governs the people, are united in the Most Exalted Personage, who holds in his hands, as it were, all the ramifying threads of the political life of the country, just as the brain in the human body is the primitive source of all mental activity manifested through the four limbs and different parts of the body." Thus in theory the Emperor is absolute, and the masses of the people in Japan believe him to be sacred and inviolable according to the letter of the Constitution. But in reality, he acts only by the advice of the Prime-Minister and occasionally by that of the Elder Statesmen. And constitutionally he is inviolable in the sense that "he can do no wrong." In fact, the power he actually exercises in practical politics is by no means greater than that of the King of England, though his influence owing to the peculiar psychology of the people, is no doubt far greater than that of the British Crown, and plays the predominant part in Japanese politics.

In England, even the masses possess knowledge enough to be aware that for whatever the King does or says the Premier is responsible, whereas, in Japan the words of the Minister-President, if put into the mouth of the Emperor, become the words of the Emperor himself, thus investing them with a greater weight and dignity. They become the supreme authority of the land. Therefore, it not seldom happens that the Minister-President of Japan, when affairs are at a deadlock, tries by means of the name of the Emperor to evade his responsibility, or to overcome a strong opposition of the people to the Government, with the object of maintaining his office. And that is at least one reason why there still exists in Japan a constitutional government irresponsible to the popular assembly.

The Privy Council

Next to the Emperor, the Privy Council in Japan occupies a peculiar position in the constitutional system of her government. It is not like the Privy Council of England, out of which the British Cabinet system has grown, and in which the Cabinet ministers have their legal existence. The Cabinet and the Privy Council in Japan form two separate and independent institutions.

The functions of the Privy Council are chiefly of a consultative nature. It meets to deliberate on any important matter of State, when its opinion is asked for by the Emperor, and advises him according to its lights. The principal matters on which it is usually consulted are those which come under the jurisdiction of the Imperial House Law, all important legislation relating to Articles of the Constitution, the issuing of proclamations of the law of siege and of Imperial ordinances and all the matters relating to international treaties and pledges.

The power of the Privy Council is entirely of a negative nature; nevertheless it exercises a very strong power and influence in Japanese politics. It consists of 26 members with its own

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President and Vice-President. They are all veteran statesmen who have played very important parts in the administration, and though no longer taking an active share in it, their age and position and official experience entitle them to universal respect. For the same reason they are extremely conservative in their political ideas and sentiments.

All such important acts of legislation relating to the rights and liberties of the people as an Electoral Reform Bill, a Bill Formulating the Adoption of Jury System, an Educational Reform Bill, etc, are usually submitted to the Privy Council, before the Government introduce them to the Imperial Diet. The Privy Council is at liberty to reject them or to delay their passage. Of course, it is as the Emperor pleases either to accept or reject this decision, but it may easily be seen how great is the influence which the Privy Council can exercise on all such legislation by virtue of its deliberative function. Sometimes the Cabinet uses the powers of the Privy Council as a convenient expedient for killing measures it does not really desire to bring in to the Diet. On the other hand, it sometimes happens that the Privy Council prevents the passage of some important measures of the Government. But the Privy Council cannot meet on its own account, its meetings being called by the Emperor on the advice of the Minister-President. All the Cabinet ministers have seats in the council ex-officio, and, therefore, it is the will of the Cabinet that ultimately prevails, and not that of the Privy Council.

As to international treaties and pledges, the Privy Council is always consulted, and it is the only deliberative body in the constitutional system of Japan that can freely discuss all the foreign policies of a Government with the Cabinet, though its meetings are kept absolutely secret. The Imperial Diet is given no power of treaty-making, and its authority over the foreign policies of the State is confined to criticism and interpellation.

The most important power of the Privy Council is that of interpreting the Constitution. On the meaning of a doubtful clause of the Constitution, the decision of the Privy Council is absolute and final, for its interpretation becomes that of the Emperor himself.

The Cabinet

Nowhere in the Constitution of Japan is the word "Cabinet" mentioned. Yet there exists as a matter of fact a collective body of all Departmental Ministers under the presidency of a Minister-President, somewhat like the Council of Ministers in Belgium, or the British Cabinet, for the purpose of initiating, determining, or carrying out the general schemes, and policies of the government. Though this collective body known as the "Naikaku," meets to discuss and determine under the guidance of the Minister-President how the Imperial government is to be carried on in all important matters of State and how to advise the Emperor, yet it has no joint responsibility as the British Cabinet has, that is to say, each Cabinet Minister is not responsible for the action of the Cabinet as a whole nor the Cabinet as a whole for the action of each Minister.

As in England the Cabinet in Janan is in reality the chief executive organ of the State, and exercises all powers executive, legislative, and judicial, which are invested in the Crown by the

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Constitution, that is to say, the issuing of administrative and emergency ordinances, the making of treaties with foreign nations, the declaring of peace and war, the commanding of the army and navy, and the determining of their organisation, the appointing and dismissing of public officials (including all judges and procurators who hold office on a life tenure), and the fixing of their salaries and pensions, etc., all of which falling within the executive function of government are virtually controlled by the Cabinet in the name of the Emperor.

In England, the Cabinet Minister usually belong to one or another political party in the House of Commons; and the Cabinet is more or less like a committee appointed by a majority of the House of Commons, and entrusted with the exercise of the executive power of State, and therefore, responsible to Parliament. In Japan, however, the Cabinet Ministers are not always party-men; they may hold their office independent of the House of Representatives. The representative system of government has not yet developed in this country to such a stage as to make the Cabinet Ministers necessarily responsible to the Diet.

A certain ordinance provides that the Minister of War must be but a General or Lieutenant-General, and the Minister for the Navy, an Admiral or Vice-Admiral, and because of this ordinance occasionally a queer phenomenon crops up in Japanese politics. A few years ago, Viscount Kiyoura was sent for to organise a Cabinet, but he failed in his attempt, for he could not find any suitable Admiral or Vice-Admiral willing to become the Minister for the Navy in his Cabinet. Once the Saionji Ministry was forced to go out of office because Marquis Saionji refused to take up the plan of adding two divisions to the Army. Thus in Japan Generals or Admirals at times even sway the power of making or unmaking a Cabinet.

But the above instances are unusual, and as a matter of fact, the power and influence of military men have markedly declined since the memorable Disarmament Conference. On the other hand, the power of the Diet, particularly that of the House of Representatives, is steadily growing so that it is now a matter of absolute necessity for the Cabinet to control a majority in the Diet, for without its approval no important matters of State can be carried out.

The Imperial Diet

The Imperial Diet is bicameral, consisting of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The former is composed of Princes of the Blood, ordinary Princes and Marquises who sit by virtue of their right, Representatives of Counts, Viscounts, and Barons; Imperial Nominees and Representatives of the highest tax-payers.

With regard to legislative matters, all rights and powers granted to the Diet by the Constitution are equally granted to both Houses, except that the Budget is to be brought in first in the House of Representatives. Thus the two Houses are supposed to be coordinate, neither the one nor the other being considered superior or subordinate. But it is not so in practical politics. Where there are two chambers in a legislature, naturally the one or the other becomes predominant.

Although, as far as outward appearances go, the members of the House of Peers occupy a better fortified position, for the

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House of Peers is not subject to dissolution as the House of Representatives is, yet in practice it is not the former, but the latter that the Cabinet regards with greater dread, holding it more aggressive and powerful, and more difficult to control. The fact is the 125 Imperial Nominees in the House of Peers are mostly ex-officials of government, who hold their position on a life tenure, while the rest are aristocrats either by birth or by wealth. Hence their natural sympathy is always with the Cabinet Ministers independent of and irresponsible to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Peers there are no political parties, so to speak. Nevertheless all its members are now politically divided into six groups: The Kenkyu-kai, the Chawa-kai, the Dosei-kai, the Kosei-kai, the Koyu-kurabu, and the Mushozoku or Independents. Of course these groups are not formed on any definite political views or ideas. However, it can not be denied that there has already appeared a strong tendency among the peers towards forming political parties, especially among the younger, active and ambitious members of the House.

In the House of Representatives, there are very clear-cut divisions; and no matter how many parties there are, the House is always divided into two camps: the government party and the opposition, though this party division does not come from any political principle or principles.

The lower House has the power of initiative in all matters of legislation, but its legislative power is rather negative in character, for it is not in Japan as in England where a majority of the House of Representatives ultimately controls the Cabinet. It is the Cabinet that gets its majority by one way or other. When a political party in Japan supports the government, it is because its leader is the Prime-Minister or holds a certain portfolio in the Cabinet. Then again some parties or individual members give support to the government, thinking that they may be able to secure important office or serve some special interests by having direct connection with the men in power. Moreover, the government can sometimes force them to support its policies either by intimidation or through threat of dissolution.

The Cabinet Ministers in Japan do not therefore formulate the policies of State in accordance with the political programmes which the parties supporting the government may have laid down at the time of their election. As a matter of fact, the political parties in Japan have no definite programmes; they make no definite promises before election. They know well that they cannot make their promises good, even if they made them. The Cabinet Ministers have practically an entirely free hand to formulate all policies of State, and even the government party usually accepts almost blindly whatever the Cabinet decides. Too often the government party is merely a convenient tool to the Cabinet for carrying its measures through the House of Representatives.

The Electoral System

The Election Law in Japan has a separate existence from the Constitution; and that is very fortunate for her, revision having been effected already three times solely on account of this convenient arrangement. The Constitution, on the other

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hand, is a formidable document that does not easily allow modification.

Important features in the original and revised Election Laws are shown below in a tabulated form.

	Elector		Candidate		No. Members
	Age	Tax	Age	Tax	
Original, 1890	25	¥15	30	¥10	300
Revised, 1900	,,	¥10	,,	none	381
,, 1920	,,	¥ 3	,,	,,	464
,, 1925	,,	none	,,	,,	466

		Voters (1000)	Electoral district
Original,	1890	500	1-2 mem. per district
Revised,	1900	1.500	4-12 ,,
,,	1920	2.860	1-3 ,,
,,	1925	13,000	3-5 ,,

The last revision is memorable as an epoch-making event in the democratic movement of Japan and as a distinct triumph realized by those espousing the cause of universal suffrage. It is essentially a general manhood suffrage system somewhat limited in application, but as such it occasioned intense contest from the 42nd session (1919-20) to the 50th (24-25) in and out of Parliament between the two opposing parties and it even caused at one time the dissolution of the House. The law as it stands is a result of compromise at the conference of the two Houses.

REVISED ELECTION LAW

The features of the revised election law are outlined as follows:

As shown above the result of the removal of the tax qualification has increased the number of those eligible to franchise to upward of 13,000,000 as against approximately 3,000,000 under the former system. Excluding from that figure those who are disqualified for franchise because of their receiving public or private relief or help towards a living on account of poverty, the number of those entitled to vote will come down to about 9,600,000

Eligibility for the Franchise:—The right of voting has been extended to the following:

Students of the Government, public and private schools; Teachers of primary schools; Shinto or Buddhist priests and other persons engaged in religious work; Persons doing work for the Government under contract; Government and public officials connected with election affairs, who have not resigned their offices 3 months before. (Government officials other than those connected with administrative affairs of State have no right to vote.)

Electoral Districts:—The new law has adopted the system of middle electoral districts, the number of members for each district being fixed at 3 to 5, at the rate of one member for a population of 120,000. The former system of independent electoral districts for cities has been abolished. In consequence of the above-mentioned change the number of electorates has decreased to 122 from 379 as under the former system, while the number of members has increased to 466 from 464.

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Period of Election Campaign:—Under the former election law the period intervening between the expiration of the term of members and the day of the next general election, or between the dissolution of the House of Representatives and the next general election has been unusually long. The new law has considerably shortened the period. In the case of a dissolution the general election is to be held within 30 days from the date of the dissolution, according to the new law, while in the case of the expiration of the members' term a general election is to be held on the day following the day when the term expired, or within 5 days after the said date in case circumstances necessitate. In case the members' term expires during the session of the House or within 25 days after the closing of the session a general election is to be held within 30 days after the lapse of 26 days from the date of the closing of the session.

Candidates:—The candidates must send in application to the chief election commissioners within 7 days before the date of the election, and must deposit a sum of ¥2,000 either in cash or public bonds as security. In case the number of candidates falls short of the fixed number of members to be returned from a certain electoral district the candidates will be elected members for that district without going through the proceedings of voting.

Cost of Election:—The new election law places certain restrictions on the expenses involved in the election campaign. The expense to be defrayed by a candidate is fixed at the rate of 40 sen for each franchise-holder, and the total amount of the expenses is fixed at the total number of the franchise-holders of the electoral districts divided by the number of the parliamentary members for the districts, the remainder being multiplied by 40 sen. The standard figure of the total number of voters divided by the number of members is estimated as between 25,000 and 30,000, and the amount of the election expenses is roughly estimated as between ¥12,000 and ¥15,000. The defrayal of the election expenses is to be in charge of chief election commissioners or those specifically designated by chief election commissioners. In case the amount of the expenses expended by a candidate exceeds the maximum limit the election of such candidate shall be declared void.

Strict Control over Campaign:—The revised law does not recognize the former system of persons engaged in election campaigns, who, receiving fee or wages from candidates, occupy themselves in canvassing among voters with the object of securing or soliciting votes. In the new law only election commissioners and election committees, their number not to exceed fifty persons, are permitted to take part in the campaign. These are allowed to receive remuneration from candidates to cover the cost incurred or they may be employed under the wage system by the candidates. The number of election offices to be established by a candidate in one electoral district is limited to seven. The new law prohibits the practice of the "house-to-house call" by candidates or their canvassers for soliciting votes.

Penal Provisions:—The revised election law provides much heavier penalties for the violation of the law. Candidates who have infringed the law are punished with a fine of ¥2,000 or less or imprisonment with hard labor as the highest penalty, as

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against the maximum amount of fine of ¥500 and imprisonment without hard labor of the old law.

UPPER HOUSE REFORM

Simultaneously with the adoption of the general manhood suffrage bill the reform of the Upper House was effected, though naturally more limited than that of the other House. The main points in the reform are as follows:

The age-limit for the members of the order of Prince and Marquis was raised to 30 years from 25 years.

The numbers of the members of the lower order has been fixed at 18 for Counts, 66 for Viscounts and 66 for Barons.

The inclusion of 4 representatives of the members of the Imperial Academy to be elected from among the members thereof by mutual election.

The highest tax paying members in the House shall be elected from among those paying direct national tax to the amount of ¥300 and upward in connection with landed property, industry or commerce, the age-limit for such members being fixed as 40 years and upwards. The number of such members for each prefecture is limited to 1 or 2, according to the size of population, the total number not exceeding 66.

The application of the penal clauses of the election law, hitherto exclusively applied to the election of the members of the Lower House, to the election of the highest tax paying members.

The cancellation, of the 7th Article of the Law of the Houses providing that the number of the Imperial nominees and highest tax paying members in the Upper House shall not exceed the number of the titled members.

The period of the examination of the Budget by the Upper House committee is limited to within 21 days as in the case of the Lower House committee.

THE "GENRO"

The "Genro" or so-called elder statesmen as a body has no constitutional status, but as surviving builders of the grand work of the Imperial rehabilitation half a century ago the Council of Genro was, until the beginning of 1922, an important institution in the political system of Japan, though with functions not legally formulated. It then consisted of four elder statesmen, Marshal Prince Yamagata, Prince Saionji, Marquis Matsukata and Marquis Okuma. The last mentioned had not often been present at its conclaves. With the death of the old Marshal, the doyen of the clique, of Marquis Okuma early in 1922, and of Marquis (afterward Prince) Matsukata in July 1924, the influence of the Genro naturally showed a marked decline. In one respect, however, the surviving patriarch is still made to play a highly important part in directing the course of affairs of state. In Japan an outgoing Premier resigns without recommending his successor, as the Ministry is not yet strictly responsible to the Diet, so that when Viscount Kato as Premier of the Coalition Ministry submitted his resignation, the Prince-Regent sent an Imperial messenger to Prince Saionji to ask him to recommend eligible successors. It was through his choice that the Viscount, it is understood, was ordered to reorganize

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his cabinet. The idea seems to be entertained seriously in some circles that the Genro system should be kept up and that a new council composed of less old retired statesmen but of established prestige should be created to take the place of the venerable survivor. The notion, however, has met with a cool reception, if not a scoffing criticism from the public and has apparently been given up.

THE POLITICAL PARTIES

The representative system of Japan dates from 1890, but the history of political parties is much earlier. The Jiyu-to (Liberals) was the first political party and was organized by the late Count Itagaki and his followers in 1880, to be followed two years later by the Kaishin-to (Progressives) formed by the late Marquis, then Count Okuma. Both upheld the cause of liberty and progress, the only difference being that the former were more radical. As an organ of conservative and bureaucratic element the Teisei-to (Imperialists) was created soon after, but for all the fostering care bestowed upon its growth, it failed to enlist any great support of the public and disappeared in 1884.

Hard and bitter was the campaign which the Liberals waged against bureaucracy and militarism. Not unfrequently they even resorted to violent measures against their political opponents who, entrenched in their formidable stronghold, treated them with merciless severity. It was a critical moment in the history of Japan. Fortunately Japan had at that time an enlightened sovereign in Meiji Tenno who on the advice of the late Prince Ito, his most trusted counsellor, made a solemn pledge in 1881 to establish constitutional government within ten years. The heated and dangerous political agitation was thus diverted to the constructive work of preparation and training for the eagerly anticipated day. The history of our political parties from the convoking of the first Diet in 1890 to the formation of the 4th Ito Cabinet in 1900 may be summed up in a few words. In the first few years the Bureaucratic Government and political parties were almost irreconcilable; in the second stage, either exhausted or tired of incessant strife, the two became more placable, effected some sort of understanding, and ultimately, such progressive statesmen as Ito and Katsura formed their own parties on the basis of those previously existing. The two successful wars Japan engaged in with China and Russia temporarily allowed the reactionary elements to regain power, resulting in the formation of a cabinet by General Terauchi in 1916. When his Cabinet fell and the late Mr. Hara as leader of the Seiyukai was ordered to succeed him on the recommendation of the Genro, it was generally thought that the day of non-party administration was over, and that party government had at last come to its own. This idea gained force when by a clever manoeuvre his party secured, in the general election which took place in 1920, an overwhelming majority as a Ministerial party. It was an elusive hope and met with a rude check when their chief was assassinated in 1921 and Viscount (now plain Mr.) Takahashi, the acknowledged deputy-leader, was promoted to the vacancy. Under the relatively inexperienced control of the new leader and Premier, the partymen, who had been held down by the strong hand of his predecessor, lost discipline, caused the collapse of the Takahashi Cabinet after

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six months' existence, and ultimately, early in 1924, ended in the open rupture of the rival sections, and the splitting up of the party. The Seiyukai thus lost an absolute majority in the House while the internal squabbles of the rival sections brought about the formation of three non-party Cabinets, one after another. The seceders who took up a friendly attitude toward the Kiyoura Cabinet formed a new party styled "Seiyu-Honto," meaning "Seiyukai proper," and the other remaining party temporarily joined hands with the Kenseikai and the Kakushin-Club, at the instigation of Viscount Miura, then Privy Councillor, and reputed as arch-broker in higher politics, and organized the "Save the Constitution Alliance." The House was thus split into four or five parties none of which commanded an absolute majority before the general election of May. A sign of the times was the creation in 1923 of a business-men's party, the "Jitsugyo Doshi-kai," by Mr. Sanji Muto, President of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill. It is still insignificant in the House where it secured only eight seats in the general election of May.

The Seiyu-kai and Seiyu-honto.—Smarting from the wounds they received in the bitter quarrels they had, the two former fellow partymen are now separated by a deadly feud, but they are treated here, for convenience, under the same head, their history being in common till the separation of January. The creation of the Seiyu-kai by the late Prince Ito in 1900 forms a distinct chapter in the history of Japan's party politics, marking, as it does, a notable departure of both the bureaucratic statesmen and partymen in their attitude towards each other and the adoption of a new conciliatory policy in place of the cat-and-dog life they had long led. It was the Liberals who agreed to come to terms with the enlightened statesman when he decided to organize his party, so that the Seiyukai may partly be regarded as a direct descendant of Count Itagaki's pioneer organization. It was not all fair weather that the party experienced during its existence of about a quarter of a century. First, it had its first leader spirited away, as it were, by the military clique and made to assume the Presidency of the Privy Council, to be succeeded by Prince Saionji, and when the latter left the post, in 1914, the chair was filled by Mr. Hara. Naturally its Parliamentary strength had its ebb and flow; it was decidedly on the ebb when an unexpected general election was manoeuvred in 1915 by the Okuma Government. The party came out second best after the Doshi-kai (now Kensei-kai) which was friendly to the Government. The Seiyu-kai abided its time. When the late General Terauchi formed a non-party Cabinet on the fall of the Okuma administration, Mr. Hara lost no time to rally to its side as Ministerialist. His party largely recovered the lost ground in the extra general election held shortly after, but his hour of real triumph came when as successor of the soldier statesman he formed a Seiyu-kai Cabinet, dissolved the House in 1920 over the Universal Suffrage Bill introduced by the Opposition. He succeeded in the election that followed in securing 282 seats out of the total of 464. During the seven years of his leadership his consummate ability as party-leader was fully demonstrated, and while he won implicit trust and obedience from his followers he made himself naturally an object of implacable hatred and unbounded dread to his political foe. The vicious attack consistently directed by the Opposition papers against the Seiyukai hero must have been largely responsible in inspiring a half

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fledged megalomaniacal boy of 19, Kon-ichi Nakaoka by name, with a murderous design upon the eminent leader. From the untimely death of Mr. Hara on 4 Nov., '21 till the terrible split of the party in January '24 the history of the Seiyukai was one of repeated troubles and internal disintegration. Following their traditional policy the party supported Admiral Kato's transcendent Ministry, but kept aloof from the next similar administration led by Admiral Yamamoto. The appearance of the Kiyoura Cabinet was a signal for the smouldering flame to burst up. Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto, Messrs. Tokugoro Nakahashi, Hajime Motoda, Takejiro Tokonami, and several other influential members rebelled against their chief when he had decided to oppose the Kiyoura administration on the ground of its being unconstitutional. At last they openly seceded with large followers. The result was that the Seiyu-kai who had boasted 279 seats lost 148 as it was reported before the dissolution of the House on January 31st. Among the minority who remained faithful to their chief there were only three or four that were prominent, these being Messrs. U. Noda, K. Okazaki, S. Yokota and H. Ogawa. The dramatic incident arising out of this memorable upheaval was the resignation by the Seiyukai leader of his peerage in favor of his son and heir and also his seat in the House of Peers, in order to offer himself as candidate for Morioka, the uncontested electorate of Mr. Hara, but then divided between his, i.e. Mr. Takahashi's supporters and those of his defeated anti-Seiyukai rival.

The Kensei-kai.—It was originally formed by the late Prince Katsura after the example of Prince Ito, for the soldier-statesman also failed, like his predecessor, to control a majority in the Diet and had to undergo a very bitter experience at the height of his power and popularity. Here history repeated itself still further, for, as in the case of Prince Ito, attracted by the personality of Prince Katsura, many ambitious politicians of the Kokumin-to seceded and joined the party newly formed by him. The party was then called the Doshi-kai. Shrewed politician as he was, Prince Katsura was not a success as a party leader, and died without seeing the bright day for the party of his own make. After Prince Katsura, the leadership of the party fell naturally upon Viscount Kato. When Marquis Okuma organized a Cabinet in 1914, Viscount Kato was given the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. Thus the Doshi-kai became the government party. In the general election that was held in 1915 under the Okuma Cabinet, the influence of the party almost swept the whole country. The name of the party was then changed to the present title. At the time of the downfall of the Okuma Ministry, in 1916, the Kensei-kai still had a majority in the House of Representatives, but with the formation of the Terauchi Cabinet, it ranged to the side of the opposition, and remained there till other day. In the general elections of 1917 and 1920, the numerical strength of the party was much reduced, so that it had only 109 seats in the House at the beginning of the 45th session, to be still further weakened during that session. In the general election of May 1924 when the desperate contest occurred between the Seiyu-kai and the Seiyuhonto formed by its deserters, the party was placed in a highly favorable position and came out relatively the strongest force in the House.

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THE COALITION CABINET

As a stop-gap brought into existence owing to the absence of an eligible party to succeed to the Yamamoto Cabinet, it was a foregone conclusion that the Kiyoura Cabinet would resign when the general election of May resulted in the defeat of its supporters the Seiyu-honto. The guiding spirit in the formal process of developing the impending change was now Prince Saionji who had retired to Kyoto in May. On June 7 the whole Cabinet submitted resignation, on 9th Viscount Kato was summoned by the Prince Regent, and on 11th the Coalition Ministry was created.

The cabinet composed, at the time of its organization, of seven partisan ministers, of three non-partisan Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Army and Navy, and a member of the Upper House (Minister of Education), as follows:—

Viscount T. Kato, President of Kenseikai (Prime Minister); Baron K. Shidehara (Foreign Min.); R. Wakatsuki, Kensei-kai leader (Home Min.); Y. Hamaguchi, Kensei-kai M.P. (Finance Min.); Lieut.-Gen. Ugaki (War Min.); Adm. Takarabe (Navy Min.); S. Yokota, Seiyu-kai M.P. (Justice Min.); R. Okada, member of House of Peers (Education Min.); K. Takahashi, president of Seiyu-kai (Agr. and Com.); K. Inukai, Kakushin Club leader (Communications); M. Sengoku, Kensei-kai leader (Railways).

During the tenure of office of this Cabinet lasting one year and 21 days the holders of few ministerial portfolios changed personal, i.e. first the death of Mr. Yokota, Minister of Justice, resulted in the entry of Mr. Heikichi Ogawa, one of the leading members of the Seiyu-kai, in his place; the resignation of Mr. Takahashi, as dual Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and Commerce and Industry in April last, occasioned the appointment of Mr. Utaro Noda, a Seiyu-kai whip, in the latter chair and of Mr. Kunisuke Okazaki, another Seiyu-kai leader, in the former. Then in May Mr. Kenzo Adachi, a Kensei-kai whip, succeeded Mr. Inukai, Communications Minister, resigned.

The bond of alliance between the Kensei-kai, Seiyukai and Kakushin Club was essentially an expedient got up for the express purpose of fighting the super-party Kiyoura Cabinet and its supporters the Seiyu-honto, Seiyu-kai seceders, in the interest of constitutional government in general and of manhood suffrage movement in particular. It was never strong. When therefore the bill was passed and the raison d'etre of the alliance had disappeared, the public thought that the two major parties' temporary amalgamation would be broken up and that they would be impelled to change their front as rival parties sooner or later. The taxation system reform measure elaborated by the taxation adjustment committee headed by Finance Minister Mr. Hamaguchi furnished an ostensible cause for an open rupture. The draft was stoutly opposed by the three Seiyu-kai ministers in the Cabinet Council held on July 22 on the ground that it fell short of the principle advocated by the Seiyukai party, i.e fundamental reform of the taxation system and above all the transfer of the land and business tax revenue to the local government from the central government as a means to strengthen the foundation of the local finances. Premier Viscount Kato seeing the impossibility of patching up the situation submitted the matter to the Throne and tendered the resignation

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of the Cabinet on July 31. Two days later an Imperial command came to him to organize a new ministry excluding the three Seiyukai ministers whose resignation was accepted, and thus the second Kato Cabinet was formed and the Kensei-kai was at last returned to power after having patiently waited for no less than ten years for a turn of fortune.

SECOND KATO MINISTRY

On August 2 an Imperial command descended on Viscount Kato, who was ordered to stay in power and organize a new cabinet with the rest of the cabinet ministers, excluding the three ministers of Seiyu-kai extraction. When Viscount Kato accepted the gracious Imperial order to form his cabinet his task was far easier than on the first occasion, so that the reconstruction was completed in a single day. The posts left vacant by the retirement of the three Seiyukai ministers were filled by T. Egi, chief secretary of cabinet, S. Hayami, Parl. Vice-Min. of the Finance Department, and N. Kataoka, Parl. Vice-Min. of the Home Department, as Ministers of Justice, Agriculture and Forestry and Commerce and Industry respectively, and then the institution was held the following day. The personnel of the Cabinet is as follows:

Premier .....Viscount Kato, President of the Kenseikai.
Foreign Affairs.....Baron Shidehara.
Home Affairs .....R. Wakatsuki, Kenseikai leader
Finance.....Y. Hamaguchi, Kenseikai M.P.
War .....General Ugaki.
Navy .....Admiral Takarabe.
Justice.....T. Egi, Kenseikai leader.
Education.....R. Okada, Member of the House of Peers.
Agr. and Forestry....S. Hayami, Kenseikai M.P.
Com. and Industry...N. Kataoka, Kenseikai M.P.
Communications .....K. Adachi, Kenseikai leader.
Railways.....Dr. Sengoku, Kenseikai leader.

One significant political move witnessed soon after the formation of the new Cabinet was the appointment of a number of members of the House of Peers as either Par. Vice-Ministers or Counsellors of some Departments of State.

THE LATEST RESHUFFLING OF POLITICAL CARDS

Following the termination of the 50th session of the Diet in the spring of this year (1925), Mr. Takahashi, president of the Seiyukai, resigned the presidency in April recommending General Baron Tanaka as his successor. Before carrying out this long-cherished wish he had come to an understanding with Premier Viscount Kato, the president of the Kenseikai, and the leaders of his party, retaining however his connection with the party as a common partisan thereof. General Baron Tanaka was Minister of War in the Hara and the second Yamamoto ministry, and was still on the active list. This position he had to resign before he was formally installed in the presidency. The Baron was offered a seat in the Cabinet but he declined.

Prior to the retirement of Mr. Takahashi from the leadership the Seiyukai suffered no small loss in the death in early

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February, 1925, of Mr. Sennosuke Yokota, Minister of Justice in the coalition ministry, for he was reckoned as one of a few able tactful politicians of the party. Mr. Heikichi Ogawa was appointed as his successor. It was rumored that the reconciliation between the Seiyukai and Seiyu-honto would be effected with the installation of Baron Tanaka as president of the Seiyukai and that two partisans would be brought back to the same camp. The rapprochement parleys have been tried several times, but as yet there is no definite sign of the movement being consummated. The breach created on the occasion of their split seems too wide to be easily removed.

Another significant change in the status quo of the political parties was the amalgamation in May this year of the Kakushin Club and another political body, the Chusei Club (a body of 39 independent M.P's. formed in 1924) with the Seiyukai, effected not long after the change of the head of the Seiyukai. Soon after the merger, Mr. Inukai resigned the portfolio of Communications and also his seat in the lower House, where he had represented Okayama prefecture since the 1st session of the Diet. He declared at the same time that he had decided to retire from active politics. The portfolio vacated by Mr. Inukai was filled by Mr. Kenzo Adachi, a Kenseikai whip, but in the by-election carried out in his district he was again returned unopposed, and he had to accept the renomination of his faithful constituents.

Those members of the Kakushin Club and the Chusei Club who opposed the amalgamation of their parties with the Seiyukai Party, 8 Kakushin Club M.P's. and 20 Chusei Club M.P's., organized a new political body of their own and named it the Shinsei Club with 2 independent M.P.'s. After all these exciting reshuffling of political cards the relative strength of parties in the House is as follows: Kenseikai, 161; Seiyukai, 139; Seiyu-honto, 111; Shinsei Club, 30; Jitsugyo Doshikai, 9 and Independents, 13.

CABINET CHANGES SINCE 1885

It will be seen from the following table of cabinet changes since 1885 the bureaucratic statesmen monopolized the administration till the formation of the 1st Okuma Cabinet in June 1898. It was the first Cabinet organized along the party lines, but unfortunately it collapsed after a short existence from internal dissension of the two rival parties that had temporarily sunk their difference to uphold the common cause of party politics. Then followed the succession of Cabinets either purely bureaucratic or with a thin veneer of party element. Of the 16 administrations that were in power from the fall of the Okuma Cabinet down to the formation of the 2nd Kato Cabinet, seven were purely bureaucratic and the other nine mixed. So far the Hara Ministry and its extention, the Takahashi Ministry, have risen to the highest level accessible to party politics under the peculiarly complicated circumstances in which various political organizations work in Japan. The Hara Administration is noteworthy as the first Cabinet of Japan formed by an avowed party Seiyu-kai leader and an untitled commoner.

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CABINET CHANGES SINCE 1885.

Ministerial chairs	1st Ito Dec. 1885	Kuroda Apr. 1889	1st Yamagata Dec. 1889	1st Matsukata May 1891	2nd Ito Aug. 1892
Premier	Ito	Kuroda	Yamagata	Matsukata	Ito Kuroda
Foreign	Inouye, Ito Okuma	Okuma	Aoki	Enomoto	Mutsu Saionji
Home	Yamagata	Yamagata Matsukata Yamagata	Yamagata Saigo	Saigo Shinagawa Soyejima Matsukata Kono	Inouye Nomura Yoshikawa Itagaki
Finance	Matsukata	Matsukata	Matsukata	Matsukata	Watanabe Matsukata Watanabe
War	Oyama	Oyama	Oyama	Takashima	Oyama Saigo Yamagata Oyama
Navy	Saigo Oyama Saigo	Saigo	Saigo Kabayama	Kabayama	Nire Saigo
Justice	Yamada	Yamada	Yamada	Yamada Tanaka Kono	Yamagata Ito Yoshikawa
Education	Mori	Mori Oyama Enomoto	Yoshikawa	Yoshikawa Oki	Kono Yoshikawa Inouye Saionji
Agriculture & Commerce	Tani Saigo Tani Hijikata Kuroda	Enomoto Inouye Yamagata	Mutsu	Mutsu Kono Sano	Goto Enomoto
Com'tions	Enomoto	Enomoto Goto	Goto	Goto	Kuroda

(Continued)

	2nd Matsukata Sept. 1896	3rd Ito Jan. 1898	1st Okuma June 1898	2nd Yamagata Nov. 1898	4th Ito Oct. 1900	1st Katsura June 1901
Premier	Matsukata	Ito	Okuma	Yamagata	Ito	Katsura
Foreign	Okuma Nishi	Nishi	Okuma	Aoki	Saionji Kato	Komura
Home	Kabayama	Yoshikawa	Itagaki	Saigo	Suyematsu	Utsumi Kodama Yoshikawa Kiyoura
Finance	Matsukata	Inouye	Matsuda	Matsuda	Watanabe Saionji	Sone
War	Takashima	Katsura	Katsura	Katsura	Katsura Kodama	Terauchi
Navy	Saigo	Saigo	Saigo	Yamamoto	Yamamoto	Yamamoto
Justice	Kiyoura	Sone	Ohigashi	Kiyoura	Kaneko	Kiyoura Hatano
Education	Hachisuka Hamao	Saionji Toyama	Ozaki Inukai	Kabayama	Matsuda	Kikuchi Kodama
Agr. & C.	Enomoto Okuma Yamada	M. Ito Kaneko	Oishi	Sone	Hayashi	Hirata Kiyoura
Com'tions	Nomura	Suyematsu	Hayashi	Yoshikawa	Hoshi Hara	Yoshikawa Sone

(Continued)

	1st Saionji June 1905	2nd Katsura July 1908	2nd Saionji Aug. 1911	3rd Katsura Dec. 1912	Yamamoto Feb. 1913	2nd Okuma April 1914
Premier	Saionji	Katsura	Saionji	Katsura	Yamamoto	Okuma
Foreign	Kato Hayashi	Katsura Komura	Saionji	Katsura	Makino	Kato Okuma Ishii
Home	Hara	Hirata	Hara	Oura	Hara	Okuma Oura Okuma Ichiki
Finance	Sakatani Matsuda	Katsura	T. Yamamoto	Wakatsuki	Takahashi	Wakatsuki Takeuchi
War	Terauchi	Terauchi	Ishimoto	Kigoshi	Kusunose	Oka Oshima

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Navy	Saito	Saito	Saito	Saito	Saito	Yashiro T. Kato
Justice	Matsuda Senge	Okabe	Matsuda	Matsumuro	Matsuda Okuda	Ozaki
Education...	Saionji Makino	Komatsu-bara	Haseba Makino	Shibata	Ooka Okuda	Ichiki Tukata
Agr. & C....	Matsuoka	Oura	Makino	Nakashoji	T. Yama-moto	Oura Kono
Com'tion ...	I. Yama-gata, Hotta	S. Goto	Hayashi	S. Goto	Motoda	Taketomi Mizoura

(Continued)

	Terauchi Oct. 1916	Hara Oct. 1918	Takahashi Nov. 1921	Kato (Admiral) June 1922	Yamamoto Sept. 1923
Premier	Terauchi	Hara	Takahashi	Kato	Yamamoto
Home	Goto	Tokonami	Tokonami	Mizuno	Goto
Foreign	Terauchi Motono	Uchida Hara	Uchida	Uchida	Yamamoto Ijuin
War	Oshima	Tanaka Yamanashi	Yamanashi	Yamanashi	Tanaka
Navy	Kato	Kato	Kato	Kato Takarabe	Takarabe
Finance	Shoda	Takahashi	Takahashi	Ichiki	Inouye
Justice	Matsumuro	Oki	Oki	Okano	Hiranuma
Education.....	Okada	Nakahashi	Nakahashi	Kamada	Okano
Agr. & Com.....	Nakashoji	Yamamoto	Yamamoto	Arai	Den, Okano
Com'tion	Den	Noda	Noda	Mayeda	Inukai
Railways	—	Motoda	Motoda	Oki	Yamanouchi

(Continued)

	Kiyoura Jan. 1924	Kato June 1924
Premier.....	Kiyoura	Kato
Foreign.....	Matsui	Shidehara
Home.....	Mizuno	Wakatsuki
Finance	Shoda	Hamaguchi
War	Ugaki	Ugaki
Navy	Murakami	Takarabe
Justice	Suzuki	Yokota Ogawa
Education	S. Egi	Okada
Agr. & Com.....	Mayeda	Takahashi
	(Agr & Forestry)	Okazaki
	(Com. & Industry)	Noda
Com'tions	Fujimura	Inukai Adachi
Railways	Komatsu	Senguku

III. IMPERIAL DIET

The House of Peers

The House of Peers is composed of (a) Princes of the Blood; (b) Peers of the order of Princes and Marquises who are to sit in the House by virtue of their rights when they attain the age of thirty; (c) Representatives of the Peers of the order of Counts, Viscounts and Barons, who are elected from among their respective orders; (d) Men of erudition or of distinguished services nominated by the Emperor; (e) Four members of the Imperial Academy elected from among the members thereof and nominated by the Emperor; (f) Representatives of the highest tax payers elected by means of mutual election from among the highest tax payers in each prefecture, the number thereof being fixed as one or two for each prefecture. The number of members representing each of three inferior orders of the Peerage is fixed as 18 for Counts, 66 for Viscounts and 66 for Barons. (Further details are given elsewhere in this chapter. Ed. J. Y. B.)

The House was composed, on December 24, 1924, on the occa-

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sion of the convocation of the 50th session, as follows:

Princes of Blood....	15	Viscounts	73
Princes	15	Barons	73
Marquises	30	Imperial Nominees.	125
Counts	20	Highest Tax Paying Members	47
Total		378	

The first election of four members representing the Imperial Academy in the House of Peers was held on Sept. 20, 1925, and the following members were elected:

Tetsujiro Inouye, Dr. Litt.; Kiheiji Onozuka, Dr. L.; Rikitaro Fujisawa, Dr. Sc.; Aikitsu Tanakadate, Dr. Sc..

The present President of the House is Prince I. Tokugawa (appointed in 1903), and Vice-President Marquis M. Hachisuka (appointed in 1924), Chief Secretary being Y. Kawai.

House of Representatives

According to the new election law passed in the 50th session of the Imperial Diet in 1925, which is to be put in force in the next general election falling in 1928, the House is composed of members elected by male Japanese subjects of not less than 25 years of age, who are qualified for eligibility to the franchise with some exceptions. The whole country is divided into 119 electoral districts, Formosa and other colonies being excluded of course, each district returning from 3 to 5 members to the House, the total number of members is fixed at 466. A general election is to take place every four years, and election is carried on by secret ballot, one vote for one man. The alloting of seats by the Law of 1900 was 305 for the rural districts and 75 for the urban districts, while it stands now at 352 and 112 respectively.

Sessions of House and Dissolutions

The chronological lists of sessions of the Lower House from the first is as follows; those marked * being the dissolved sessions:—

Session	Period of sitting	President	Vice-President
1st....29 Nov., 1890— 8 Mar., '91		Nakajima.	Tsuda.
* 2nd....29 Nov., '91—25 Dec., '91			
3rd.... 5 May, '92—15 June, '92		T. Hoshi.	Sone.
4th....29 Nov., '92— 1 Mar., '93		Do.	Kusumoto.
* 5th....28 Nov., '93—30 Dec., '93		Kusumoto.	I. Abei.
* 6th....16 May, '94— 2 June, '94		Do.	K. Kataoka.
7th....18 Oct., '94—22 Oct., '94		Do.	S. Shimada.
8th....24 Dec., '94—27 Mar., '95			
9th....28 Dec., '95—29 Mar., '96			
10th....25 Dec., '96—24 Mar., '97		K. Hatoyama	Do.
*11th....24 Dec., '97—25 Dec., '97			
*12th....19 May, '98—10 June, '98		K. Kataoka.	Do.
13th.... 3 Dec., '98—10 Mar., '99		K. Kataoka.	Motoda.
14th....22 Nov., '99—24 Feb., '00			
15th....25 Dec., '00—25 Mar., '01			
16th....10 Dec., '01—10 Mar., '02			
*17th.... 9 Dec., '02—28 Dec., '02			

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18th....12 May,	'03— 5 Jun.,	'03	Do.	Sugita.
*19th....10 Dec.,	'03—11 Dec.,	'03	H. Kono.	Do.
20th....20 Mar.,	'04—30 Mar.,	'04	M. Matsuda.	K. Minoura.
21st ....30 Nov.,	'04—28 Feb.,	'05		
22nd....28 Dec.,	'05—27 Mar.,	'06	T. Sugita.	Do.
23rd....28 Dec.,	'06—28 Mar.,	'07		
24th....24 Dec.,	'07—28 Mar.,	'08		
25th....28 Dec.,	'08—25 Mar.,	'09	S. Haseba.	R. Koezuka.
26th....24 Dec.,	'09—24 Mar.,	'10		
27th....24 Dec.,	'10—24 Mar.,	'11		
28th....24 Dec.,	'11—24 Mar.,	'12		
29th....21 Aug.,	'12—23 Aug.,	'12	I. Ooka.	N. Seki.
30th....24 Dec.,	'12—26 Mar.,	'13		
31st ....26 Dec.,	'13—26 Mar.,	'14	I. Ooka, S. Haseba, H. Oku.	Do.
32nd.... 5 May,	'14— 8 May,	'14	H. Oku.	Do.
33rd....20 June,	'14—26 June,	'14		
34th.... 3 Sept.,	'14— 9 Sept.,	'14		
*35th.... 7 Dec.,	'14—25 Dec.,	'14		
36th....20 May,	'15—10 June,	'15	S. Shimada.	T. Hanai.
37th.... 1 Dec.,	'15—29 Feb.,	'16		Do.
38th....27 Dec.,	'16—25 June,	'17		S. Hayami.
39th....22 June,	'17—15 July,	'17	I. Ooka.	K. Hamada.
40th....22 Dec.,	'17—26 Mar.,	'18		
41st ....27 Dec.,	'18—27 Mar.,	'19		
*42nd....26 Dec.,	'19—16 Feb.,	'20		
43rd....29 June,	20—30 July,	'20	S. Oku.	Y. Kasuya.
44th....25 Dec.,	'20—27 Mar.,	'21	Do.	Do.
45th....25 Dec.,	'21—25 Mar.,	'22	Do.	Do.
46th....27 Dec.,	'22—27 Mar.,	'23	Y. Kasuya.	G. Matsuda.
47th....11 Dec.,	'23—23 Dec.,	'23	Do.	Do.
*48th....27 Dec.,	'23—31 Jan.	'24	Do.	Do.
49th....28 June,	'24—19 July,	'24	Do.	M. Koizumi
50th....24 Dec.,	'24—31 Mar.,	'25	Do.	Do.

Chief Secretary of the House.—T. Nakamura.

Sittings.—Ordinary sessions are generally convoked between November and December and last three months. After effecting the organization towards the end of December the House adjourns for about one month, so that its actual working time does not exceed two months.

General Election

The general election takes place every four years, this being the regular term for Commoners. The extraordinary session must according to the Constitution be convened within five months from the date of dissolution. In general three or four months intervene from the date of dissolution to that of general election. Of the 15 general elections carried out from the 1st election in 1890 only two, i.e. those of 1908 and 1912, were regular and were held after the natural expiry of the 4 year term.

Elections and the Relative Party Strength

Leaving out of account all those minor groups of temporary

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existence, the relative strength of those permanent parties as at the close of the respective sessions recently is shown below:—

		Seiyukai	Seiyuhonto	Kenseikai or Kakushin	Neutral	Others	Total
42nd	(Feb. '20)	162	—	118	31	10	59	381
45th	(Mar. '22)	281	—	102	28	25	28	464
48th	(Jan. '24)	129	149	103	43	—	37	461
49th	(June, '24)	101	117	155	29	42	20	464

Number of Franchise-Holders.—The lowering of property qualification and the extension of the privilege to new urban districts has resulted in the marked increase of franchise-holders. The amended election law enacted in 1920 increased the number to 2,860,000 representing about 5.2 per cent. of Japan's population, the property restriction being lowered from ¥10 to 3 of direct national tax. At the same time the old small constituency system was restored by the former Seiyukai Cabinet.

Year	M.P.'s	Franchise-holders (1,000)	Franchise-holders per 1 member	Franchise-holders per 1,000 pop.	% of Voting	
					Voters	Absentees
1890 (1st)	.. 300	467	1,550	11.42	—	—
1908 (10th)	.. 379	1,582	4,176	32.80	85.72	14.28
1920 (14th)	.. 464	3,069	6,166	46.33	86.70	13.30
1924 (15th)	.. 464	3,341	7,199	57.01	91.18	8.82

Profession of the Members.—Comparing the professions of the members returned in the general election of 1902 with that of 1912 and 1920, the decrease of farmer members and increase of those of other origins are quite noticeable, the figures showing relative percentage:—

	5th	10th	14th	15th
Civil and Military	0.7	0.3	6.5	3.2
Medicine	1.3	1.9	1.7	3.0
Journalists	2.7	4.5	5.4	6.5
Lawyers	8.3	16.9	14.7	13.8
Business-men	17.0	16.1	28.4	27.8
Farmers	48.7	27.4	20.0	17.9
Mnf. and Miners	1.7	3.2	5.8	5.0
Others	4.3	6.3	3.5	5.8
No Profession	15.3	23.5	14.0	17.0

Age of the Members.—The average is gradually increasing as follows, the figures in percentage:—

Election	30—39	40—49	50—59	60 or over
1st	51.3%	35.0	10.0	3.7
5th	35.0	47.0	15.0	3.0
10th	16.1	46.4	34.0	3.4
14th	12.9	32.3	41.2	13.6
15th	14.2	37.7	38.2	9.9

Violation of Election Rules.—The record from the 1st election is as follows:—

Election	Imprisoned	Penalty	Acquitted	Unseated	Total
1st	26	211	47	—	286
2nd	66	183	69	4	323
3rd-4th	217	504	403	24	1,155
5th-6th	249	611	152	15	1,029

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7th	173	1,348	335	5	1,861
8th	140	1,642	212	2	1,998
9th	25	230	28	1	284
10th	128	1,419	274	—	1,921
11th	325	3,437	188	—	3,950
12th	448	7,194	671	19	8,332
13th	1,283	21,245	319	530	23,377
14th	148	5,166	145	37	5,496
15th	56	9,434	36	1,825	11,351

A Survey of Parliamentary Work

(for the 50th Session)

The 50th session of the Imperial Diet that was convened on December 24th, 1924, was to close on March 25 but was extended for five days for discussion of the Manhood Suffrage Bill, and terminated on March 31. During the session, the House of Peers sat 32 days and the House of Representatives 35 days. The session is memorable for many important bills submitted by the Government, notably, the Manhood Suffrage Bill, the Peers Reform Bill, the Peace Preservation Bill, the Alien Landownership Bill, the Army System Reorganization Bill, etc. The general Budget Bill for the new fiscal year (1925-6) was passed with a slight amendment while the supplementary budget was passed as proposed. By far the most important of all Bills was the Manhood Suffrage Bill, which occasioned prolonged heated discussion, first between the Kenseikai Party and its ally the Seiyukai Party as even to threaten disaster. The controversial points were eventually compromised on March 1 and the Bill was sent up to the Upper House on the following day, where it was made a subject of such excited discussion that it was not earlier than March 27 that the Bill, severely mutilated, was returned to the other House. The latter at once rejected the amendments, the two Houses met for a conference, and after two days' sitting a point of understanding was reached by mutual concessions. The Bill thus amended was thrice submitted to the lower House, on March 29, to be finally approved by the almost unanimous votes of the allied parties, the Seiyu-honto alone opposing it to the last. With the approval of the Bill by the Peers the much belabored Manhood Suffrage measure received the sanction of the Diet to mark an era in the democratic history of Japan.

The Peers Reform Bill was also subjected to hot discussion by the upper House, for the other House kept aloof from it. The measure was carried with only a slight amendment.

The Law Bills introduced by the Government numbered 52 excluding the above-mentioned two Bills and others referred to of which all except four were passed by both Houses either with or without amendment. The more important of those Bills were the Export Guilds Bill, the Important Exports Manufacturers Guilds Bill, the Alien Landownership Bill, the Japan Wireless Telegraph Company Bill, the Bill to make wireless installation on certain ships obligatory, the Bill to encourage the manufacture of dye-stuff, etc.

49th (extra) Session (June 27—July 18, '24). The session was convened following the formation of the coalition cabinet under Viscount Kato to discuss the supplementary budget and other important bills necessary to the execution of the adminis-

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trative and financial programme of the new ministry, including the 100 per cent. ad valorem duty for luxury articles.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS

Princes of the Blood

Asaka, Yasuhiko
Chichibu, Yasuhito
Fushimi, Hiroyasu
Fushimi, Hiroyoshi
Fushimi, Kuniyoshi
Higashi-Kuni, Naruhiko
Kan-in, Haruhito
Kan-in, Kotohito
Kaya, Tsunenori
Kuni, Asaakira
Kuni, Kunihiko
Kuni, Taka
Michi, Hirohito
Nashimoto, Morimasa
Yamashina, Takehiko

Princes

Ichijo, Sanetaka
Ito, Hirokuni
Konoe, Fumimaro
Kujo, Michizane
Matsukata, Iwao
Mori, Motoaki
Nijo, Atsumoto
Oyama, Kashiwa
Saionji, Kimmochi
Sanjo, Kimiteru
Shimazu, Tadashige
Takatsukasa, Nobusuke
Tokudaiji, Kinhiro
Tokugawa, Iyesato
Yamagata, Isaburo

Marquises

Asano, Nagakoto
Daigo, Tadashige
Hachisuka, Masaakira
Hirohata, Tadataka
Hosokawa, Moritatsu
Ikeda, Nakahiro
Inouye, Katsunosuke
Kido, Yukikazu
Kikutei, Kimiosa
Komatsu, Teruhisa
Komura, Kin-ichi
Kuga, Tsunemichi
Kuni, Kunihisa
Kuroda, Nagashige
Maeda, Toshitame
Matsudaira, Yasutaka
Nabeshima, Naoakira
Nakamikado, Tsuneyasu
Nakayama, Sukechika
Nozu, Shizunosuke
Okubo, Toshikazu
Okuma, Nobutsune
Saga, Kinkatsu
Saigo, Yorinori
Sasaki, Yukitada
Satake, Yoshiharu
Shijo, Takachika
Tokugawa, Kuniyori
Tokugawa, Yoshichika
Yamanouchi, Toyokage
Yamashina, Yoshimaro

Counts, Viscounts and Barons

(The first election of the members of the House of Peers representing the peers of the order of Counts, Viscounts and Barons, was held in July '25 in accordance with the new regulations).

Counts

Ayakoji, Mamoru
Futara, Yoshinori
Hayashi, Hirotaro
Hotta, Masatsune
Kabayama, Aisuke
Kawamura, Tetsutaro
Kodama, Hideo
Matsudaira, Yoritoshi
Matsuki, Munetaka
Matsura, Atsushi
Mizoguchi, Naosuke
Ogasawara, Nagamoto
Oki, Enkichi
Okudaira, Masayasu
Sakai, Tadakatsu
Sakai, Tadamasa
Terajima, Sei-ichiro
Yanagisawa, Yasutoshi
Yanagiwara, Yoshimitsu

Viscounts

Akita, Shigesuye
Akizuki, Tanehide
Akimoto, Harutomo
Aoki, Nobumitsu

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Fujitani, Tamehiro
Funabashi, Kiyokata
Fusewara, Noritari
Gojo, Iko
Goto, Morimitsu
Hachijo, Takamasa
Hanabusa, Taro
Higashizono, Motomitsu
Higuchi, Seiko
Honda, Shuho
Hoshina, Masaaki
Ijuin, Kanetomo
Ikeda, Masatoki
Imajo, Sadamasa
Inagaki, Taisho
Inouye, Kyoshiro
Ishikawa, Narihide
Itakura, Katsunori
Ito, Jiromaru
Ito, Sukehiro
Itsutsuji, Harunaka
Iwaki, Takanori
Katagiri, Sadanaka
Kiyooka, Nagakoto
Kushi, Ryutoku
Kyogoku, Takanori
Maeda, Toshisada
Makino, Tadaatsu
Makino, Kazushige
Makita, Hiroshiro
Matsudaira, Naohiro
Matsudaira, Yasuharu
Mimuroto, Keiko
Mizuno, Choku
Mori, Toshinari
Nabeshima, Naotada
Nishioji, Nobumitsu
Nishio, Tadakata
Nomura, Masuzo
Ogochi, Masatoshi
Ogochi, Teru
Ogura, Hidesuye
Okubo, Ritsu
Oura, Kaneichi
Reizei, I-yu
Saisho, Atsuhide
Sakai, Tadasuke
Shirakawa, Sukenaga
Shinjo, Naotomo
Soga, Sukekuni
Tachibana, Tanetada
Takakura, Naganori
Takiwaki, Hiromitsu
Toyooka, Keishi
Tazawa, Masami
Uramatsu, Tomomitsu
Watanabe, Chifuyu
Watanabe, Shichiro
Yabu, Atsumaro
Yagyu, Toshihisa
Yonekura, Shotatsu
Yonezu, Masakata
Yoshida, Seifu

Barons

Adachi, Yutaka
Akamatsu, Norikazu
Arichi, Tozaburo
Chiaki, Suyetaka
Cho, Mototsura
Fujimura, Yoshiro
Fujita, Heitaro
Fukuhara, Toshimaru
Funakoshi, Mitsunojo
Go, Seinosuke
Ikeda, Nagayasu
Imaeda, Naonori
Imazono, Kunisada
Inada, Masauye
Inouye, Kiyosumi
Ito, Bunkichi
Ito, Yasukichi
Iwakura, Michitomo
Kamiyama, Gunsho
Kato, Sadakichi
Kigoshi, Yasutsuna
Kino, Toshihide
Kaneko, Arimichi
Kitajima, Kikou
Kitaoji, Sanenobu
Kondo, Shigeya
Kuroda, Nagakazu
Kurokawa, Kantaro
Matsuoka, Kimpei
Mori, Goro
Nabeshima, Naoaki
Nakajima, Kumakichi
Nambu, Mitsuomi
Nijo, Masamaro
Nishi, Shinrokuro
Noda, Kameki
Obata, Daitaro
Ohara, Senkichi
Oki, Sadao
Oi, Narumoto
Otera, Junzo
Otori, Fujitaro
Sakamoto, Toshiatsu
Seki, Yoshihisa
Senda, Kahei
Shiba, Chuzaburo
Shimazu, Kennosuke
Sufu, Kanemichi
Sugitani, Kotonaga

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Tachibana, Sholchiro
Takagi, Kikan
Takasaki, Yumihiko
Terajima, Toshizo
Todo, Takanari
Togo, Yasushi
Tsuboi, Kuhachiro
Tsuji, Taro
Uyeda, Heikichi
Usagawa, Kazumasa
Watanabe, Shuji
Yabuki, Shozo
Yamanouchi, Nagato
Yamane, Buryo
Yasuba, Suyeyoshi
Yasukawa, Kei-ichiro

Imperial Nominees

Adachi, Tsunayuki
Akaike, Atsushi
Anraku, Kanemichi
Arai, Kentaro
Arakawa, Gitaro
Asada, Tokunori
Baba, Eichi
Den, Kenjiro, Baron
Egi, Yoku
Fujinami, Kototada, Visc.
Fujita, Shiro
Fujiyama, Raita
Fukuhara, Ryojiro
Fukunaga, Yoshinosuke
Futakami, Heiji
Ga, Reishi
Gejo, Masao
Goto, Simpei, Visc.
Hanai, Takuzo
Hara, Yasutaro
Hashimoto, Keizaburo
Hattori, Ichizo
Hirai, Seijiro
Hijikata, Nei
Hojo, Toklyoshi
Ichiku, Otohiko
Inouye, Junnosuke
Inuzuka, Katsutaro
Ishii, Kikujiro, Visc.
Ishii, Seiichiro
Ishiwara, Kenzo
Ishiwata, Bin-ichi
Ishizuka, Eizo
Isawa, Takio
Kabayama, Sukehide
Kabuto, Kuninori
Kamada, Eikichi
Kamino, Katsunosuke
Kamiyama, Mitsunoshin
Kanasugi, Eigoro
Kano, Jigoro
Kasai, Shin-ichi
Kataoka, Naoteru
Kato, Takaaki, Visc.
Kawakami, Chikaharu
Kawamura, Jozaburo
Kawamura, Takeji
Kitazato, Shibasaburo, Baron
Koba, Teicho
Kodama, Toshikuni
Koike, Sei-ichi
Komatsu, Kenjiro
Koyama, Kenzo
Kurachi, Tetsukichi
Kurooka, Tatewaki
Makoshi, Kyohei
Matsui, Keishiro, Baron
Matsumoto, Joji
Megata, Tanetaro, Baron
Minami, Hiroshi
Miyake, Hilzu
Mizukami, Chojiro
Mizuno, Rentaro
Murakami, Keijiro, Baron
Murano, Tsuneemon
Murota, Yoshibumi
Nabeshima, Keijiro
Nagata, Hidejiro
Nakajima, Nagamoto
Nakamura, Junkuro
Nakamura, Zeko
Nio, Koremochi
Nishikubo, Hiromochi
Nishino, Moto
Nomura, Motosuke, Baron
Oka, Kishichiro
Okada, Bunji
Okada, Ryohei
Okano, Keijiro
Okubo, Toshitake
Oshima, Ken-ichi
Osawa, Kenji
Otani, Yasushi
Oyama, Tsunamasa
Ozawa, Takeo, Baron
Sakamoto, Sannosuke
Sakurai, Joji
Samejima, Takenosuke
Saneyoshi, Yasuzumi, Visc.
Satake, Sango
Sato, Sankichi
Sawayanagi, Masataro
Seki, Kiyohide
Shimizu, Koichiro
Shimura, Gentaro
Shisa, Katsu
Shoda, Kazue
Sugawara, Michiyoshi

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Sugita, Teiichi
Suzuki, Kisaburo
Tadokoro, Yoshiharu
Takahashi, Takuya
Takahira, Kogoro, Baron
Takata, Sanae
Takekoshi, Yosaburo
Taketomi, Tokitoshi
Tamari, Kizo
Tamiya, Mitsuo
Tanabe, Teruzane
Terada, Sakae
Tokutomi, Iichiro
Tomatsu, Magotaro, Baron
Tomiya, Sentaro
Ushida, Kakichi
Wada, Hikojiro
Wakabayashi, Raizo
Wakatsuki, Reijiro
Watanabe, Renkichi
Watanabe, Cho
Yamamoto, Tatsuo, Baron
Yamanouchi, Kazutsugu
Yuasa, Kurahei
Yuchi, Kohei
Yuchi, Sadamoto
Yuchi, Sadanori

Imperial Academy Representatives

Inouye, Tetsujiro, Dr. Litt.
Onozuka, Kiheiji, L.D.
Fujisawa, Rikitaro, Dr. Sc.
Tanakadate, Aikitsu, Dr. Sc.

Highest Tax Payers

(The first election of the members of the House of Peers representing the highest tax payers throughout the country, increased to 66 from 45, in accordance with the revised law for the mutual election of the highest tax payers resultant from the House of Peers reform, was held on Sept. 10, 1925. Of the newly appointed members, 28 are identified with the Kenseikai Party, 14 the Seiyukai Party, 8 the Seiyu-honto Party, while 16 are independents, according to the returns of the Home Office.)

(Elected Sept. 11, '25)

Fujiyasu, T. (Kagoshima)
Hama, Heiyemon (Ibaraki)
Hamaguchi, Gihei (Chiba)
Hashimoto, M. (Fukushima)
Hayashi, Heishiro(Yamaguchi)
Hirata, Yoshitane (Oita)
Homma, Chiyokichi (Gumma)
Igarashi, Jinzo (Niigata)
Imai, Gosuke (Nagano)
Ishikawa, Saburo (Saga)
Isokai, Ko (Aichi)
Itohara, Taketaro (Shimane)
Izawa, Heizaemon (Miyagi)
Kaneko, Motosaburo(Hokkaido)
Kazama, Hachizaemon (Kyoto)
Kitamura, Soshiro (Nara)
Kobayashi, Cho (Nagano)
Kobayashi, Kaheiji (Miye)
Koshio, H. (Kanagawa)
Kudo, Hachinosuke(Yamagata)
Matsumoto, K. (Hiroshima)
Miki, Yokichiro (Tokushima)
Mori, Heibei (Osaka)
Mori, Hirosaburo (Fukui)
Morimoto, Zenshichi (Aichi)
Morita, Fukuichi (Hiroshima)
Nagano, Kentaro (Gifu)
Nakamura, Y. (Shizuoka)
Narumi, Shujiro (Aomori)
Nishimoto, K. (Wakayama)
Okazaki, Tokichi (Hyogo)
Okuda Einoshin (Kagoshima)
Okuda, Kamezo (Tottori)
Oshiro, Kaneyoshi (Okayama)
Ota, Seizo (Fukuoka)
Ozaki, Motojiro (Shizuoka)
Saito, Kijuro (Niigata)
Saito, Yasuo (Saitama)
Saito, Zempachi (Saitama)
Sakata, Tei (Kumamoto)
Sasaki, Shigaji (Okayama)
Sawada, Yoshihiko (Kumamoto)
Sawayama, S. (Nagasaki)
Segawa, Yaemon (Iwate)
Soda, Kiichiro (Kanagawa)
Takahashi, Genjiro (Miyazaki)
Takahashi, Naoji (Hokkaido)
Takahiro, Jihei (Toyama)
Takayanagi, J. (Ibaraki)
Tamura, Komajiro (Osaka)
Tanaka, Kazuma (Kyoto)
Tamura, Shinkichi (Hyogo)

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Tsuchida, Mansuke (Akita)
Tsukui, Hikoshichi (Tochigi)
Tsumura, Jusha (Tokyo)
Uda, Tomoshiro (Kochi)
Uzawa, Uhachi (Chiba)
Wakao, K. (Yamanashi)
Yagi, Haruki (Ehime)
Yamada, Kei-ichi (Kagawa)
Yamakami, Iwaji (Okayama)
Yamazaki, Kamekichi (Tokyo)
Yokoyama, Akira (Ishikawa)
Yoshida, Yojiro (Shiga)
Yoshino, Shutaro (Fukushima)
Yoshiwara, Masataka (Fukuoka)

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Result of the general election carried out in May 1924:

	May election	Before dissolution
Kenseikai	151	103
Seiyu-honto	116	148
Seiyu-kai	100	131
Kakushin Club	30	43
Jitsugyo Doshikai ..	8	—
Independents	59	Ind. & others 39
Total	464	464

After the amalgamation of the Kakushin Club and Chusei Club with the Seiyukai in June '25 the strength of different parties in the House stood as follows:

Kensei-kai	161
Seiyu-kai	139
Seiyu-honto	111
Shinsei Club	30
Jitsugyo Doshikai	9
Independents	13
Total	464

In the following list (S.) stands for Seiyukai, (S. H.) for Seiyu-honto, (Ken.) for Kenseikai, (J.) for Jitsugyo Doshikai, and (I.) for Independents. Figures in the brackets indicate the number of M.P.'s for the given district. The list covers the changes resultant on deaths, disqualification, etc. and the result of by-elections up to the end of Oct. '25.

Aichi-ken

Nagoya City (3):—Kato, Ryogoro (S. H.) Tanaka, Zenryu (Ken.) Koyama, Matsutoshi (Ken.)
Toyohashi City (1):—Oguchi, Kiroku (S.)
Okazaki City (1):—Kondo, Juzaburo (Ken.)
Counties (12):—Matsuyama, Kenzaburo (S. H.) Tange, Mojuro (S. H.) Kato, Taichi (Ken.) Hattori, Eimei (Ken.) Taketomi, Wataru (Ken.) Okamoto, Jitsutaro (Ken.) Urano, Kanero (S. H.) Kato, Rokuzo (Ken.) Sugiura, Takeo (Ken.) Miwa, Ichitaro (S.) Shimizu, Ichitaro (S. H.) Suzuki, Kurajiro (Ken.)

Akita-ken

Akita City (1):—Tanaka Ryuzo (S. H.)
Counties (7):—Murayama, Kichiro (S.) Shida, Giyemon (Ken.) Machida, Chuji (Ken.) Ide, Shigesaburo (S. H.) Shioda, Dempei (Ken.) Ikeda, Kameji (S. H.) Sakakida, Seibei (S.)

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Aomori-ken

Aomori City (1):—Kudo, Tetsuo (Ken.)
Hirosaki City (1):—Kudo, Tosao (S. H.)
Counties (5):—Kaneda, Hideo (S. H.) Hirayama, Tamenosuke (S. H.) Urayama, Suketaro (I.) Harada, Tojiro (I.) Nomura, Jisaburo (S.)

Chiba-ken

Counties (11):—Hamaguchi, Kichibei (S. H.) Honda, Teijiro (S. H.) Chiba, Saburo (Ken.) Suzuki, Ryu (S.) Yoshiuye, Shoichiro (S. H.) Shimura, Seiyemon (S. H.) Imai, Takahiko (S.) Tsuchiya, Seizaburo (S.) Mori, Chikusho (S.H.) Kimura, Masajiro (S.) Noda, Shunsaku (S.)

Ehime-ken

Matsuyama City (1):—Sugi, Yoshinobu (I.)
Counties (8):—Okada, On (I.) Murakami, Monshiro (S.) Ono, Torakichi (S. H.) Sasaki, Choji (S.) Dazai, Magoku (S. H.) Kawakami, Tetsuta (S.) Narita, Eishin (S. H.) Takayama, Nagayuki (S.)

Fukui-ken

Fukui City (1):—Yamamoto, Jotaro (S.)
Counties (5):—Kawasaki, Kiyoshi (S.) Ino, Moriye (I.) Taniguchi, Uyemon (Ken.) Kumagae, Goyemon (S. H.) Tsuchibu, Akira (I.)

Fukuoka-ken

Fukuoka City (1):—Nakano, Seigo (Ken.)
Kokura City (1):—Sakai, Daisuke (I.)
Kurume City (1):—Furubayashi, Kiyota (J.)
Moji City (1):—Uchino, Tatsujiro (S.)
Wakamatsu City (1):—Yoshida, Isokichi (Ken.)
Yawata City (1):—Kawanami, Arajiro (Ken.)
Omuta City (1):—Noda, Utaro (S.)
Counties (12):—Yamaguchi, Tsunetaro (S.) Nakamura, Seizo (S.) Akama, Kanokichi (S.) Osato, Hirojiro (Ken.) Aoyagi, Ikujiro (S.) Arima, Rainei (I.) Yamazaki, Tatsunosuke (I.) Yamanouchi, Hanzo (S.) Ouchi, Chozo (Ken.) Sakanashi, Tetsu (I.) Miyazaki, Matsujiro (Ken.) Kanzaki, Isao (S.)

Fukushima-ken

Fukushima City (1):—Oshima, Yozo (Ken.)
Wakamatsu City (1):—Machino, Takama (I.)
Counties (9):—Konno, Kuyemon (Ken.) Moriyama, Hiroshi (Ken.) Sugamura, Taiji (Ken.) Hisa, Shohei (Ken.) Sato Tomojuro (Ken.) Hatta, Sokichi (S.) Horikiri, Zembei (S.) Kanazawa, Yasunosuke (Ken.) Nakano, Torakichi (Ken.)

Gifu-ken

Gifu City (1):—Kawasaki, Suketaro (J.)
Ogaki City (1):—Okumura, Senzo (Ken.)
Counties (8):—Muto, Kamon (Ken.) Aoki, Tomoshiro (Ken.) Takagi, Otozo (S. H.) Yamada, Michiye (Ken.) Sasaki, Bunichi (S.) Furuya, Yoshitaka (Ken.) Inouye, Kosai (I.) Makino, Ryozo (S. H.)

Gumma-ken

Mayebashi City (1):—Shimizu, Tomosaburo (Ken.)
Takasaki City (1):—Kobayashi, Yashichi (J.)
Counties (7):—Kohi, Sanshiro (Ken.) Kogure, Soichi (S.)

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Ubukata, Daikichi (Ken.) Aoki, Seiichi (S.) Imoto, Tsunesaku (Ken.) Iizuka, Harutaro (Ken.) Muto, Kinkichi (S.)

Hiroshima-ken

Hiroshima City (1):—Hayami Seiji (Ken.)
Kure City (1):—Watanabe, Go (S.)
Onomichi City (1):—Torii, Tetsu (S.)
Fukuyama City (1):—Inouye, Rihachi (Ken.)
Counties (10:)—Kono, Gyo (Ken.) Yoshida, Shinsaku (S.) Kurinobe, Keitaro (Ken.) Umeda, Kan-ichi (S. H.) Arakawa, Goro (Ken.) Kaneda, Heibei (Ken.) Mochizuki, Keisuke (S.) Yamamichi, Joichi (Ken.) Yokoyama, Kintaro (Ken.) Yuasa, Bompei (S.)

Hokkaido

Asahigawa City (1):—Bando, Kotaro (I.)
Hakodate City (1):—Sasaki, Heijiro (I.)
Muroran City (1):—Kuribayashi, Gosaku (S. H.)
Otaru City (1):—Yamamoto, Kozo (Ken.)
Sapporo City (1):—Hitotsuyanagi, Chujiro (Ken.)
Counties (11):—Okada, Itaro (S.) Kambe, Tomezo (Ken.) Teyoki, Ryukichi (Ken.) Maruyama, Namiya (S. H.) Sawada, Rikichi (Ken.) Asakawa, Hiroshi (Ken.) Azuma, Takeshi (S.) Koike, Niro (Ken.) Okuno, Koshiro (I.) Kurozumi, Seisho (S.) Matsusane, Kiyota (S.)

Hyogo-ken

Amagasaki City (1):—Nakama, Okimaru (Ken.)
Himeji City (1):—Tanaka, Takeo (Ken.)
Kobe City (3):—Horiya, Kinzo (J.) Orihara, Kiichiro (S. H.) Sunada, Shigemasa (S.)
Counties (13):—Maeda, Fusanosuke (S. H.) Inouye, Masaji (I.) Fujii, Chubei (I.) Inouye, Toraji (S. H.) Hara, Sobei (S. H.) Wakamiya, Sadao (I.) Saito, Takao (Ken.) Chiba, Miyajiro (S. H.) Kodera, Kenkichi (Ken.) Doi, Gontai (S.) Hirooka, Uichiro (S.) Shimooka, Chuji (Ken.) Taki, Kumejiro (S.)

Ibaraki-ken

Mito City (1):—Kikuchi, Kenjiro (I.)
Counties (1):—Kono, Seigi (Ken.) Miyamoto, Itsuzo (S.) Uchida, Shinya (S.) Hara, Shujiro (Ken.) Isobe, Yasuji (Ken.) Iimura, Goro (S.) Kurusu, Shichiro (S.) Ishii, Saburo (S.) Kokubo, Kishichi (S.) Otsu, Jun-ichiro (Ken).

Ishikawa-ken

Kanazawa City (1):—Nagai, Ryutaro (Ken.)
Counties (5):—Hori, Kiko, (S. H.) Aoyama, Kenzo (S. H.) Muroki, Yajiro (Ken.) Sato, Minoru (Ken.) Yonehara, Otoo (S.)

Iwate-ken

Morioka City (1):—Takahashi, Korekiyo (S.)
Counties (6):—Fujikawa, Seisuke (S.) Aida, Chuichi (S. H.) Kamagae, Iwao (S.) Sakurai, Gunnosuke (Ken.) Hirose, Tamehisa (S.) Shiga, Watari (S.)

Kagawa-ken

Marugame City (1):—Miyoshi, Kiyoyuki (S.)
Takamatsu City (1):—Tanaka, Teikichi (S.)
Counties (5):—Tozawa Tamijuro (Ken.) Konishi, Wa (Ken.)

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Yamashita, Taniji (S.) Mitsuchi, Chuzo (S.) Matsuda, Sontoku (I.)

Kagoshima-ken

Kagoshima City (1):—Tokonami, Takejiro (S. H.)
Counties (10):—Nakamura, Yoshitoshi (S. H.) Maeda, Kempo (S. H.) Kurazono, Sanshiro (S. H.) Terada, Ichimasa (S. H.) Kodama, Saneyoshi, (I.) Togo Minoru (S. H.) Hamada, Seizo (S. H.) Inori, Nawashiro (S. H.) Iwakiri, Shigeo (S. H.) Tsusaki, Naotake (S. H.)

Kanagawa-ken

Yokohama City (3):—Wakao, Ikutaro (S.) Hiranuma, Ryozo (Ken.) Ohama, Chuzaburo (I.)
Yokosuka City (1):—Koizumi, Matajiro (Ken.)
Counties (6):—Kawaguchi, Yoshihisa (S. H.) Yamamiya, Tokichi (Ken.) Uyehara, Yoshio (S.) Yamaguchi, Saichi (S.H.) Hirakawa, Matsutaro (Ken.) Ono, Shigeyuki (Ken.)

Kochi-ken

Kochi City (1):—Nakaya, Sadayori (Ken.)
Counties (5):—Shimomoto, Shikanosuke (I.) Ono, Gichi (I.) Hamaguchi, Yuko (Ken.) Oishi, Dai (S. H.) Tomita, Kojiro (Ken.)

Kumamoto-ken

Kumamoto City (1):—Sato, Junzo (I.)
Counties (9):—Kobashi, Ichita (I.) Oasa, Tadao (I.) Fujii, Keishin (Ken.) Nakayama, Sadao (S. H.) Adachi, Kenzo (Ken.) Harada, Juye (S. H.) Ikeda, Yasuchika (S .H.) Shimamoto, Shinji (S. H.) Takagi, Daishiro (S. H.)

Kyoto-fu

Kyoto City (4):—Washino Yonetaro (J.) Kataoka, Chokuon (Ken.) Tazaki, Shingi (S.) Morita, Shigeru (Ken.)
Counties (5):—Kawasaki, Yasunosuke (Ken.) Kido, Toyokichi (S.) Murakami, Kunikichi (Ken.) Yoshimura, Isuke (I.) Nagata, Momozo (S.)

Miyagi-ken

Sendai City (1):—Muramatsu, Kameichiro (Ken.)
Counties (6):—Fujisawa, Ikunosuke (Ken.) Uchigasaki, Sakusaburo (Ken.) Sugawara, Eigo (Ken.) Hoshi, Rempei S. H.) Saito, Nitaro (Ken.) Sugawara, Den (S.)

Miyazaki-ken

Counties (5):—Yoshimatsu Chukei (S. H.) Sato, Shigetoo (S. H.) Jin, Gunkichi (S. H.) Nagai, Sakuji (S. H.) Nagamine, Yoichi (S. H.)

Miye-ken

Tsu City (1):—Hotta, Yoshijiro (I.)
Uji-Yamada City (1):—Hamada, Kunimatsu (S.)
Yokkaichi City (1):—Iguchi, Yenjiro (S. H.)
Counties (8):—Koya, Mitsuo (I.) Isaka, Hidegoro (S. H.) Yokoyama, Ikkaku (Ken.) Abo, Yozo (I.) Takehara, Bokuichi (S.) Kato, Kumeshiro (S.) Kawasaki, Katsu (Ken.) Ozaki, Yukio (S.)

Nagano-ken

Matsumoto City (1):—Kuroda, Akira (I.)
Nagano City (1):—Kasahara, Chuzo (S.)
Counties (11):—Matsumoto, Tadao (Ken.) Arikawa, Gorosaku

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(I.) Yamamoto, Shimpei (I.) Fukai, Takumi (I.) Futagi, Jun (I.) Shinowara, Waichi (S.) Toda, Yubi, (Ken.) Furihata, Mototaro (Ken.) Higuchi, Hideo, (Ken.) Ogawa, Heikichi (S.) Uyehara, Etsujiro (S.)

Nagasaki-ken

Nagasaki City (1):—Nishioka, Takejiro (I.)
Saseho City (1):—Tomita, Gennosuke (S. H.)
Counties (7):—Imasato, Juntaro (I.) Shiba, Yasuichiro (S. H.) Mori, Hajime (S. H.) Hashimoto, Kizo (Ken.) Makiyama, Kozo (S. H.) Mukai, Shizuo (S. H.) Norimoto, Yuyo (S. H.)

Nara-ken

Nara City (1):—Seki, Shunkichi (Ken.)
Counties (4):—Baba, Yoshioki (S.) Osono, Yeizaburo (S. H.) Fukui, Jinzo (S. H.) Yagi, Itsuro (S. H.)

Niigata-ken

Nagaoka City (1):—Yamada, Mataji (Ken.)
Niigata City (1):—Matsui, Gunji (Ken.)
Takata City (1):—Masuda, Giichi (Ken.)
Counties (14):—Yamada, Sukesaku (Ken.) Ishizuka, Saburo (Ken.) Kato, Tomomasa (S.) Takebe, Tongo (Ken.) Yoshiwara, Yoshio (Ken.) Tsutsumi, Seiroku (S. H.) Nakamura, Teikichi (Ken.) Ishiguro, Daijiro (Ken.) Sekiya, Magoichi (Ken.) Takatori, Junsaku (I.) Otake, Kenji (S.) Takahashi, Koi (S. H.) Tominaga, Kotaro (S.)
Sado Island (1):—Yamamoto, Teijiro (S.)

Oita-ken

Oita City (1):—Minoura, Katsundo (S. H.)
Counties (7):—Nakano, Inosuke (I.) Kanemitsu, Yofu (S. H.) Kinoshita, Kenjiro (S. H.) Kira, Motoo (S. H.) Matsuda, Genji (S. H.) Motoda, Hajime (S. H.) Shigematsu Juji (Ken.)

Okayama-ken

Okayama City (1):—Okada, Tadahiko (I.)
Counties (9):—Shimidzu, Chokyo (S. H.) Ogawa, Gotaro (I.) Tanzo, Yoichi (I.) Doi, Michinori (S.) Hoshijima, Jiro (S.) Inukai, Ki (S.) Kobashi, Mozae (S.) Nishimura, Tanjiro (S.) Takakusa, Miyozo (S.)

Okinawa-ken

Nawa City (1):—Kishimoto, Gasho (I.)
Counties (4):—Fumoto, Sumiyoshi (S. H.) Oshiro Konoichi (S. H.) Kamimura, Yoshiro (S. H.) Giho, Shigeharu (S. H.)

Osaka-fu

Osaka City (11):—Tsutsui, Tamijiro(S. H.) Murayasu, Shinkuro (Ken.) Tanaka, Yuzuru (J.) Yoshitsu, Wataru (S.) Hirose, Tokuzo (Ken.) Muto, Sanji (J.) Numata, Kaichiro (S. H.) Yamamoto, Yoshiji (S.) Itano, Tomozo (S.) Kiyose, Ichiro (S.) Takeuchi, Sakubei (Ken.)
Sakai City (1):—Yamaguchi, Giichi (S.)
Counties (8):—Morita, Masayoshi (S. H.) Nakabayashi, Tomonobu (S. H.) Isaka, Toyomitsu (S. H.) Iwasaki, Kojiro (S. H.) Satake, Shoshichi (Ken.) Tanaka, Man-itsu (Ken.) Uyeda, Hyo (S. H.) Yoshikawa, Kichirobei (Ken.)

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Saga-ken

Saga City (1):—Fukuda, Goro (I.)
Counties (5):—Nakano, Minoru (Ken.) Kato, Jushiro (Ken.) Taguchi, Bunji (S. H.) Nishi, Eitaro (Ken.) Kawara, Mosuke (S. H.)

Saitama-ken

Counties (10):—Kojima, Zensaku (S. H.) Matsumoto, Shinpei (S.) Yamaguchi, Masaji (I.) Saito, Keiji (S.) Maruyama, Goro (Ken.) Kato, Masanosuke (Ken.) Hata, Toyosuke (S.) Kamiya, Yahei (Ken.) Kasuya, Gizo (S.)

Shiga-ken

Otsu City (1):—Kanematsu, Torataro (S.)
Counties (5):—Hirai, Kozaburo (I.) Takai, Shoji (S.) Tsutsumi, Yasujiro (I.) Fujisawa, Mankuro (S.) Inouye, Keinosuke (S.)

Shimane-ken

Matsuye City (1):—Sato, Kyuzaburo (Ken.)
Counties (5):—Kimura, Kozaemon (Ken.) Tawara, Magoichi (Ken.) Hara, Fujiro (S. H.) Hirata, Taminosuke (S. H.) Sakurauchi, Yukio (S. H.)
Oki Island (1):— Furukawa, Kiyoshi (S.)

Shizuoka-ken

Hamamatsu City (1):—Nakamura, Shirobei (S. H.)
Shizuoka City (1):—Matsumoto, Kumpei (S.)
Counties (11):—Mitsuhashi, Shiroji (Ken.) Nagata, Zenzaburo (Ken.) Yamamoto, Katsuji (Ken.) Kuramoto, Yoichi (S. H.) Kuroda, Jubei (Ken.) Hirano, Mitsue (Ken.) Iwasaki, Kun (S.) Koizumi, Sakutaro (S.) Matsuura, Gohei (S. H.) Miyazaki, Tomotaro (S. H.) Suzuki, Fujiya (Ken.)

Tochigi-ken

Utsunomiya City (1):—Saito, Tahei (Ken.)
Counties (8):—Saito, Toshiro (I.) Kanda, Masao (I.) Sakakibara, Tsunetake (S.) Kojima, Shichiro (Ken.) Takahashi, Motoshiro (Ken.) Ayuba, Shosaku (Ken.) Takata, Umpei (Ken.) Mori, Kaku (S.)

Tokushima-ken

Tokushima City (1):—Kaibara, Seihei (S. H.)
Counties (5):—Tanihara, Ko (S. H.) Ikuta, Wahei (S.) Takashima, Hyokichi (S.) Akita, Kiyoshi (S.) Harada, Sanoji (S. H.)

Tokyo-fu

Tokyo City (16):—Ando, Masazumi (I.) Hayashida, Kametaro (S.) Hatoyama, Ichiro (S. H.) Sasaki, Yasugoro (Ken.) Miki, Bukichi (Ken.) Miyazaki, Sannosuke (S.) Nakahara, Tokutaro (Ken.) Ota, Shinjiro (Ken.) Sakuma, Koitsu (Ken.) Seki, Naohiko (S.) Honda, Yoshinari (I.) Takagi, Masutaro (I.) Isobe, Sho (S.) Yano, Genkichi (S.) Tanomogi, Keikichi (Ken.) Yokoyama, Katsutaro (Ken.)
Hachioji City (1):—Yanami, Takeji (Ken.)
Counties (8):—Ishikawa, Yasujiro (Ken.) Senuma, Ihei (S.) Kojima, Shosaku (Ken.) Asaka, Chobei (Ken.) Maeda, Yonezo (S.) Nakajima, Moritoshi (S.) Takagi, Seinen (S.) Tsuchiya, Ko (S. H.)

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Tottori-ken

Tottori City (1):—Yuya, Yoshiharu (Ken.)
Counties (3):—Taniguchi, Genjiro (Ken.) Yamamasu, Giju (Ken.) Miyoshi, Eijiro (I.)

Toyama-ken

Takaoka City (1):—Arai, Kenzo (Ken.)
Toyama City (1):—Takami, Yukimichi (S. H.)
Counties (5): Ishizaka, Toyoichi (I.) Terajima, Gonzo (Ken.) Ishihara, Masataro (S. H.) Nomura, Karoku (Ken.) Uyeno, Yasutaro (S. H.)

Wakayama-ken

Wakayama City (1):—Nakamura, Keijiro (S. H.)
Counties (5):—Sumita, Toyokichi (S.) Matsuyama, Tsunejiro (S.) Nakamura, Takashi (S.) Okazaki, Kunisuke (S.) Tabuchi, Toyokichi (I.) Ishikawa, Choemon (I.)

Yamagata-ken

Yamagata City (1):—Sasaki, Harusaku (S.)
Yonezawa City (1):—Miyajima, Kannosuke (I.)
Counties (7):—Takahashi, Kumajiro (S.) Nishikata, Toshima (S.) Saito, Kingo (Ken.) Saito, Shinzaburo (S.) Hoso Umesaburo (S.) Kumagai, Naota (S.) Nishizawa, Teikichi (S.)

Yamaguchi-ken

Shimonoseki City (1):—Akita, Toranosuke (I.)
Counties (8):—Kodama Yuji (I.) Fujita, Kanesuke (S.) Ooka, Ikuzo (S.) Nagaoka, Gaishi (I.) Nagata, Shinnojo (I.) Kobayashi, Shinji (S. H.) Watanabe, Yusaku (S.) Yoshimoto, Yo (S. H.)

Yamanashi-ken

Kofu City (1):—Wakao, Shohachi (I.)
Counties (4):—Tanabe, Shichiroku (S.) Takeuchi, Tomojiro (S.) Fujita, Kyotaro (S.) Mochizuki, Kotaro (Ken.)

IV. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Japan proper is divided into 46 administrative districts or prefectures. Three of them are called "fu," and the rest, "ken." Besides, there is a territory known as Hokkaido which covers an extensive region not yet classified into "ken," though for purposes of administration, the territory does not much differ from "ken." Formosa, Korea, Saghalien, and the Kwantung Province are of course left out here. Formosa and Korea are still under the semi-military control of Governor-Generals; Saghalien is in charge of a civil governor specially appointed; while Kwantung is a Japanese suzerainty.

These 46 prefectures are subdivided into 636 smaller administrative districts, which are called "gun" or counties, and these in turn are subdivided into villages or "mura" and towns or "machi." There are 10,494 villages and 1,485 towns. Besides there are also 101 cities or "shi," which are autonomous.

The chief administrator of a "fu" or "ken" is called "chiji" or prefectural governor, and that of a "gun," "guncho" or county magistrate. All the prefectural governors and the county-magistrates are appointed by the Minister of the Interior, so that they are essentially bureaucrats pure and simple, whereas the mayor of

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a city or the headman of a town or village is elected by indirect popular votes usually for the term of four years. Thus when we say local government, the term includes all these different administrative organs, the chief executives of which are prefectural governor, county-magistrate, mayor, and headman.

The Prefecture

Each prefecture has its own prefectural assembly, which is composed of at least 30 members elected by popular votes. The qualifications of voter are that he must be a male Japanese subject of the age of over 25 years, residing over one year in the prefecture, and paying national direct tax of whatever amount. The term of office is four years. The assembly is called once a year by the prefectural governor to deliberate and decide the annual budget of the prefecture, and to give its consent to the general policies of the governor. The assembly has no initiative, and it is, strictly speaking, only the advisory body of the Governor. None the less it is a representative institution, and, as a matter of fact, it is in Japan the oldest representative institution established after the Western model. It was originally established in 1878 with a view to prepare the people for a constitutional system of Government, which was then expected to be established in the near future. However the original law by which a prefectural assembly was first established, has been subjected to revision many times, and the last revision was made in 1921.

The prefectural government with its own prefectural assembly is sometimes said to be a self-government body, but this is not correct in the strict sense of the term. First, the Governor himself is not an elected official, while the assembly is purely an advisory body having no initiative in all matters of the prefecture. The Government of Hokkaido having its own assembly is very much like a prefectural government. The reason that Hokkaido is not yet made a prefecture is that it is a newly colonised territory and hence is not so densely populated as the main land.

The County

The chief executive of the county or "gun" is a magistrate, and formerly each county or "gun" had its own county-council, a representative institution in the same sense as a prefectural assembly, which institution was, however, abolished in March 1923. On account of the development of the means of communication, the county as an administrative organ is gradually losing its significance as well as importance. The abolition of the county-council was a prelude to an eventual abolition of the administrative district "gun," which is to be discontinued next year (1926), as the result of a decision passed in the 49th session of the Imperial Diet.

The City

A city with population of over 30,000 has a municipal government. The mayor of a municipal city is elected by its city-council, which is composed of at least 30 members elected by the qualified voters. Hence a city-government in Japan is in a sense a self-government, though the power of the mayor and city-council is still very much limited. A municipality can own

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and control all electric, gas, and water plants, and sewer systems; and it manages all matters concerning the primary education of its citizens, and its sanitary affairs. Within the limit defined by law, a municipality can make its own regulations and can tax its citizens. It can also make contract of loans. But all the power the mayor and the city-council of a city can exercise, is under the strict supervision of the central as well as the prefectural government. No municipality in Japan is given the power to control the police forces within its city-limits, and even in Tokyo they are subsidiary to the Home Office.

Members of the city-council are elected by two classes of voters, one representing the highest tax-payers in the city who pay collectively half of the total municipal direct tax, and the other, those who pay the balance of the same tax. The former are called the first class voters and the latter the second class voters. The first class voters elect half of the members of the city-council, and the second class, the remainder. The qualifications of an elector are that he must be a Japanese subject of over 25 years old, living by his own independent means, residing over two years in his municipal electoral district, and paying municipal direct tax of whatever amount.

Municipal System

The municipal system in force was revised in 1921, together with partial reform in the law for the control of the election of the members of the city council. By the revision the scope of franchise was considerably enlarged, this being intended as a preparatory step for the adoption of general manhood suffrage for the election of parliamentary members. Under the revised law the electors are required to be Japanese subjects of over 20 years of age, living by their own independent means, residing in their municipal electoral districts for a period of over one year and paying direct municipal tax of whatever amount. The extension of franchise has resulted in a remarkable increase in the number of voters, which compared with the figures under the former system shows an increase of about 204 per cent., the numbers swelling to 80 voters for a population of 1000 against 25 voters for a population of the same number under the old rules.

The result of the elections held under the revised system indicates a decided improvement in the quality of the members returned, particularly in respect of age, education, etc., as may be seen from the returns compiled by the Home Department on the basis of the results of elections in 41 cities including Tokyo:

		Age			Education	
	No. of Candidates returned	Under 30	30 to 60	Over 60	Graduates of Middle and Higher Schools	Others
Under New System	1,398	18	1,257	122	764	634
Under Old System	1,250	7	1,101	143	681	569

Again, under the revised election system, the number of re-elected members considerably decreased as compared with the previous returns, while the number of members returned, who pay a comparatively small amount of tax, increased by about

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206 per cent. The cases of absentees which under the former system averaged 253 per 1000 electors decreased to 176, showing a falling-off of 77, while the number of void votes stood at 9/1000 of the total number of votes, as against 8/1000 of the previous returns.

Lastly, classified according to occupations, those engaged in manufacturing and other industries, miscellaneous lines of business and those practising medicine or law considerably increased, while merchants, agriculturists, bankers and other business men decreased, the decline being especially notable in the case of those engaged in mercantile business.

The Town and the Village

The town and the village have also their own self-government, somewhat similar to the municipal government, but on a smaller scale. They have their own headmen elected by indirect popular votes, i.e. a headman elected by the town council in the case of a town, and by the village council in the case of a village. The electors of a town or a village council are not divided into two classes as those of the municipal council are, except those of a few specially large towns. The qualifications of an elector of the town or village council are practically the same as those of an elector of the municipal council.

The first elections of the members of the city, town and village councils throughout the country, under the new election law revised in 1923, were concluded in September, 1925.

According to the reports from the prefectural authorities obtained so far, more noteworthy features of the election results are the increase of candicates, the change in the mode of election campaigns and the greater activity shown by the Suiheisha (Equality Society) elements and various labor bodies. Formerly most of the candidates were elderly and wealthy men or otherwise influential men of the localities, but in the elections under the new system, many youthful and less influential men who are not rich ran for election. The result was many representatives of the farmers' associations, the Suiheisha and the labor organizations and men of the so-called intelligentia (bourgeois class) were returned in various prefectures. A significant change noted in the mode of election campaign generally was that speech-making was very extensively resorted to as in the case of parliamentary members, this phenomenon attesting to the gradual growth of the strength of speech and writing.

Composition of Prefectures

Prefecture	"Gun"	City	Town	Village	Prefecture	"Gun"	City	Town	Village
Aichi	18	3	70	162	Hiroshima	16	4	40	388
Akita	9	1	48	196	Hokkaido..	87	5	29	272
Aomori ..	8	2	12	156	Hyogo ...	25	3	41	397
Chiba	12	—	74	275	Ibaraki ...	14	1	45	335
Ehime ...	12	1	25	271	Ishikawa .	8	1	18	202
Fukui	11	1	10	168	Iwate	13	1	23	217
Fukuoka .	19	7	50	287	Kagawa ..	7	1	20	176
Fukushima	17	2	41	378	Kagoshima	12	1	5	136
Gifu	18	2	44	298	Kanagawa.	11	2	22	176
Gumma ..	11	2	38	168	Kochi	7	7	20	176

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Kumamoto	12	1	38	325	Saitama ..	9	—	44	328
Kyoto	18	1	22	247	Shiga	12	1	18	184
Miyagi ...	16	1	36	167	Shimane .	16	1	15	272
Miyazaki .	8	—	11	89	Shizuoka .	18	2	40	299
Miye	15	3	21	316	Tochigi ..	8	1	32	143
Nagano ..	16	2	26	366	Tokushima	10	1	24	115
Nagasaki..	9	2	5	179	Tokyo	8	2	34	163
Nara	10	1	18	163	Tottori ...	6	1	14	178
Niigata ..	16	3	44	371	Toyama ..	8	2	32	237
Oita	12	1	27	230	Wakayama	7	1	23	208
Okayama..	19	1	42	359	Yamagata	11	2	25	204
Okinawa .	5	2	1	52	Yamaguchi	11	1	19	206
Osaka	9	2	32	265	Yamanashi	9	1	7	235
Saga	8	1	11	123	Total ...	636	79	1,328	10,844

Note—For area, population, etc. see Chapt. on Population.

As regards the composition, finance, etc., vide Chapters on Population and also on the Six Premier Cities.

Members of Local Assemblies

	Prefectural		County		Municipal		Town and Village	
	Mem.	Electors (1,000)	Mem.	Elec. (1,000)	Mem.	Elec. (1,000)	Mem.	Elec. (1,000)
1915	1,702	2,381	12,789	2,266	2,229	298	151,059	4,277
1918	1,737	2,409	13,048	2,310	2,475	293	151,793	4,367
1920	1,737	2,410	13,048	2,310	2,505	300	153,191	4,409
1921	—	—	—	—	3,045	465	155,348	5,010
1922	—	—	—	—	3,173	695	154,779	5,206
1923	1,734	4,911	—	—	—	—	—	—

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CHAPTER VII

CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE

CLASSIFICATION

The civil service is divided into four classes, viz. "Shin-nin," "Choku-nin," "So-nin" and "Han-nin". The "Shin-nin" comprises Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, Ambassadors and a few others, all being nominated by the Emperor in person. They are entitled to report direct to the Crown. The President and Procurator-Gen. of the Court of Cassation, Chief of the Board of Audit, Lord Steward to the Empress, President of the Administrative Litigation Court, and a few others also enjoy treatment of the supreme grade. The "Choku-nin" officials are appointed by the Emperor through the respective Departmental Chiefs and are entitled to attend State ceremonies. Vice-Ministers and Bureau Directors of Departments, Provincial Governors, University Professors of high grade and some others belong to this category. The "So-nin" officials are not entitled to attend State ceremonies. The second and the third are also collectively designated as "Koto-kan," (high official). The fourth class comprises clerks, assistant-engineers and others of similar rank.

Appointment

The Appointment Regulations as amended in Oct. 1914, have become more liberal in spirit than before and are also calculated to minimize the evil of dislocation of official business incidental to Cabinet changes. The posts of Vice-Ministership of the Departments of State, Inspector-Gen. of the Metropolitan Police, Director of the Police Bureau, Chief Secretaries of the Houses of the Diet are no longer open to Special Appointment.

The Special Appointment now covers the Chief Secretary of Cabinet, Director of Legislative Bureau, and Personal Secretaries to Ministers of State, Parliamentary Vice-Ministers and Counsellors. The staff of public servants was in 1923:—

Civil Officials.—"Shin-nin" and "Choku-nin", 1,051; "So-nin", 12,845; "Han-nin" 145,146; Employees, 174,999; Total 344,041.

Military Officers.—"Shin-nin" and "Choku-nin", Army, 218, Navy, 99; "So-nin," A. 14,498, N. 5,061; "Han-nin", A. 3,650, N. 16,824; Cadets, N. 400; Total A. 18,366, N. 22,384.

Scale of Salaries

The scale of salaries for the Government officials of all ranks except the Premier, the Ministers of State, the Governor-Generals of Korea and Formosa and Governor of Kwantung province, were substantially increased in 1920 and put in force from August of that year. With the enforcement of the new scale the special allowances which had been granted since 1919 in view of

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marked rise in the cost of living were withdrawn. The new scale stands as follows for principal posts in civil and military service.

"Shin-nin" Rank

Duty	Per annum ¥
Prime Minister	12,000
Minister of State	8,000
Gov.-General of Korea	8,000
President of Privy Council	7,500
Governor of Kwantung	7,500
Gov.-General of Formosa	7,500
Ambassador	6,000
President, Administrative Litigation Court	7,000
" of the Board of Audit	7,500
Vice-President of Privy Council	7,000
Director-General, Administrative Affairs, Korea	7,000
Privy Councillor	6,500

"Choku-nin" Rank

President of Imp. University	7,000-6,500
" of Govt. Iron Foundry	7,000-6,500
Governor of Hokkaido	7,000-6,500
Chief Secretary of Cabinet	6,500
Chief of Legislative Bureau	6,500
Chief of Colonial Bureau	6,500
Vice-Minister, Parliamentary & Permanent	6,500
Director-General, Civil Affairs, Formosa	6,500
Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police	6,500
President of Board of Decoration	5,700
Bureau Director	5,200
Chief Sec., Houses of Diet	5,200-5,700
Local Governor	5,200-6,000

(Governors of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, and Hyogo enjoy additional allowance of ¥800; and those of Nagasaki, Niigata, Aichi, Miyagi, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Kumamoto, ¥600).

The new scale for officials of "So-nin" and "Han-nin" ranks is given in the following table:—

	Sonin (Annual) ¥	Hannin (Monthly) ¥		Sonin (Annual) ¥	Hannin (Monthly) ¥
1st class	4,500	160	7th class	2,400	65
2nd "	4,100	135	8th "	2,000	55
3rd "	3,800	115	9th "	1,800	50
4th "	3,400	100	10th "	1,600	45
5th "	3,100	85	11th "	1,400	40
6th "	2,700	75	12th "	1,200	—

Note:—In exceptional cases the salary of Han-nin rank may be raised to the limit of ¥200 a month.

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Diplomatic and Consular Service

	Salary ¥	Allowance
Ambassador	7,500	45,000 (U. S. A.) 40,000 (Great Britain and France) 35,000 (Germany) 30,000 (Russia and Italy) 25,000 (Austria) 28,000 (Belgium)
Min. Ple. & En. Ex.	6,500	22,000 (Other European countries, China and Brazil)
	5,700	18,000 (Mexico and Chili)
	5,200	15,000 (Siam) 25,000 (Argentine)
Counsellor	6,500 5,200	15,000—9,000
Consul-General	5,200	15,000 (New York)—12,000 (London) 6,000 (in some Chinese cities)
Consul	4,500	9,000 (Havana)—8,500 (Seattle, Chicago, etc.)
		8,000 (Marseilles, Panama, etc.)
	3,800	4,000 (in some Chinese cities).

Officials of the Imperial Household

	Salary ¥
Minister	8,000
Grand Chamberlain	7,000
Lord Keeper of the Privy Seals ("Shin-nin")	8,000
Vice-Minister	6,500
Lord Steward to Empress	6,500-5,700
Grand Master of Ceremonies ("Shin-nin")	7,000-6,500
Director of Imp. Estate Bureau	6,500-5,200
Director of Peerage Bureau (accorded treatment of "Shin-nin" rank)	7,500-6,500

Officials of the higher civil service draw from ¥4,500 to 900 a year.

The Court of Cassation

	Salary per annum ¥
President	7,500
Procurator-General	7,500
Judges and Procurator	6,500—4,500

Appeal Courts

	Salary per annum ¥
Presidents	6,500—5,200
Chief Procurators	6,500—5,200
Judges & Procurators	5,200—4,500

District Courts

	Salary per annum ¥
Presiding Judges & Chief Procurators	5,200—4,500

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Military Officers	¥
General	7,500
Lieut.-General	6,500
Major-General	5,600
Colonel	4,600
Lieut.-Colonel	3,300
Major	2,600
Captain	2,000-1,600
Lieutenant	1,200-1,010
Sub.-Lieutenant	850
Special Sergeant	1,200-840

Naval Officers	¥
Admiral	7,500
Vice-Admiral	6,500
Rear Admiral	5,600
Captain	4,600
Commander	3,600
Lieut.-Commander	2,600
Lieutenant	2,100-1,600
Sub.-Lieutenant	1,200-1,020
Midshipman	850

PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES

Pensions to civil and military officers, annuities to their families, and lump sum of money granted on their retiring, or, in case of death, to their families, make the following record (in Yen). Annuities attached to the decorations are also added.

Civil Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1919	29,429	5,515,048	11,286	790,816		
1920	29,893	9,012,801	12,072	1,372,041	620	33,828

Military Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1919	104,237	13,102,891	87,675	5,657,344		
1920	106,284	24,641,930	87,169	10,958,728	1,264	172,975

Naval Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1919	34,417	4,851,526	8,495	677,084		
1920	36,628	9,633,492	9,270	1,301,079	284	47,305

Annuity Attached to the Orders of Golden Kite (Military Honor) and Rising Sun

	Golden Kite		Rising Sun	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1918	65,859	8,402,300	5,390	285,922
1919	65,519	8,330,400	5,255	275,523

Note.—Also see "Decoration," Chapter on Imperial Court, etc.

THE REVISED PENSION SYSTEM

With the approval of the 46th session of the Diet, the Government enforced in April, 1923 the revised Pension Law to re-

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place the old Military and Civil Pension Laws and other regulations and ordinances relating to pensions, retiring allowances etc. These laws and regulations had frequently received revisions and additions and hence are much complicated, while the rate of annuities and grants provided therein had become inadequate to meet the changed social conditions. The new enactment unified the system and also effected increase in rate from ¼ to 1/3 of the salary for civil pension and advance of 30 per cent. for military pension.

Below is given an outline of the new system.

Kinds of Pensions

Pensions are divided into (a) ordinary pension, (b) additional pension, (c) retiring allowance, (d) invalid allowance, (e) pension to families of deceased officials and officers, and (f) allowance to families of deceased officials and officers.

Those who are entitled to pension under the law are civil officials above "han-nin" rank and military officers and men. The staff of public schools and libraries, prison and police officers (all above "han-nin" rank) are entitled to the same privileges as civil officials.

Civil officials and staff of public schools and libraries are under obligation to pay every month into the national treasury a sum equivalent to 1 per cent of their monthly salary.

The right to pension ends with the death of the claimants, or when he commits felony or loses nationality, while the right is suspended when he re-enters the State Service as officer above the rank occupied before, or when he is deprived of public civil rights.

Ordinary Pension

Civil officials who retire after a service of 15 years or more (10 years in the case of police and prison officers) are entitled to ordinary pension, the amount being fixed according to the length of service and the salary drawn at the time of retirement. The rate is 50/150 of the annual sum for one whose service extended 15-16 years, 1/150 to be added for each extra year until the maximum of 40 years is reached.

Military officers and men are granted ordinary pension on retiring after the service of 11 years or more. For each extra years (until the maximum of 50 years is reached) an addition is allowed as shown in the under mentioned scale of rate fixed according to the rank.

Length of service	Generals & admirals	Colonels, captains to lieutenants	Non-commissioned & warrant officers	Privates
11	¥2,500—1,867	¥1,534—467	¥400—225	¥200—150
15	2,700—1,017	1,656—505	432—253	224—174
20	2,950—2,204	1,808—552	472—288	254—204
25	3,200—2,392	1,961—600	512—323	284—234
30	3,450—2,579	2,113—647	552—358	314—264
35	3,700—2,767	2,266—695	592—393	344—294
40	3,950—2,954	2,418—742	632—428	374—334
45	4,200—3,142	2,571—790	673—463	404—354
50	4,450—3,329	2,703—837	712—498	434—384

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Additional Pension and Invalid Allowance

Civil officials and military officers and men who have retired on account of incapacity arising from ill health or wounds while in discharge of duty are granted additional pension according to the following scale:—

A. Disabled in Action

Degree of incapacity	Officials of shinnin & chokunin rank, generals & admirals	Officials of sonin rank, colonels, captains to lieutenants	Officials of hannin rank non-commissioned & warrant officers & privates
Special*	——	——	——
1st	¥2.400	¥1.800—1,200	¥1,080—900
2nd	2,000	1,500—1,000	900—750
3rd	1,600	1,200— 800	720—600
4th	1,280	960— 640	576—480
5th	1,000	750— 500	450—375
6th	800	600— 400	360—300

B. Disabled while on Ordinary Duty

Degree of incapacity	Officials of shinnin & chokunin rank, generals and admirals	Officials of sonin rank, colonels, captains to lieutenants	Officials of hannin rank non-commissioned and warrant officers and privates
Special*	——	——	——
1st	¥1,920	¥1,440—960	¥864—720
2nd	1,600	1,200—800	720—600
3rd	1,280	960—640	576—480
4th	1,034	768—512	461—384
5th	800	600—400	360—300
6th	640	480—320	288—240

N. B.* Sum of the 1st degree plus 5/10 or below of the sum.

Invalid allowance is granted to military men below rank of non-commissioned and warrant officers who have retired on account of ill health or wounds suffered while on duty, though not disabled for life. The rate of this allowance is as follows:—

A. Invalid from action				B. Invalid from discharge of duty			
Degree	Rate	Degree	Rate	Degree	Rate	Degree	Rate
1st	¥1,650-1,500	6th	¥825-750	1st	¥1,320-1,200	6th	¥660-600
2nd	1,485-1,350	7th	660-600	2nd	1,188-1,080	7th	528-480
3rd	1,320-1,200	8th	495-450	3rd	1,056-960	8th	396-360
4th	1,155-1,050	9th	330-300	4th	924-840	9th	264-240
5th	950-900	10th	165-150	5th	792-720	10th	132-120

Retiring Allowance

Retiring allowance is granted to those who retire from the service before the tenure of service entitles them to pension, the sum being fixed as in the case of pension according to the length of service and the sum of salary drawn by the retiring official or officer at the time of retirement. For civil officials it is calculated by multiplying the sum of monthly salary by the number of years of service. For military officers the scale of rate is as shown in the following:—

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Length of service	Generals and admirals	Colonels, captains to lieutenants	Non-commissioned and warrant officers,
2	——	¥542—233	¥200—113
4	——	1,533—467	400—225
6	¥3,250—2,800	2,300—700	428—358
8	5,000—3,733	3,067—933	570—350
10	6,250—4,667,	3,833—1,167	1,000—564

Pension and Allowance to Families of Deceased Officials and Officers.

Pension is granted to the family of the deceased whose tenure of service entitles him to ordinary pension or who had already been receiving ordinary pension, the amount being (1) the whole sum of the pension to the deceased in the case of death from ill health or wounds suffered in action, (2) 8/10 in the case of death from ill health or wounds while on ordinary duty, and (3) 5/10 in the case of death from other causes.

Allowance is granted to the family of one who died in office before the tenure of service entitles him to pension, the amount being same as the retiring allowance for the corresponding length of service.

The order of family members entitled to this pension or allowance is widow, children under age, widower, parents, and grandparents.

DIRECTORY

(revised up to Oct. '25)

Cabinet.—Prime Minister .....Viscount K. Kato.
Chief Secretary ..... S. Tsukamoto.
Director, Bureau of Statistics ..... T. Abe.
" " " Decoration ..... K. Usami.
" " " Pensions ..... Y. Gejo.
" " " Legislation ..... Dr. H. Yamakawa.
" " " Colonization ..... T. Kurogane.
" Printing Bureau .....K. Ikeda.
Privy Council.—President ..... Dr. Baron C. Hozumi
Vice-President ..... Dr. K. Okano.
Chief Secretary ..... H. Futagami.

Councillors:

Baron R. Kuki.
Count M. Ito.
Viscount K. Kaneko.
Viscount C. Okabe.
Count Y. Uchida.
Gen. Baron Y. Nakamura.
Prince I. Yamagata.
Dr. K. Hiranuma.
Baron T. Megata.
Viscount T. Ishiguro.
Mr. H. Arimatsu.
Dr. Y. Kuratomi.
Marquis N. Kuroda.
Count S. Chinda.
Baron S. Omori.
Dr. Baron K. Yamakawa.
S. Egi.
Baron Y. Kubota.
Dr. M. Tomii.
Marquis K. Inouye.
Baron N. Hirayama.
Baron K. Furuichi.
Baron M. Takei.
Dr. I. Matsumuro.

Imperial Household.—Minister ..... Dr. K. Ichiki.
Vice-Minister ..... T. Sekiya.
Grand Chamberlain ..... Count S. Tokugawa
Deputy Grand Chamberlain ..... Viscount T. Iriye.
" " " ..... Baron S. Kobayakawa.

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Grand Master of Ceremonies ..... Marquis K Inouye.
Deputy Grand Master of Ceremonies..... H. Saionji.
Grand Master of Rituals ..... Prince M. Kujo.
Director, Treasury Bureau ..... K. Iriye.
" Archives Bureau ..... E. Sugi.
" Peerage Bureau ..... Viscount M. Sengoku.
" Medical Affairs Bureau .....Dr. T. Irisawa.
" Culinary Affairs Bureau ..... S. Ueno.
" Imperial Tombs Bureau ..... E. Sugi.
" Architecture Bureau ..... Baron H. Higashikuze.
" Imperial Mews Bureau..... Prince H. Ito.
Lord Keeper of Privy Seal..... Count N. Makino.
" Steward to the Empress .....Baron S. Omori.
" " " " Crown Prince.... Count S. Chinda.
Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince. Viscount T. Iriye.
" Auditor ..... Dr. Y. Kuratomi.
" Forest Bureau ..... K. Honda.
" Poetry Bureau ..... Viscount T. Iriye.
President of Peers' School..... R. Fukuhara.
" " Peeresses' School ..... T. Matsuura.

Foreign Affairs—Minister ..... Baron K. Shidehara.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... Baron S. Yabuki
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... K. Debuchi.
Parl. Counsellor ..... R. Nagai.
Director, Bureau of Asiatic Affairs..... E. Kimura.
" Bureau of European and American Affairs K. Hirota.
" Commercial Bureau ..... S. Saburi.
" Treaty Bureau ..... Dr. H. Nagaoka.
" Intelligence Bureau ..... K. Debuchi.
Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau..Marquis K. Komura.

Home Affairs.—Minister ..... R. Wakatsuki.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... M. Tawara.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... T. Kawasaki.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... F. Suzuki.
Director, Shrine Bureau ..... M. Matsumoto.
" Local Affairs Bureau ..... K. Ushio.
" Police Bureau ..... G. Matsumura.
" Public Works Bureau ..... D. Tsugita.
" Sanitary Bureau ..... J. Yamada.
" Social Welfare Bureau..... R. Nagaoka.
" Reconstruction Bureau ..... C. Seino.

Finance.—Minister ..... Y. Hamaguchi.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... S. Takeuchi.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... S. Den.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... B. Miki.
Director, Account Bureau ..... R. Kawada.
" Taxation Bureau ..... H. Kuroda.
" Finance Bureau ..... Y. Tomita.
" Banking Bureau ..... O. Matsumoto.
" State Property Adjustment Bureau..K. Ota.
" Mint ..... S. Nagai.
" Monopoly Bureau ..... G. Imakita.

Chief of Customs House; Yokohama, T. Komuchi; Kobe, K. Yasukura; Nagasaki, H. Kanemitsu; Moji, S. Izumi; Hakodate, K. Hirayama; Osaka, T. Inouye.

(Army and Navy list given later. Ed. J.Y.B.)

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Justice.—Minister ..... Dr. Y. Egi.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... T. Honda.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... R. Hayashi.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... T. Yanami.
Director, Prison Affairs Bureau ..... N. Senji.
" Criminal Affairs Bureau ..... K. Tachiishi.
" Civil Affairs Bureau ..... T. Ikeda.
" Personnel Bureau ..... J. Mitsuyuki.
President, Supreme Court..... Dr. H. Yokota.
Procurator Gen., Supreme Court..... S. Koyama.

Presidents, Appeal Courts:—S. Wani (Tokyo), S. Tanita (Osaka), B. Takahashi (Nagoya), K. Suga (Hiroshima), Y. Nakanishi (Nagasaki), C. Endo (Miyagi), K. Narita (Hakodate).
Chief Procurators:—N. Toshima (Tokyo), E. Tsunematsu (Osaka), I. Miki (Nagoya), H. Otaguro (Hiroshima), T. Wani (Nagasaki), R. Kawabuchi (Miyagi), I. Nakagawa (Hakodate).

Education.—Minister ..... R. Okada.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister .....K. Suzuki.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... C. Matsuura.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... J. Yamaji.
Director, Special School Affairs Bureau..... K. Awaya.
" Common School Affairs Bureau..... R. Sekiya.
" Technical School Affairs Bureau.... K. Takebe.
" Library Bureau ..... R. Nishikawa.
" Religion Bureau ..... J. Shimomura.
President, Tokyo Imperial University..... Dr. Y. Kozai.

N. B.—For the names of Presidents of other Universities and Directors of Colleges and Schools vid. Chap. on Education.

Commerce and Industry.—Minister ..... N. Kataoka.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister..... G. Sakurai.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... Baron T. Shijo.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... K... Nomura.
Bureau Directors:—Commercial, S. Soyejima; Industrial, K. Miyauchi; Mining, Y. Mitsui.
Director, Patents Bureau ..... S. Sakikawa.
Chief, Government Iron Foundry..... R. Nakai.

Agriculture and Forestry.—Minister ..... S. Hayami.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... S. Koyama.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... J. Abe.
Parliamentary Counselior ..... U. Takata.
Bureau Directors:—Agriculture, T. Ishiguro; Forestry, T. Hirakuma; Fishery, S. Matsumura; Stock Breeding, N. Kurokawa.

Communications.—Minister ..... K. Adachi.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... K. Tanomogi.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... T. Kuwayama.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... K. Kawasaki.
Bureau Directors:—Postal Affairs, H. Ohashi; Telegraph & Telephone Affairs, T. Hatakeyama; Electricity, S. Nakanishi; Mercantile Marine, K. Miyazaki; Construction, S. Inada; Aviation, Y. Hatano; Financial, B. Saisho; Postal Savings, Y. Hiratsuka; Petty Insurance, K. Imaida.
Divisional Superintendents:—S. Komori (Tokyo); T. Yanagiya (Nagoya); S. Nomoto (Osaka); Y. Ban (Hiroshima); R. Tanabe (Kumamoto); T. Otabe (Sendai); E. Sonoda (Sapporo).

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Railways.—Minister ..... Dr. M. Sengoku.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... M. Furihata.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... S. Aoki.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... R. Furuya.
Bureau Directors:—Traffic, T. Oita; Construction, Y. Hatta; Way & Works, S. Goto; Adm. of Private Railways, M. Kakehi; Engineering, M. Akiyama; Financial, S. Sogo; Electric, I. Inouye.
Divisional Superintendents:—M. Fukutomi (Tokyo); K. Kubota (Nagoya); T. Ishida (Kobe); K. Yoshida (Moji); R. Yatabe (Sendai); S. Saito (Sapporo).

Government General of Chosen.—Gov.-Gen. Adm. Visc. Saito.
Director-General, Administrative Affairs..... C. Shimooka.
Com. of Chosen Army Headquarters.....General S. Suzuki.
Bureau Directors:—Home, S. Uchida; Financial, H. Kusama; Industrial, H. Ikeda; Judicial, T. Matsutera; Educational, Yi; Police, M. Mitsuya; Railway, T. Omura; Communications, K. Kambara; Monopoly, R. Minakuchi.
Chiefs of Customs House:—K. Tomita (Jinsen); S. Hozumi (Fusan); M. Miyazaki (Gensan).

Government General of Taiwan.—Gov.-Gen.....T. Izawa.
Director-General, Civil Affairs ..... F. Goto.
Com. of Taiwan Army Headquarters.....General I. Kanno.
Bureau Directors:—Home, M. Kinoshita; Finance, B. Abe; Communication, S. Fukagawa; Industrial, S. Katayama; Public Works, S. Muto; Police, M. Sakamoto; Railway, D. Shono; Monopoly, S. Uga; Judicial, I. Wada; Director, Appeal Court, Y. Aibara.
Chief of Customs House ..... K. Ito.

Government of Kwantung.—Civil Gov....Count H. Kodama.
Com. of Kwantung Army Headquarters General Y. Shirakawa.
Directors, Foreign Affairs Section, H. Yamazaki; Bureau of Home Affairs, N. Hirose; Bureau of Police Affairs, T. Kubo; Bureau of Finance S. Nishiyama; Dir. Appeal Court, N. Tsuchiya; Dir. Port Arthur Engineering College, K. Inouye.

Government of Karafuto—Governor ..... A. Sakaya.

Board of Audit.—President.....Dr. K. Mizumachi.
Sectional Chiefs .....H. Kono, K. Oka, K. Imaizumi.

Court of Administrative Litigation.—President S. Kubota.
Councillors: Dr. R. Watanabe, Dr. Shimizu, K. Sekiguchi, T. Miyake, T. Shimada, T. Shimamura, E. Yadori, E. Baba, Dr. G. Endo, K. Murakami, T. Sawada, T. Iwata, B. Abe.

Metropolitan Police Board.—Inspector-General M. Ota.

Imperial Diet (Vide Chap. Politics)

War.—Minister ..... Gen. I. Ugaki.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... Vis. N. Mizuno.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... Lt.-Gen. I. Tsuno.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... Count N. Mizoguchi.
Director, Personnel Bureau .....Maj.-Gen. N. Hasegawa.
" Military Affairs Bureau ..Maj.-Gen. E. Hata.
" Arms Bureau ..... Maj.-Gen. K. Ohashi.
" Finance Bureau ..... Paym.-Gen. S. Mitsui.
" Medical Affairs Bureau..Surgeon-Gen. K. Yamada.
" Law Affairs Bureau ..... Y. Nakayama.
" Aviation Dept..... Lt.-Gen. K. Yasumitsu.

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Chief Aide-de-Champ to His Majesty..Lt.-Gen. T. Nara.
" " " Crown Prince..Lt.-Gen. T. Nara.
Director, Military Arsenal.....Lt.-Gen. T. Yoshida.
Manufactory Chiefs, Col. N. Takeda (Tokyo); Col. Z. Miki (Nagoya); Col. T. Miwa (Osaka); Col. S. Takahashi (Kokura).
Director, General Ordnance Dep't.. Maj.-Gen. H. Kondo.
" Technical Investigation Dep't..Lt.-Gen. K. Suzuki.
" Scientific Investigation Dept..Maj.-Gen. K. Ogata.
Commander, Headquarter Gendarmerie...Lt.-Gen. H. Matsui.
" " " of Chosen..Maj.-Gen. T. Nasu.
Chief, Fortification Dep't..... Lt.-Gen. S. Fukui.
" Horse Administration Dep't Maj.-Gen. T. Obata.
" Transport Dep't .....Lt.-Gen. M. Narutaki.
Director, Senju Woolen Factory...Paym.-Gen. K. Matsuo.
" Provision Department....Paym.-Col. S. Fukazawa.
" Clothing " ..... Paym.-Col. J. Fujita.
General Staff Office—Chief .....Gen. M. Kawai.
Vice-Chief ..... Lt.-Gen. N. Kanaya.
Sectional Chiefs, Maj.-Gen. N. Abe (General), Maj.-Gens. S. Araki, I. Matsui, J. Tamon, K. Kihara.
Director, Surveying Bureau.....Maj.-Gen. H. Omura.
Military Education Dep't.—Inspector Gen..Gen. J. Oba.
Chief, General Affairs..... Maj.-Gen. H. Watanabe.
Inspectors:—Cavalry, Lt.-Gen. J. Minami; Field and Heavy Artillery, Maj.-Gen. Y. Hatano; Engineering, Lt.-Gen. K. Soda; Commissariat, Maj.-Gen. T. Kawase.
Chief, Examination Committee.....Lt.-Gen. J. Tsuno.
Director, Military Staff College.....Lt.-Gen. J. Watanabe.
" Art. and Eng. School.....Maj.-Gen. K. Shizuma.
" Toyama School .....Maj.-Gen. S. Todoroki.
" Riding School ..... Maj.-Gen. H. Miyoshi.
" Field Artillery School.... Maj.-Gen. H. Kanayama.
" Heavy Artillery School... Maj.-Gen. R. Ishikawa.
" Infantry School..... Maj.-Gen. R. Nagai.
" Engineering School ..... Maj.-Gen. Z. Wakayama.
" Surgeons School.....Surgeon-Gen. S. Iijima.
" Mil. Automobile School... Maj.-Gen. T. Amaya.
" Akeno Aviation School.... Maj.-Gen. T. Ozawa.
" Tokorozawa Aviation Sch..Maj.-Gen. H. Uehara.
" Shimoshizu Aviation Sch.....Colonel Y. Aramaki.
" Cadets School ..... Lt.-Gen. K. Watanabe.
" Military Prep. School, Tokyo...Lt.-Col. H. Seki.
" Military " " Kumamoto..Col. Onozaki.
Tokyo Garrison Headquarters.—Commander..Gen. S. Kikuchi.
Chief of Staff .....Colonel S. Hata.

Standing Army

Name of Division	Commander Lt.-Gen.	Name of Division	Commander Lt.-Gen.
Guards	K. Tanaka.	9th	M. Itami.
1st	K. Wada.	10th	Y. Fukuhara.
2nd	K. Nagasaka.	11th	H. Mukonishi.
3rd	I. Inouye.	12th	M. Isomura.
4th	C. Muraoka.	14th	M. Oshima.
5th	S. Kishimoto.	16th	R. Yamada.
6th	K. Yuzuhara.	19th	T. Takegami.
7th	G. Kokushi.	20th	K. Hikita.
8th	T. Hishikari.		

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The Navy—Minister .....Adm. H. Takarabe.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister..... Visc. K. Inouye.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... Vice-Adm. S. Osumi.
Parliamentary Counsellor..... Visc. J. Ito.
Chief, Military Affairs Bureau.... Rear-Adm. S. Kobayashi.
" Personnel Affairs Bureau....Rear-Adm. M. Sakonji.
" Supplies Bureau .....Vice-Adm. J. Ikeda.
" Construction Bureau ..... K. Majima.
" Education Bureau..... Rear-Adm. K. Nomura.
" Engineering Bureau....Eng. Vice-Adm. T. Hiratsuka.
" Medical Affairs Bureau.....Sur.-Adm. I. Hirano.
" Finance Affairs Bureau..Paymaster-Adm. S. Nagayasu.
" Law Affairs Bureau ..... S. Yamada.
Members of Admirals' Council:—Adm. K. Suzuki, Vice-Adms. K. Kato, S. Osumi, Y. Yoshikawa, Rear-Adm. S. Kobayashi.
Chief, Technical Board..... Vice-Adm. Y. Yoshikawa.
" Hydrographical Dep't.....Rear-Adm. N. Uyemura.
" Provisional Construction Dep't..... C. Yoshimura.
Director, Naval Staff College.....Vice-Adm. K. Otani.
" Cadets School.....Rear-Adm. K. Shirane.
" Engineering School.....Rear-Adm. T. Shimizu.
" Medical School.....Surg. Rear-Adm. R. Amamiya.
" Gunnery School.....Rear-Adm. T. Kanesaki.
" Torpedo School.....Rear-Adm. N. Nagasawa.
" Submarine School.....Rear-Adm. K. Iwai.
" Paymaster School .....Rear-Adm. S. Maki.
Aide-de-Champ to His Majesty.....Vice-Adm. Y. Mukai.
" " the Crown Prince ....Capt. T. Inuzuka.

Naval Staff Board—Chief .....Adm. K. Suzuki.
Vice-Chief ..... Adm. K. Saito.
Naval Stations:—
Yokosuka: Commander-in-Chief....Vice-Adm. K. Kato.
Kure: Commander-in-Chief..Vice-Adm. Baron K. Abo.
Saseho: Commander-in-Chief.....Vice-Adm. S. Hyakutake.

Secondary Naval Ports:—
Maizuru: Commander .....Vice-Adm. S. Furukawa.
Mako: Commander .....Rear-Adm. N. Iida.
Ominato: Commander .....Rear-Adm. K. Shikama.
Chinkai: Commander ....Rear-Adm. T Inuzuka.

Arsenal Chiefs: Captain K. Yamanashi (Yokosuka); Rear-Adm. S. Kawahara (Kure); Rear-Adm. H. Murakoshi (Saseho).

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CHAPTER VIII

DIPLOMACY

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS IN ANCIENT DAYS

From the beginning of its history Japanese diplomacy has always been cultural in its aim and directed in adopting and then adapting a new alien civilization, every effort being employed to preserve our national entity against moral or political domination by the owner of such civilization. It is not too much to say, indeed, that only since the institution of the League of Nations in 1919 has our diplomacy been freed from the necessity of constant vigilance over the safety of this country or of the Far East and been placed in a proper position in the international council for peace and concord. The continental Asian, mainly Chinese, culture first reached Japanese shores through the Koreans, but it was not till after the Empress Jingo's expedition to South Korea and the establishment of a resident Japanese government in one of the then warring Korean kingdoms that this country began systematically to introduce the writing, religion and other arts of peace from the peninsular neighbor without molestation. But soon the fountain-head of the continental culture, China, began to exercise a great influence over Japan, so that the Prince Regent Shotoku, toward the end of the Sixth Century, felt the diplomatic need of building an imposing Buddhist temple and pagoda at Tenno-ji, Osaka, to impress the Chinese envoys and traders coming to the port of Osaka. The Emperor Tenji, seventy years later, had to assist another of the Korean kingdoms against the encroachment of the powerful Tang dynasty of China. Our national prestige thus safeguarded, Korean and Chinese refugees or immigrants were employed as government officials, framers of laws, compilers of histories, teachers of arts and industries, and so on; Japanese students continued to study in China till the close of the Ninth Century when the Tang influence began to wane in China. The next Sung dynasty civilization being more Buddhistic and literary than anything else, Japanese diplomacy had nothing to fear from it until the Yuen or Mongol China made inroads upon our islands and shores in the Thirteenth Century.

ASSERTION OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

Nationally speaking, the Mongol invasions, eventually repulsed or annihilated, materially helped to consolidate the Feudal Government first established at Kamakura and added patriotic fervor to the rising spirit of samurai or feudal retainers, while diplomatically, political refugees from China were welcomed in Japan to exert a restraining influence over their conquerors. Some of the later Shoguns (or de facto rulers of the country) were so dazzled by the power and splendor of the succeeding Ming dynasty of China that the Ashikaga Shogunate thoughtless

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were enough as to invite the Chinese Court to assume an air of overlordship toward it, prompted chiefly from the desire to obtain trade privileges. Hideyoshi's expedition to Korea toward the close of the Sixteenth Century, though often misinterpreted, was really meant as a diplomatic assertion of our national independence. It ended in a failure, ostensibly owing to the death of Hideyoshi but mainly because China sent help to Korea her vassal state as she claimed. On the diplomatic side, however, the expedition deterred China from demanding tribute of Japan when the Manchus conquered their country and contributed to the progress of our civilization in the middle of the Seventeenth Century.

JAPAN IN TOUCH WITH OCCIDENTAL CIVILIZATION

The arrival of Jesuit missionaries in the Sixteenth Century was an affair of far-reaching consequence for it first brought Japan in regular contact with European civilization, and resulted in the establishment of commercial relations with Spanish and Portuguese traders. The Dutch who followed in their wake warned, from antipathy to their bitter foes, the Shogun's Government that their earlier rivals harbored sinister designs on Japan.

This resulted in the closed country policy that lasted for nearly two centuries until a formidable American fleet under Perry's command visited our shores urging Japan to join the comity of nations. Meanwhile a limited number of Chinese and Dutch traders was allowed to reside at Deshima in Nagasaki, the only loop-hole in Japan's high wall of seclusion for getting a peep at the outside world.

JAPAN AND RUSSO-BRITISH RIVALRY.

During this period of seclusion the attention of the Occident was turned from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the chief factors in the rivalry for power being England and Russia. British influence reached China through India and the first Anglo-Chinese treaty of amity and commerce was made at Nanking in 1842. To forestall a Russian advance southward by sea, furthermore, the British did not hesitate to seize a Japanese or Korean island as a coaling station. Even Commodore Perry claimed our Ogasawarajima or Bonin Islands for the United States in 1853, not so much for the obvious reason of some American castaways livng there as to prevent Russia from using them as a stepping stone across the Ocean to the western Continent. For the same object he recommended taking possession of a Luchu island, but President Fillmore strongly advised the Commodore to keep to his peaceful intentions. Russia, needless to say, had been making fast headway through Siberia to the Amur region and the Saghalien and Kurile Islands and actually laid hands on Tsushima in the Sea of Japan only a few years after the first arrival of Perry. The opening up of Japan by the United States, therefore, answered a double purpose of saving this country from European aggression and of keeping open a steamer route between San Francisco and the Far Eastern ports.

SURVEY OF JAPAN'S DIPLOMACY SINCE 1853

Opening of the Country.—In 1853 four American men-of-war

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arrived at the Bay of Yedo, demanding the conclusion of a treaty of intercourse.

In 1856 the first American Consul (Townsend Harris) arrived in Japan and a commercial treaty was signed between him and the Shogunate Government Representative (Il-Kamon-no-Kami), followed by conclusion of treaties with Holland, England, France and Russia.

Russia seizing Tsushima.—In 1861 Russia suddenly seized the Island of Tsushima but was obliged to withdraw through the intervention of the British Minister, Sir Rutherford Alcock, and Admiral J. Hope, Commander of the British-China squadron.

Kagoshima and Shimonoseki Bombarded: Assault on British Legation.—In August, 1862, Mr. Richardson, a British merchant, was killed by some retainers of the Lord of Satsuma and not long after the British Legation at Tokyo was assaulted by a band of zealots. In 1863 the Choshu clan fired on some foreign vessels that were about to cross Shimonoseki Straits. In the same year the allied squadron of England, America, France and Holland bombarded and captured Shimonoseki and next the British warships bombarded Kagoshima.

Imperial Sanction of the Treaties.—In 1865 Sir Harry Parkes came to Yedo as British envoy and an Imperial decree sanctioning the treaties was issued in October 1865.

Peruvian Slave Ship.—In 1872 a Peruvian ship, named the Maria Luz, with 200 Chinese slaves on board, entered the harbor of Yokohama; she was seized and the Chinamen were released; the dispute was decided in favor of Japan by the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia.

Saghalien exchanged with the Kuriles.—In 1875 Japan exchanged the whole island of Saghalien with the Kurile Islands which Russia asserted had belonged to her.

The Ogasawara Affair.—In 1875 Ogasawara-jima or Bonin Islands were recognized by America as Japan's possession.

Formosan Expedition.—In 1874 Japan sent an expedition to Formosa to punish the natives who murdered our wrecked crew.

Treaty Revision Negotiation.—In 1871 Prince Iwakura went to America and Europe on the treaty revision mission, to recover judicial and tariff autonomy, but the mission was premature.

In 1882 Count Inouye started fresh negotiations which were broken off owing to popular opposition.

In 1888 Count Okuma resumed the negotiations, but had to drop it from the same cause; the late Viscount Aoki who succeeded Count Okuma as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the late Viscount Enomoto, who held the portfolio for a short while, fared no better.

In 1892 the late Count Mutsu opened negotiations with Great Britain and the treaty was signed at London on July 19th, 1894. By the end of 1897 similar negotiations with the United States, Italy, Russia, Germany, France and Austria-Hungary had been accomplished.

The Treaty of Tientsin.—This was signed in 1885 by Count (the late Prince) Ito and the late Li-Hungchang for defining the relative position of the two countries towards Korea for which they had long entertained rival claims, the treaty recognizing equal rights of the two towards Korea, and independence of the country.

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Japan-China War.—The outbreak of an insurrection in Korea in May 1894, the refusal of China to jointly reform Korea with Japan, the sinking of Chinese transport flying the British flag by a Japanese cruiser, the defeat of the Chinese troops by the Japanese at Asan, Korea, on July 29th, all this culminated in the formal declaration of war on each other on August 1st at Tokyo and Peking.

The Treaty of Shimonoseki concluded Apr. 14, 1895, bound China (1) to agree to complete independence of Korea; (2) to cede the Liaotung peninsula and littoral (rescinded by the three powers' interference); and (3) Formosa and the Pescadores; (4) to pay indemnity of 200 million taels; (5) to open up Shashih, Chung-king, Suchow and Hangchow to commerce, and the Yangtze to navigation. The second clause Japan had to renounce owing to the pressure exerted by Russia, Germany and France, and had to console herself with the 30,000,000 taels paid by China for it.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.—On 30th Jan. 1902 Agreement for Alliance was concluded between Japan and Great Britain, and this developed into the Treaty for Alliance signed at London on 12th Aug. 1905 and made public on Sept. 27th.

Russo-Japanese War.—China now retired from the field but Japan had to confront a more formidable rivalry of Russia which actively began to pursue aggressive policy not only in Korea but in Manchuria as well. At one time Japan's position in Korea was sufficiently despairing in consequence of the assassination of the Korean Queen, and it was not without difficulty that Japan succeeded in arriving at temporizing arrangement by means of Yamagata-Lobanow Convention, 1896, Komura-Weber Memorandum, 1896, and Nishi-Rosen Protocol, 1898. The strained relation between Japan and Russia was aggravated by Russia's occupation of Manchuria after the Boxer trouble, and culminated in the outbreak of war on 10th Feb. 1904.

The Treaty of Peace was signed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U.S.A., on 5th Sept. 1905 by the Japanese and Russian Plenipotentiaries, President Roosevelt of the time using his best efforts to reconcile the rival representatives. In the Treaty Russia agreed (Art. 2) to leave Japan a free hand in Korea; (Art. 4) to hand over to Japan the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny together with their littoral; (Art. 6) to hand over to Japan the Manchurian Railway from Changchun to Port Arthur and the mining and other rights pertaining to it; (Art. 9) to cede to Japan the southern half of Saghalien from the 50th latitude N. and to permit to Japanese the right of navigation in the Bays of La Perouse and Tartary; and further (Art. 11) the right of fishing in Russian territorial waters.

The House-Tax Dispute.—In May 1905 the Hague Arbitration-Committee passed a decision unfavorable to Japan.

Korea Protectorate.—On 17th Nov. 1905 a convention thereof was concluded.

The Peking Treaty.—On 22nd Dec. 1905 the Treaty was concluded as a necessary consequence of the Portsmouth Treaty.

Schoolboy Question in California.—In 1906 after the disastrous earthquake in San Francisco Japanese boys were denied admission to schools on the excuse of insufficient accommodation.

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For Safeguarding Peace in the Far East.—The Agreement for this purpose was concluded between Japan and France on 10th June 1907, and with Russia on 30th July, 1907.

Canadian Immigration.—A Memorandum was exchanged with Canada on 23rd Dec. 1907.

Arbitration Treaty.—On 12th Sept. 1908 this Treaty was signed between Japan and the United States.

Japan-America Understanding.—On 30th Nov. 1908 a Diplomatic Note for safeguarding the peace in the Far East and other matters was exchanged between the representatives of the two countries.

Antung-Mukden Railway and Other Questions.—On Aug. 19th 1909 Japan-China Agreements concerning the Antung-Mukden Railway, Chientao and other outstanding questions with China were concluded.

Neutralization of the Manchuria R'ly.—On 21st Jan. 1910 Japan sent a reply to America declining Knox's proposal to neutralize the South Manchuria Railway.

Russo-Japanese Agreement.—On July 4th 1910 the Russo-Japanese Agreement for maintaining the status quo in Manchuria was concluded.

Treaty Revision.—On July 17th 1910 Japan sent notices to Great Britain and ten other European Powers denouncing the existing Treaties a year hence.

On Aug. 4th similar notices were sent to France and Austria-Hungary.

Korean Annexation.—On Aug. 22nd 1910 the Treaty of Annexation was signed by the Representatives of Japan and Korea and was made public on Aug. 29th.

New International Copyright Convention.—A new treaty signed at Berlin was made public on Sept. 8th 1910.

Franco-Japanese Agreement for Mutual Protection of Patent, Copyrights, etc. in China.—Promulgated on May 18th 1911.

Anglo-Japanese Treaty for Alliance.—New Treaty occasioned by the Anglo-American arbitration agreement concluded on July 13th 1911.

Conclusion of New Treaties Promulgated.—America April 5th, Great Britain April 6th, Spain May 15th, Sweden July 13th, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Canada (all provisional) July 15th, Germany July 16th, Austria-Hungary (provisional) Aug. 3rd, France (provisional) Aug. 26th.

Russo-Japanese Outstanding Claims Settled.—The Foreign Office announced on Aug. 29th 1911 that ¥450,000 was paid to Russia for damages suffered by Russian subjects in the Russo-Japanese War, that ¥180,000 was paid as purchasing price of some forty Russian buildings in Port Arthur; that of the three hospital ships seized by Japan, the Angara was returned; and that Russia agreed to pay 60,000 roubles for the Japanese steamers seized.

Portuguese Republic.—Recognized on Sept. 13th 1911.

Russo-Japanese Extradition Treaty.—Concluded on Sept. 13th 1911.

Anti-Japanese Legislation in California.—The Webb Bill aiming at the prohibition of real property by Japanese passed

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the California legislature on May 3rd 1913, signed by the Governor on May 19th and became operative on Aug. 19th; Ambassador Chinda entered protest three times from May to August.

Nanking Affair, etc.—On 7th Oct. 1913 were settled the Nanking, Yenchow and Hankow Affairs that happened on the occasion of the revolutionary war in Southern China and in which some Japanese merchants and officers were either murdered or rudely treated by Chinese troops. China paid ¥640,000 as damages for the Nanking affair and Chang Hsun, the Viceroy, formally tendered apology.

Railway Concessions in Manchuria.—In Oct. 1913 agreement about railway concessions in Manchuria was concluded between Japan and China.

Chinese Republic Recognized.—On the election of Yuan Shi-kai as President on Oct. 6th 1913 Japan at once sent notice of recognition.

Abolition of Foreign Settlement in Korea.—The Protocol for the abolition dated April 21st 1913 was gazetted on April 1st, 1914.

Japan in European War.—Aug. 4th, 1914 the Foreign Office issued a Statement; Aug. 15th Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany; Aug. 23rd Japan declared war on Germany; Aug. 27th the Japanese expeditionary force invested Tsingtao; the same day treaty relation with Austria-Hungary ceased; Nov. 7th in conjunction with the British contingent Tsingtao was captured; Japan's joining Oct. 19th no-peace league made public 29th.

The Sino-Japanese Negotiation.—On Jan. 18th, 1915 Japanese Minister at Peking delivered to the Chinese Government a list of 21 demands; May 7th Japan delivered an ultimatum demanding reply by 6 p.m. 9th; at 1.30 a.m. on 9th China delivered a Note agreeing to Japan's demands.

The New Russo-Japanese Convention.—June 8, 1916.

The American-Japanese Note about China.—Nov. 8, 1918.

Sino-Japanese Military and Naval Agreements.—These two agreements were concluded for common defence against the Bolshevist activities in Siberia and were made public March 14, 1919.

Czechoslovak Republic Recognized.—On Sept. 9, '18 the Japanese Government formally recognized the freedom and independence of Czechoslovaks.

Peace Delegation to Paris.—On Nov. 27th '18, Marquis Saionji, Baron Makino, Viscount Chinda, Ambassador to Great Britain, and Mr. Matsui, Ambassador to France, were announced to be Peace Delegates. Their formal appointment took place on Jan. 3rd '19, adding Mr. Ijuin, Ambassador to Italy. Baron Makino and suite left for Paris in Dec. '18. In Jan. 1920, the Peace Treaty was duly signed followed by the Emperor's announcement of the Restoration of Peace on the 13th.

Siberian Expedition.—After full understanding with the other Allied Powers, Japan and the U.S.A. despatched troops to Siberia in August, 1918 to check the Bolshevik influence there, and to support the anti-Bolshevik movement led first by ill-fated Adm. Koltchak and then the Semenoff's anti-Red Cossacks. The Russian people in eastern Siberia were gradually affected by the

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Red influence after the downfall of Koltchak. The Siberians, emboldened by the victorious march as far as Irktsk of the Reds, began to harass the Japanese troops both by actual hostile operations and peaceful means. Meanwhile the Reds obtained control of Nikolaievsk where 370 military and naval forces had been stationed to guard the Japanese residents about of 350. The brutal Partizans first massacred the moderate Russians and next provoked the little garrison to fight out of sheer self-defence, till the entire Japanese were exterminated. On June 3 the Japanese expedition landed at Nikolaievsk and occupied it and on July 8 our Government announced its decision to occupy the district and the Russian Saghalien till the establishment of a stable government in Russia.

Yap Mandate.—Since Nov. 1920 the Island of Yap became the subject of prolonged controversy between Japan and the U.S.A. Exchange of documents continued till 1922 when the prospective opening of the Naval Limitation Conference at Washington urged the two countries to settle the issue of special interests between them, and they came to an understanding on the following main points.:—(1) Japan to recognize the rights of the U.S.A. and the other countries to land submarine cables at Yap; (2) the U.S.A. to withdraw her objection to the allocation of Yap mandate to Japan; (3) the U.S.A. to acquire the Yap-Guam line and Japan the Yap-Shanghai line, while the two recognize Holland's interest in the Yap-Menado line.

Washington Conference.—Held from Nov. 11, 1921 to Feb. 6, 1922. The Japanese delegates included the late Adm. Baron Kato and Baron Shidehara, then Ambassador at Washington. Besides signing such important treaties as the Naval Limitation Treaty, Four Powers' Treaty on the Pacific (which see), Japan could solve the long-standing problems with China through the conclusion of the Shantung Treaty and the Nine Power Treaty concerning China.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance and Four Power Treaty on the Pacific.—The Anglo-Japanese Agreement which was renewed for the third time in 1911 expired in July 1921 and in its place was concluded at the Washington Conference the Treaty between Japan, Great Britain, U.S.A. and France for the maintenance of general peace and respect of mutual interests in their territories in the Pacific (on Nov. 13th, 1922).

Restitution of Kiaochau Leased Territory.—Upon exchange of the ratification of the Shantung Treaty in June, 1922, a joint Japan-China Commission was appointed to draft detailed arrangements for carrying the treaty into effect, and as a result an agreement was signed at the beginning of December. The Japanese troops stationed along the railway had been withdrawn by May 9th, 1922. The administration of Tsingtao was transferred to China on December 10th, while the Japanese garrison was withdrawn from the port city on the 17th of the month. The railway itself was handed over to China on January 1st, 1923.

Russo-Japanese Conferences.—Prompted by the desire to restore friendly relations with Russia, Japan tried negotiations four times at four different places, i.e. Dairen (Aug. 1921—Apr. 1922; between Mr. Matsushima and representatives of Chita Government): Changchun (Sept. 6—25, 1922; between Mr. Matsudaira and M. Joffe); Tokyo (June 23—July 31, 1923; between

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Mr. Kawakami, ex-Min. to Poland, and M. Joffe); Peking (Aug. 4, 1924—Jan. 20, 1925; between Minister Yoshizawa and M. Karakhan). In the last conference an agreement was reached and the Basic Rules of the Relations between the two nations were signed. They were ratified by the Emperor on Feb. 25th. (For the text of the convention see below.)

Evacuation of Saghalien.—As a resullt of the Russo-Japanese Convention the evacuation of North Saghalien was effected at the beginning of May 1925, after necessary arrangements had been made between Consul-Gen. Shimada and the Soviet representatitves at Alexandrovsk. The Japanese troops of occupation under command of Lieut.-Gen. Inouye were withdrawn with the formal transfer of administration on May 15.

OFFICIAL TEXT OF BASIC RULES FOR JAPAN AND RUSSIA

The convention embodying basic rules of the relations between Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (abridged to Soviet Union hereafter, Ed. J. Y. B.) was issued on Feb. 26. 1925, by the Japanese Foreign Office. The text agreed is as follows:—

Article I.

The High Contracting Parties agree that with the coming into force of the present Convention, diplomatic and consular relations shall be established between them.

Article II.

The Soviet Union agrees that the Treaty of Portsmouth of September 5th, 1905, shall remain in full force.

It is agreed that the Treaties, Conventions and Agreements, other than the said Treaty of Portsmouth, which were concluded between Japan and Russia prior to November 7, 1917, shall be re-examined at a Conference to be subsequently held between the Governments of the High Contracting Parties and are liable to revision or annulment as altered circumstances may require.

Article III.

The Governments of the High Contracting Parties agree that upon the coming into force of the present Convention, they shall proceed to the revision of the Fishery Convention of 1907, taking into consideration such changes as may have taken place in the general Convention.

Pending the conclusion of a convention so revised, the Government of the Soviet Union shall maintain the practices established in 1924 relating to the lease of fishery lots to Japanese subjects.

Article IV.

The Governments of the High Contracting Parties agree that upon the coming into force of the present Convention, they shall proceed to the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation in conformity with the principles hereunder mentioned, and that pending the conclusion of such a treaty, the general inter-

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course between the two countries shall be regulated by these principles.

(1) The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall in accordance with the law of the country: (a) have full liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other, and (b) enjoy constant and complete protection for the safety of their lives and property.

(2) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall in accordance with the laws of the country accord in its territories to the subjects or citizens of the other, to the widest possible extent and on condition of reciprocity, the right of private ownership and the liberty to engage in commerce, navigation, industries, and other peaceful pursuits.

(3) Without prejudice to the rights of each Contracting Party to regulate by its own laws the system of international trade in that country, it is understood that neither Contracting Party shall apply in discrimination against the other Party any measures of prohibition, restriction or impost which may serve to hamper the growth of the intercourse, economic or otherwise, between the two countries, it being the intention of both Parties to place the commerce, navigation and industry of each country, as far as possible, on the footing of the most favoured nation.

The Governments of the High Contracting Parties further agree that they shall enter into negotiations, from time to time as circumstances may require, for the conclusion of special arrangements relative to commerce and navigation to adjust and to promote economic relations between the two countries.

Article V.

The High Contracting Parties solemnly affirm their desire and intention to live in peace and amity with each other, scrupulously to respect the undoubted right of a State to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way, to refrain and restrain all persons in any governmental service for them, and all organizations in receipt of any financial assistance from them, from any act overt or covert liable in any way whatever to endanger the order and security in any part of the territories of Japan or the Soviet Union.

It is further agreed that neither Contracting Party shall permit the presence in the territories under its jurisdiction—(a) of organizations or groups pretending to be the Government for any part of the territories of the other Party, or (b) of alien subjects or citizens who may be found to be actually carrying on political activities for such organisations or groups.

Article VI.

In the interest of promoting economic relations between the two countries, and taking into consideration the needs of Japan with regard to natural resources, the Government of the Soviet Union is willing to grant to Japanese subjects, companies and associations concessions for the exploitation of minerals, forests and other natural resources in all the territories of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Article VII.

The present Convention shall be ratified.

Such ratification by each of the High Contracting Parties

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shall, with as little delay as possible, be communicated, through its diplomatic representative at Peking, to the Government of the other Party, and from the date of the letter of such communications this Convention shall come into full force.

The formal exchange of the ratifications shall take place at Peking as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention in duplicate in the English language, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Peking, this twentieth Day of January, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Five.

K. Yoshizawa (L. S.)

L. Karakhan. (L. S.)

PROTOCOL (A)

Japan and the Soviet Union in proceeding this day to the signature of the Convention embodying Basic Rules of the relations between them, have deemed it advisable to regulate certain questions in relation to the said Convention, and have, through their respective Plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulations:

Article I.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to place in the possession of the other Party the movable and immovable property belonging to the Embassy and Consulates of such other Party and actually existing within its own territories.

In case it is found that the land occupied by the former Russian Government at Tokyo is so situated as to cause difficulties to the town planning of Tokyo or to the service of the public purposes, the Government of Soviet Union shall be willing to consider the proposals which may be made by the Japanese Government looking to the removal of such difficulties.

The Government of Soviet Union shall accord to the Government of Japan all reasonable facilities in the selection of suitable sites and buildings for the Japanese Embassy and Consulates to be established in the territories of Soviet Union.

Article II.

It is agreed that all questions of the debts due to the Government or subjects of Japan on account of public loans and treasury bills issued by the former Tsarist Government of Russia and the Provisional Government which succeeded it, are reserved for adjustment at subsequent negotiations between the Government of Japan and the Government of Soviet Union.

Provided that in the adjustment of such questions, the Government or subjects of Japan shall not, all other conditions being equal, be placed in any position less favorable than that which the Government of Soviet Union may accord to the Government or nationals of any other country on similar questions.

It is also agreed that all questions relating to claims of the Government of the other, or of the nationals of either Party to the Government of the other are reserved for adjustment at subsequent negotiations between the Government of Japan and the Government of Soviet Union.

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Article III.

In view of climatic conditions in Northern Saghalien preventing the immediate homeward transportation of Japanese troops now stationed there these troops shall be completely withdrawn from the said region by May 15 1925.

Such withdrawal shall be commenced as soon as climatic conditions will permit it and any and all districts in Northern Saghalien so evacuated by Japanese troops shall immediately thereupon be restored in full sovereignty to the proper authorities of Soviet Union.

The details pertaining to the transfer of administration and to the termination of the occupation shall be arranged at Alexandrovsk between the Commander of the Japanese Occupation Army and the Representatives of Soviet Union.

Article IV.

The High Contracting Parties mutually declare that there actually exists no treaty or agreement of military alliance nor any other secret agreement which either of them has entered into with any third Party and which constitutes an infringement upon, or a menace to the sovereignty, territorial rights or national safety of the other Contracting Party.

Article V.

The present Protocol is to be considered as ratified with the ratification of the Convention embodying Basic Rules of the Relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, signed under the same date.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol in duplicate in the English language, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Peking, this Twentieth Day of January, One Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty-Five.

Yoshizawa. (L. S.)

L. Karakhan. (L. S.)

PROTOCOL (B)

The High Contracting Parties have agreed upon the following as the basis for the Concession Contracts to be concluded within five months from the date of the complete evacuation of Northern Saghalien by Japanese troops, as provided for in Article 3 of Protocol (A) signed this day between the Plenipotentiaries of Japan and of the Soviet Union.

1. The Government of Soviet Union agrees to grant to Japanese concerns recommended by the Government of Japan the concession for the exploitation of 50 per cent. in area, of each of the oil fields in Northern Saghalien which are mentioned in the Memorandum submitted to the Representative of the Union by the Japanese Representative on August 29th, 1924. For the purpose of determining the area to be leased to the Japanese concerns for such exploitation each of the said oil fields shall be

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divided into checker-board squares of from fifteen to forty dessiatines each, and a number of these squares representing 50 per cent. of the whole area shall be allotted to the Japanese, it being understood that the squares to be so leased to the Japanese are, as a rule, to be non-contiguous to one another, but shall include all the wells now being drilled or worked by the Japanese. With regard to the remaining unleased lots of the oil fields mentioned in the said Memorandum, it is agreed that should the Government of Soviet Union decide to offer such lots, wholly or in part, for foreign concession; Japanese concerns shall be afforded equal opportunity in the matter of such concession.

2. The Government of Soviet Union also agrees to authorize Japanese concerns recommended by the Government of Japan to prospect oil fields, for a period of from five to ten years, on the Eastern coast of Northern Saghalien over an area of one thousand square versts to be selected within one year after the conclusion of the Concession Contracts, and in case oil fields shall have been established in consequence of such prospecting by the Japanese, the Concession for the exploitation of 50 per cent. in area, of the oil fields so established shall be granted to the Japanese.

3. The Government of Soviet Union agrees to grant to Japanese concerns recommended by the Government of Japan the concession for the exploitation of coal fields on the Western coast of Northern Saghalien over a specific area which shall be determined in the Concession Contracts. The Government of Soviet Union further agrees to grant to such Japanese concerns the concession regarding coal fields in the Doue district over a specific area to be determined in the Concession Contracts. With regard to the coal field outside the specific area mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs, it is also agreed that should the Government of Soviet Union decide to offer them for foreign concession, Japanese concerns shall be afforded equal opportunity in the matter of such concession.

4. The period of the concessions for the exploitation of oil and coal fields stipulated in the preceding paragraphs shall be from forty to fifty years.

5. As royalty for the said concessions, the Japanese concessionaires shall make over annually to the Government of Soviet Union, in case of coal fields, from 5 to 8 per cent. of their gross output, and, in case of oil fields, from 5 to 15 per cent. of their gross output; provided that the case of a gusher, the royalty may be raised up to 45 per cent. of its gross output.

The percentage of output thus to be made over as royalty shall be definitively fixed in the Concession Contracts and it may be graduated according to the scale of annual output in a manner to be defined in such Contracts.

6. The said Japanese concerns shall be permitted to fell trees needed for purpose of the enterprises and to set up various undertakings with a view to facilitating communication and transportation of materials and products. Details connected therewith shall be arranged in the Concession Contracts.

7. In consideration of the royalty above-mentioned and taking also into account the disadvantages under which the enterprises are to be placed by reason of the geographical position and other general conditions of the districts affected it is agreed

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that the importation and exportation of any articles, materials or products needed for or obtained from such enterprises shall be permitted free of duty, and that the enterprises shall not be subjected to any such taxation or restriction as may in fact render their remunerative working impossible.

8. The Government of Soviet Union shall accord all reasonable protection and facilities to the said enterprises.

9. Details connected with the foregoing Articles shall be arranged in the Concession Contracts.

The present Protocol is to be considered as ratified with the ratification of the Convention embodying Basic Rules of the Relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, signed under the same date.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol in duplicate in the English language, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Peking, this Twentieth Day of January, One Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty-Five.

Yoshizawa. (L. S.)

L. Karakhan. (L. S.)

DECLARATION

In proceeding this day to the signature of the Convention embodying the Basic Rules of the Relations between the Soviet Union and Japan, the undersigned Plenipotentiary of Soviet Union has the honour to declare that the recognition by his Government of the validity of the Treaty of Portsmouth of September, 1905, does not in any way signify that the Government of the Union shares with the former Tsarist Government the political responsibility for the conclusion of the said Treaty.

L. KARAKHAN. (L. S.)

Peking, January 20, 1925.

Note to Karakhan

Peking January 20th, 1925.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the following Note from Your Excellency, under this date:

"Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour on behalf of my Government to declare that the Government of Soviet Union agrees that the work which is now being carried on by the Japanese in Northern Saghalien both in the oil and the coal fields, as stated in the Memorandum handed to the Plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union by the Japanese Plenipotentiary on August 29th, 1924, be continued until the conclusion of the Concession Contracts to be effected within five months

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from the date of the complete evacuation of Northern Saghalien by the Japanese troops, provided the following conditions be abided by by the Japanese:

His Excellency Mr. Lev Mikhallovitch Karakhan,
Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

1. The work must be continued in strict accordance with the data of the said Memorandum of August 29th, 1924, as regards the area, the number of workers and experts employed, the machinery and other conditions provided in the Memorandum.

2. The produce such as oil and coal can not be exported or sold and may only be applied to the use of the staff and and equipment connected with the said work.

3. The permission granted by the Government of the Soviet Union for the continuation of the work shall in no way affect the stipulations of the future Concession Contract.

4. The question of operation of the Japanese wireless stations in Northern Saghalien is reserved for future arrangement, and will be adjusted in manner consistent with the existing laws of the Soviet Union prohibiting private and foreign establishment of wireless stations."

On behalf of my Government, I have the honour to state that the Japanese Imperial Government agrees entirely with the said Note.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to you, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) K. Yoshizawa.

Note to Yoshizawa

Peking, January 20th, 1925

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour on behalf of my Government to declare that the Government of Soviet Union agrees that the work which is now being carried on by the Japanese in Northern Saghalien both in the oil and the coal fields, as stated in the Memorandum handed to the Plenipotentiary of Soviet Union by the Japanese Plenipotentiary on August 29th, 1924, be continued until the conclusion of the Concession Contracts to be effected within five months from the date of the complete evacuation of Northern Saghalien by the Japanese troops, provided the following conditions be abided by by the Japanese:

(1) The work must be continued in strict accordance with the data of the said Memorandum of August 29th, 1924, as regards the area, the number of workers and experts employed, the machinery and other conditions provided in the Memorandum.

(2) The produce such as oil and coal cannot be exported or sold and may only be applied to the use of the staff and equipment connected wth the said work.

(3) The permission granted by the Government of Soviet Union for the continuation of the work shall in no way affect

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the stipulations of the future concession contract.

(4) The question of operation of the Japanese wireless stations in Northern Saghalien is reserved for future arrangement, and will be adjusted in a manner consistent with the existing laws of the Soviet Union prohibiting private and foreign establishment of the wireless stations.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to you, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) L. KARAKHAN.

His Excellency Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan.

ANNEXED NOTE.

In proceeding this day to the signature of the Convention embodying Basic Rules of the Relations between the Soviet Union and Japan, the undersigned Plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union has the honour to tender hereby to the Government of Japan an expression of sincere regrets for the Nikolaievsk incident of 1920.

L. Karakhan.
(L. S.)

Protocol of Signature

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, and Lev Mikhailovitch Karakhan, Ambassador of Soviet Union to China, authorized under their respective full powers found in due and good form, met this day at Peking, and closely examined the following documents:

1. A Convention embodying Basic Rules of the Relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.
2. Two Protocols.
3. One Declaration.
4. One set of Notes.
5. One Annexed Notes.

Having agreed upon every term and stipulation contained therein, the Plenipotentiaries have officially signed and sealed the respective documents.

The two Plenipotentiaries further agreed that there should be apposed to the present Protocol the Memorandum, handed by the Japanese Plenipotentiary to the Plenipotentiary of Soviet Union on August 29th, 1924, and embodying a statement on the conditions of oil and coal fields worked by the Japanese in Northern Saghalien. In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries of the Two High Contracting Parties have signed the present Protocol in duplicate, in the English language, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Peking this Twentieth Day of January One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Five.

K. YOSHIZAWA
(L. S.)

L. KARAKHAN
(L. S.)

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Memorandum submitted to the Representative of the Soviet Union by the Japanese Representative on August 29th, 1924

OIL EXPLORATION OPERATIONS

I. The exploration operations are being conducted by the Hokushinkai & Co. on behalf of the Government.

II. Operations	Locations	areas	Test Boring Oil	No oil
Oha	Two & half miles west of Urkt Bay, in the valley of the River Oha.	2500 acres	4	7
Ehabi	One mile west of Ehabi Bay.	1600 acres	None	3
Pilutun	Six miles south-west of Kyakr Bay, along the River Pilutun	1200 acres	None	3
Nutovo	Five miles west from the mouth of the River Nutovo	2500 acres	1	2
Chaivo	Three miles west of Chaivo Bay along the Boatasin River	1200 acres	1	1
Nuivo	Seven miles west of Nuivo Bay, in the valley of Nogric River (a branch of the Tuimi River)	1600 acres	1	1
Vuigrektui ...	Three miles south of the mouth of the River Tuimi along the valley of that river	800 acres	None	2
Katangli	On the shore of Lake Katangli north of Nabilisky Bay	1600 acres	1	4

III. Experts employed: 20
Workers: 400 (in summer time)

IV. Machinery

Hydraulic Rotary system	3	for shallow boring
Standard Cable system	5	
Diamond Boring system	2	for deep boring
Spring Boring system (worked by man power)	10	

V. Outfit.

A) For Communication: Telephone lines connecting several operations, wireless stations at Oha and Chaivo.

B) For transportation: One small steamer and several steamboats which are used in summer time for connecting the several operations, besides a dozen lighters and junks.

C) Establishments.

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	Oha	Ebabi	Pilutun	Notovo	Chaivo	Nuivo	Ka-tangli	Vaigre-ktui
Houses for Personnel	30	1	2	7	8	6	1	15
Boring rigs	11	3	3	3	1	2	2	5
Boiler houses	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Oil reservoir (earthen)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fuel oil tank (steel)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VI. Light railway: None

A trolley line extending for two and half miles between Urkt Bay and works at Oha, and another trolley line extending for about three miles between Katangli and Nabil.

VII. Exportaton of oil: None

COLLIERY WORKS

I. Exploiters.

Doue Mine: The Mitsubishi & Co. is working it on behalf of the occupation army.

Rogatui Mine: is worked by the Staheeff & Co. and Mitsubishi as a joint enterprise.

II. Location of the mines.

Doue Mine; about six miles south of the harbor of Alexandrovsk, in the valley of Postvaya close to the sea. There are two level pits now in operation, but no shaft. The output for 1923 was about 20,000 tons.

Rogutu Mine: about ten miles south of Alexandrovsk harbour towards the sea. Two pits now in operation. No shaft. The output for 1923 was about 30,000 tons.

III. The number of experts and workers.

	experts	workers
Doue Mine:	five	about 200
Rogatui Mine	three	about 150

IV. Machinery.

At Doue Mine small locomotives are used for the purpose of transportation of coal.

In Rogatui Mine no machinery is used, both digging and transportation being carried on by man power and on horse back.

V. Establishments.

No special establishments for colliery purpose except a little more than a mile of trolley line leading from the Doue Mine to the sea shore, and another trolley line, less than a quarter mile, at Rogatui.

VI. Exportation.

The output of the Doue Mine is consumed by the occupation army and the people residing within the occupation area, no part of it being taken out of the island. About 30,000 tons of the output of the Rogatui Mine is said to have been exported in 1923 by Mitsubishi & Staheeff.

(Signed) K. YOSHIZAWA

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The Effect of the American Exclusion Law

Though the widespread feeling of indignation aroused by the Exclusion and the Citizenship Laws that were adopted by the United States Congress in April 1925 has been followed by one of greater calmness, it cannot be denied that the sharp and decisive action taken by Congress has severely shaken the traditional bond of friendship that bound the two countries since Japan was introduced to the comity of nations under the American guidance and tutelage more than half a century ago. The situation is discussed in the two articles given in the "Christian Movement in Japan, Korea and Formosa," 1925 edition, an annual published by the Federation of Christian Mission in Japan, one being from Mr. D. Tagawa, an ex-M.P. who has occupied prominent position in both central and municipal administration, and the other from Dr. S. H. Wainright, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The articles being too long to be quoted in extenso, only a very short, necessarily garbled, extract can be given here. Mr. Tagawa writes;— "Apart from the law in question (Immigration), the sentiment of respect and confidence among the Japanese towards the Americans has been cooling down for many years. Such has been my observation many years before the promulgation of the law. My reasons for such observation were as follows:

1. The United States withdrew herself from the League of Nations, which her representative had proposed.

2. The United States, in spite of her Monroe Doctrine, is extending her influence over China and the Philippines.

3. The United States, while severely criticizing the European states and Japan for their folly in keeping up expensive armaments, herself expends a great deal for her own armaments."

Mr. Tagawa next gives to the fellow nationals a piece of his mind to this effect; he regrets Japan's having sent so many emigrants ignorant of the English language and American customs and thoughts; he does not think it right to blame the United States alone for her militarism, the Japanese must also take full responsibility in this respect; he sincerely regrets that Japan alone should have violated the principle of the Washington Conference by adopting in the 1923-24 fiscal year an expansion program of auxiliary warships; he was very sorry that some representative Christians should have advanced the view that American missionaries ought to go home. Mr. Tagawa concludes,—"I think the relations between the two countries will improve when Christians, both Japanese and American, evangelize more widely among their own people and gain a wider influence. Then the Immigration Law will lose its raison d'etre as a matter of course. The gist of Dr. Wainright's article is indicated in the summing-up quoted as follows:

"....the sum of the matter seems to be, as regards the effects of the exclusion law, 1. the production of a deep national prejudice of an undoubted result. 2. The prejudice is more or less and in various ways a hindrance to foreign missions conducted in this country. 3. While no marked changes have been apparent in the actual attitude of the nation yet it deserves to be noted that the Japanese Churches have received an incentive to greater effort for the achievement of self-support and a more independent position before the nation."

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The Wireless Telegraph Contract at Peking

In view of the great importance now attached to the wireless question in China the Contract concluded at Peking in February 1918 between the Board of Navy of the Republic of China and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Limited, is inserted here for reference of those who are desirous to form unprejudiced opinion on this complicated question, the text there-of being as follows:

1) The following contract has been concluded between the Board of Navy of the Republic of China, hereinafter referred to as "the Government," and the Mitsui Bussan Kasha, Limited, hereinafter referred to as "the Contractors."

2) The Contractors undertake to build for the Government a large wireless station with sufficient sending-power and special receiving apparatus for establishing a direct wireless connection with Japan, America and Europe, the station to be erected in a place to be approved of by the Government, and where the Contractors shall be allowed to buy or lease the necessary land in accordance with the annexed plans.

3) The sums of money necessary for purchasing or leasing the site, building the houses, towers, construction, transport and erection of the machinery etc., in all pounds sterling 536,267.-.- (see the annexed estimate), shall be procured by the Contractors, who alone shall be responsible for all transactions in connection with the building of the station.

4) The above capital of £536,267.-.-constitutes the price of the station and shall be paid in the course of 30 years in equal yearly installments of 1/30 of the price of the station plus 8 per cent. p.a. interest on the unpaid part of it, the payments to be due on the 31st of December every foreign calendar year beginning with the end of the year during which the station has commenced to work regularly.

5) The Contractors guarantee that the above amortisation of the capital thus invested and the payment of interest can be made out of the income of the station after all expenses in connection with its running have first been covered, and therefore the Contractors alone are responsible for the payment of the different sums.

However, the Contractors being thus responsible, the Government concedes the right of working the station and managing all affairs in connection herewith to the Contractors for the above mentioned period of 30 years.

The Contractors are responsible for paying the interest and amortisation of the capital even in the case that the income of the station does not cover the expenses.

6) As long as the working of the station is in the hands of the Contractors the Government shall receive 10 per cent. of the gross takings resulting from the traffic. This royalty shall be calculated from the takings of each one calendar-year and shall be due for payment at the end of every year, and the royalty of 10 per cent. of the gross takings shall be paid to the Government even in case the income does not cover the expenses.

7) The Government has the right to keep its own officials on the station to control its working and supervise all accounts in order to ensure that payments are made in accordance with the stipulations under 6). Students may be appointed to the station by the Government for the sake of being educated there,

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but the Government shall then pay the expenses for keeping the students at the station.

8) In order to ensure the largest possible income from the working of the station the Government shall allow its working in connection with all or any such station outside of China as will ensure the largest and most profitable traffic, including all kinds of traffic with ships at sea and port, but any commercial traffic with stations in China shall not be permitted to the Contractors, except for military purposes in accordance with directions from the military authorities. In case of war between China and some other power the station shall be worked entirely by the directions, which in that case will be given by the military authorities.

9) Should the Government at any time during the above mentioned period of 30 years, for any reason whatever, desire to take over the working of the station into its hand, then the Government shall have the undisputed right to do so on payment in full of the outstanding and unpaid installments together with 8 per cent. p.a. thereon up to the date of payment. Any further right on the part of the Contractors to have anything to do with the station would thereby cease to exist. In this case the Contractors shall, before handing over the station to the Government, furnish the latter with a complete inventory, in Chinese and English, of the station.

10) Without making such payments as mentioned in prg. 9 the Government has no right to deprive the Contractors of the management of the station and any action to this effect on the part of the Government would entitle the Contractors to have full claim as the proprietors of the station.

11) During the whole time when the responsibility of paying the amortisation and interest on the capital rests with the Contractors these alone have the right to concede their rights and duties in connection with this contract to a third person of firm, but any deal to this effect shall first be permitted by the Government, without whose sanction the conceding of the company's right to a third party shall not be lawful.

12) After the lapse of the above mentioned 30 years the Government shall have the right to take over the station, (if it has not done so already on the conditions mentioned in prg. 9), without paying the Contractors any compensation whatever, whether or not the Contractors have been able to get the capital back from the working of the station. Six months notice to this effect shall be given to the Contractors, otherwise, the Contractors shall have the right to receive 5 per cent. of the gross takings for the next five years.

13) As soon as the Government takes over the working of the station the whole staff for its working, keeping accounts, etc. shall be appointed, employed and paid by the Government, who shall have the right to dismiss such of the staff as may be found unsuited, but as long as the working of the station is in the hands of the Contractors the whole staff is appointed and employed by them and paid out of the income of the station in the same way as all other running expenses.

14) The Contractors shall, as long as they have the management of the station in their hands and subject to the approval of the Government, have the right to increase the power or improve on the machinery of the station, if this will increase its efficiency; but they shall then of course also be responsible

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for the costs of such improvements, and the outlays connected herewith shall be paid with interest within the original 30 years in the same way as the initial outlays for building the station.

15) The Government shall furnish the Contractors with the necessary "Huchow" for importation of the whole of the machinery and materials, which shall be exempted from "Likin" and all other inland dues. When the Contractors apply to the Government for such "Huchow" they shall furnish proper list of materials and bills for all the cargo to be imported, and no other materials than those to be used for the construction of the station shall be imported on the "Huchow."

16) The Contractors shall be bound to use as far as possible all the materials, that can be bought at reasonable prices in China, before importing such from abroad.

17) The contract shall be made in English and Chinese, but in case of difference or dispute only the English version of the text of the contract shall be binding for both parties.

Peking, 21st February, 1918.

By Order — For the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.,

(Signed) C. S. Lew. — (Signed) T. Ohmura.

(Estimate omitted here. Ed. J. Y. B.)

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT

Whereas on the 21st February, 1918, a contract has been concluded between the Chinese Ministry of Navy (referred to as the Government) and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Limited, (referred to as the Contractors) for the erection of a wireless station, and whereas, according to the contract, the Government has the right to take over the said station at any moment on payment of the price, and whereas the Government now desires to take over the station as soon as it is built, therefore the following supplementary agreement for procuring the necessary funds for the Government has been concluded between the Chinese Ministry of Navy and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Limited.

1) The Contractors undertake to procure a loan of £536.-267.-.-for the Government. This amount shall be placed at the credit of the Contractors in some Japanese bank and shall be used by the Contractors for paying all expenses in connection with building the station.

2) The whole capital shall be paid back to the Contractors by the Government in the course of 30 years in equal yearly installments of 1/30 of the capital, viz. £17,875. s 11. d 4., and besides this repayment of the principal the Government shall pay the Contractors 8 per cent. p.a. interest on the amount due to the Contractors any time.

3) The above installments of the principal shall be paid by the Government to the Contractors on the 31st of December every foreign calendar year, the first installment however shall not be due before 10 years after the station has been finished and proved to have sufficient power to transmit messages and connect with similar stations in Japan, Western America and Europe.

4) The payment of interest of the amount due to the Contractors in accordance with the stipulations mentioned under 2), shall begin the year the station has been finished, payment be-

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ing due on the 31st of December of that year and every year after.

5) As by the conclusion of this supplementary agreement all rights to work the station and to the income resulting therefrom are taken over by the Government, then also the Contractors are in no way responsible for the rentability of the scheme, and Art. 5 of the preliminary contract is therefore made void.

6) If, after the station has been taken over by the Government, its working should in any way justly interfere with already existing agreement between the Government and the cable companies, then the Contractors, at the request of the Government shall be bound to take over the working of the station for the account of the Government and to work privately in connection with such other wireless stations as will not interfere with the business of the cable companies. Should the Contractors fail to fulfil this obligation, further payments of the amounts due to them may be withheld until the obligation be fulfilled.

7) This supplementary agreement forms an aggregate part of the preliminary contract of which Art. 17 also applies to this supplementary one.

Peking, 21st February, 1918.

By Order
(Signed) C. S. Lew.

For the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.,
(Signed) T. Ohmura.

Peking, 21st February, 1918.

Ministry of Navy.
Peking.

Gentlemen,

With regard to the amortisation and payment of interest of the capital to be invested in the building of a large wireless station, we understand, that your Ministry has some misgivings as to whether or not it will be possible to pay the sums due out of the takings from the traffic after deducting the running expenses.

To this we beg to say, that if the Government can not make the station pay its own running expenses and the interest and amortisation of the capital, then we are perfectly willing, if so desired by the Government, to take over the working of the station under the supervision of the Government, and to pay the interest and amortisation ourselves, as per our proposal for the concession-contract first submitted.

In order to protect our interest we must however in this case insist that:—

1) The Chinese Government should give us at least one full year's notice, so that we can arrange our management of the station properly.

2) The Government should itself be responsible for all payment of capital and interest which, according to the present contract, are due for payment during the time the Government itself has charge of the station.

3) We, as long as we have the working of the station in our hand, shall have the right to charge for forwarding all kinds

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of telegrams both private and official.

We beg to remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
For the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.,
(Signed) T. Ohmura.

By Order
(Signed) C. S. Lew.

This letter is to be attached to the supplementary agreement and approved of by both parties signing it.

Peking, 21st February, 1918.

Ministry of Navy,
Peking.

Gentlemen,

Regarding Art. 6 of our supplementary contract we have learned that your Government has already certain agreement running with the Great Northern and Eastern Extension Cable Companies which agreements restrict the working between other telegraph stations on shore in Europe and America and which agreements hold good up to the end of the year 1930.

We, having the above knowledge, beg expressly to state that within the beginning of year 1931 only, we shall abide throughout by the said Art. 6, but that after the beginning of year 1931 our company, if in charge of the working of the station, shall be under no restrictions whatever to connect with all wireless stations in the world, because from that date the present restrictions resulting from the agreement between your Government and the Great Northern and Eastern Extension Cable Companies are no longer in existence.

We beg to remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
For the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.,
(Signed) T. Ohmura.

By Order
(Signed) C. S. Lew.

This letter is to be attached to the supplementary agreement and approved of by both parties signing it.

Peking, 21st February, 1918.

Ministry of Navy.

Gentlemen,

With reference to the contract which has been concluded between your Ministry and ourselves under today's date, regarding the erection of a large wireless station in China, we beg to state that the materials for the use of erection of the said wireless station shall either be selected and prepared by Japanese manufacturers of distinction, or be purchased from Europe or America.

We beg hereby to assure your Ministry that all those materials will be of the best character, and that we shall not in any case make use of articles of inferior quality.

Your obedient servants,
We beg to remain, Gentlemen,
For the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.,
(Signed) T. Ohmura.

By Order
(Signed) C. S. Lew.

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This letter is to be attached to the supplementary agreement and approved of by both parties signing it.

With reference to the Contract and the Supplementary agreement signed under date of February 21st, 1918, in regard to the erection of a large wireless station in China, the undersigned hereby confirm that by the notes which have been exchanged between both parties on the approval of the Cabinet Council, they have come to the following understanding:—

"During the period of 30 years mentioned in Article 4 of the Contract, the Government shall not permit any other person or firm to erect, nor shall it erect by itself any wireless station in China for communicating with any foreign country."

The above understanding forms an aggregate part of the Contract of which Article 17 also applies to this understanding.

Peking, 21st February, 1918.

By Order — For the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.,

(Signed) C. S. Lew. — (Signed) T. Ohmura.

List of Treaty Powers

Powers	Signed on			Ratification exchanged on		
U. S. A.	Feb.	21,	1911	April	4,	1911
Great Britain	April	3.	1911	May	5,	1911
Russia	Jan.	25	1925	Feb.	26,	1925
Holland	July	6,	1912	Oct.	8,	1913
France	Aug.	19,	1911	April	22,	1912
Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	June	21,	1911	Dec.	20.	1911
Italy	Nov.	25,	1911	June	17,	1913
Denmark	Feb.	12,	1912	May	6,	1912
Sweden	May	19,	1911	June	12,	1911
Norway	June	16,	1911	July	15,	1911
Spain	May	15,	1911	July	10.	1915
Austria	Oct.	2,	1923	—	—	—
Hungary	June	4,	1920	—	—	—
China	July	21,	1896	Oct.	20,	1896
Peru	March	20,	1895	Dec.	24,	1896
Siam	Feb.	25,	1898	May	31,	1898
Mexico	Oct.	8,	1924	March	25,	1925
Brazil	Nov.	5,	1895	Feb.	12,	1897
Argentine	Feb.	3,	1898	Sept.	18,	1901
Greece	June	1,	1899	Sept.	21,	1899
Chili	Oct.	16,	1899	Sept.	24,	1906
Columbia	May	25,	1908	Oct.	10,	1908
Bolivia	April	13,	1914	May	15.	1916
Ecuador	Aug.	26,	1918	Aug.	23,	1919
Belgium	June	27,	1924	—	—	—
Paraguay	Nov.	17,	1919	Aug.	25.	1921
Serbia	Nov.	16,	1923	—	—	—
Turkey	July	24,	1923	May	31,	1924
Finland	June	7,	1924	—	—	—
Serb-Cloate-Slovaine	Nov.	16,	1923	—	—	—

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DIPLOMATIC & CONSULAR SERVICE

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Ambassador ..... Albert de Bassompierre.
Secretary ..... Joseph Berryer.
Commercial Attache ..... Raoul Grenade.
Japanese Interpreter ..... Albert Iitaka.

Brazil. (Imperial Hotel; Tel. No. Ginza 4001)

Ambassador ..... de Lima e Silva.

France. (1, Itchome, Iidamachi, Kojimachi-ku; Tel. Yotsuya 2695)

Ambassador ..... M. Paul Claudel.
Embassy Counsellor ..... M. Francois Gentil.
Interpreter ..... Georges Bonmarchant.
Interpreter ..... Pierre Depeyer.
Attache ..... Lortat-Jacob.
Naval Attache ..... Captain de Fregate de la Coquerle.
Military Attache ..... Commander Renondeau.

Germany. (14, Itchome, Nagatacho, Kojimachi-ku; Tel. 3075 Aoyama)

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Counsellor ..... W. Timann.
1st Secretary ..... Dr. E. Michelsen.
1st Secretary ..... Dr. E. Bischoff.
2nd Secretary ..... Dr. Hans Kolb.
2nd Secretary ..... Dr. A. Czibulinski.
Attache ..... Dr. H. G. Voss.
Chancellor ..... H. Schultze.

Great Britain. (1, Gobancho, Kojimachi-ku; Tel. No. 2306, 2307 Yotsuya)

Ambassador ..... Sir Charles Eliot.
Counsellor ..... C. Palairet.
Naval Attache ..... Capt. G. C. C. Royle.
Military Attache ..... Lt.-Col. F.S.G. Piggott.
Japanese Counsellor ..... Sir Harold.
Commercial Counsellor ..... G. B. Sansom.
1st Secretary ..... M. D. Peterson.
2nd Secretary ..... J. H. le Rongetel.
3rd Secretary ..... L. Baggallay.
Commercial Secretary ..... R. Boulter.

Italy. (4, Urakasumigaseki; Tel. Aoyama 1205)

Ambassador ..... Count Tore Di Lavanga.
Counsellor ..... Count L. Nani Mocenigo.
1st Secretary Interpreter..... Alfredo de Prospero.
2nd Interpreter ..... A. Colucci.
Naval, Mil. & Aero. Attache.. Capt. Vincenzo Leone.

Russia. (1, Urakasumigaseki; Tel. Aoyama 3074)

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1st Secretary ..... N. Kuznetzoff.
Japanese Secretary ..... E. Spalwingk.
Secretary ..... G. Astahoff.

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Charge d'Affaires ..... Fuad Bey.

United States of America. (Imperial Hotel, Kojimachi-ku)
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1st Japanese Secretary ..... Edwin Neville.
1st Secretary ..... R. Henry Norweb.
Assistant Japanese Secretary. Eugene H. Dooman.
2nd Secretary ..... F. D. K. Clercq.
3rd Secretary ..... John H. Gray.
Commercial Attache ..... Mr. Halleck A. Butts.
Naval Attache ..... Lieut.-Com. Herbert R. Hain.
Military Attache ..... Maj. Philip R. Faymonville.
Assistant Military Attache.... Captain Truman M. Martin.

Foreign Legations in Tokyo

Argentine. (Imperial Hotel, Kojimachi-ku)
Charge d'Affaires ..... le Dr. Sergio Garcia Uirburu.

Bolivia. (55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku; Tel. Ginza 4284)
Minister ..... Dr. Victor Munoz Peyes.
1st Secretary ..... Jorge Voldes M.
Military Attache ..... Major Fausto D. Gonzales.

Chili. (Imperial Hotel)
Minister .....
1st Secretary ..... M. Don Oscar Blano Viel.
Attache ..... Arthur Rose-Innes.

China. (2, Nagatacho, Kojimachi; Tel. Aoyama 3430).
Minister ..... Yongpao Ouang.
1st Secretary ..... Chiang Hung Geh.
3rd Secretary ..... S. S. Tsien.
Attache ..... Ken Kia-ki.
Attache ..... Tcheng Sen.
Attache ..... H. L. Yang.
Attache ..... Founsu Wen.
Attache ..... Chang Hong-Pin.
Attache ..... Ten Kia Fong.
Chancellor ..... Houang Ke Lonen.
Military Attache ..... Div. Gen. Yo Kai-Hsien.
Naval Attache ..... Capt. Lin Kwon-Ken.

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Secretary ..... Jaroslav Kabelka.
Secretary ..... Pavel Ruzicka.
Chancellor .....

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Minister ..... Henrik Kauffmann.
Counsellor ..... Ejnar Waerum.
Chancellor ..... Aage Henriksen.

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Minister ..... Dr. Gustaf J. Ramstedt.
(Charge d'Affaires)

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2nd Secretary ..... Joaquin Mesa.

Netherlands. (3, Sakae-cho, Shiba-ku; Tel. Takanawa 4265)
Minister ..... General J. C. Pabst.
2nd Secretary ..... Jhr. A. T. Baud.
Interpreter ..... Dr. J. Feentra Kuiper.
Interpreter ..... J. B. Snellen.
Interpreter ..... R. W. Besier.
Chancellor ..... W. H. Wenniger.

Norway. (1, Yuraku-cho Itchome, Koj.; Tel. Ote 5306)
Minister ..... J. Michelet (absent)
1st Secretary ..... Z. Groenvold (Charge d'Affaires)

Peru. (Imperial Hotel, Kojimachi-ku)
Charge d'Affaires ..... Don Alberto Bresqni.

Poland. (55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku; Tel. Aoyama 6540)
Minister ..... Stanislas Patek.
1st Secretary ..... Henri de Zanlewski.

Portugal. (1, Sannen-cho, Kojimachi; Tel. Aoyama 3710)
Minister ..... Jose da Costa Carneirs (Charge d'Affaires)

Siam. (4, Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku; Tel. Aoyama 4337)
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Secretary ..... Luang Tiro Rathakitch.
Sec.-Interpreter ..... Lhun Vacha Sunthorn.
Eleve-Interpreter ..... Chuang Russaja.

Spain. (No. 1901, Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo; Tel. Takanawa 4801)
Minister ..... Don Jose Caro y Szechenyi.
Secretary ..... Don Fernando G. Arnao.
Military Attache ..... Lt.-Col. Don E. Herrera de la Rosa.
Naval Attache ..... Capt. de F'egate de Carranza.

Sweden. (67, Tansumachi, Azabu-ku; Tel. Aoyama 5770)
Minister ..... O. A. H. Ewerlof.
Secretary ..... F. Wennerberg.
Chancellor ..... H. Ekendahl.

Switzerland. (No. 9-21, Shiba Park; Tel. Takanawa 4369)
Minister .....
Secretary ..... Alfred Brunner
Chancellor ..... Walter Spycher.

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Kobe ..... M. Watteeuw (Con.-Gen.)
Nagasaki ..... F. Ringer (Con.)
Seoul ..... W. Davidson (Con.)

Bolivia.—Yokohama ..... S. Fioravanti Chimenz (Con.)
Osaka ..... K. Inabata (Con.)
Kobe ..... Jiro Inabata (Vice-Con.)

Brazil.—Yokohama* ..... M. da Costa Bardas (Con.-Gen.)

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Chinnampo ×	Hu Schian (Con.)
New Wiju	Hsu Tung Fan (Con.)
Kobe	Ko Hung Lieh (Con.)
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Tokyo	C. J. Davidson (Con.)
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Kobe	**Francisco da Silva e Sousa (Con.)†**
Nagasaki	**S A. Ringer (Vice-Con.)†**
Osaka	**Tomikichi Fujisawa (Vice-Con.)†**
Kyoto	**K. Inabata (Vice-Con.)**
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Nagoya	**Ito Morimatsu (Vice-Con.)†**
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Kobe ×	**E. Malinin (Acting)**
Nagasaki*	**Alexandre Maximoff (Con.)**
Hakodate ×	**Eugene Lebedeff (Vice-Con.)**
Seoul*	**M. Heftler (Con.-Gen.)**
Fusan ×	**Vtall Skorodumoff (Vice-Con.)**
Dairen	**Paul Vaskevitch (Con.)**
Chongjin	**A. Troitzky (Vice-Con.)**
Spain.—Yokohama	**Don Salvador Perezy Trujillo (Vice-Con.)**
Kobe†	**†Don Joaquin Mustaros y Portell.**
Tansui	**(In charge of British Con.)**
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Yokohama	Oscar Strome.
Nagasaki ×	**F. E. Ringer (In charge.)**
Dairen	**W. H. Winning (Acting.)**
Shimonoseki and Moji ×	**R. McKenzie (Acting.)**
U. S. A.—Yokohama*	**Max D. Kirjassoff. (Con.)**
Tokyo	**Walk (Con.-Gen.)**
Kobe	**Erle R. Dickover (Con.)**
Nagasaki ×	**Irvin C. Correll (Vice-Con.)**
Seoul	**Ransford S. Miller (Con.-Gen.)**
Dairen	**J. W. Ballantine (Con.)**
Taihoku	**Henry B. Hitchcock (Con.)**
Nagoya	**Harry F. Hawley (Con.)**
Venezuela.—Yokohama†	Isidore Bickart (Con.-Hon.)

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Counsellor	**H. Kawai.**
1st Secretary	**S. Yano.**
2nd Secretary	**A. Amagi.**
3rd Secretary	**T. Haruma.**
Junior Secretary	**S. Takazawa**

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Ambassador	**S. Tatsuki.**
1st Secretary	**R. Noda.**
2nd Secretary	**J. Uchiyama.**
3rd Secretary	**T. Fukuma.**
1st Interpreter	**T. Tarama.**

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2nd Secretary	T. Mitani.
3rd Secretary	U. Usami.
3rd Secretary	I. Mizuno.
3rd Secretary	K. Yanagisawa.
Junior Secretary	T. Tamaki.
Military Attache	Col. H. Watanabe.
Naval Attache	Capt. S. Ichijo.

Germany. (Embassy at Berlin)

Ambassador	K. Honda.
Counsellor	M. Ono.
1st Secretary	J. Ito.
2nd Secretary	J. Nabeshima.
2nd Secretary	J. Matsumiya.
3rd Secretary	K. Ijuin.
3rd Secretary	E. Fukada.
Military Attache	Lt.-Col. K. Kashii.
Naval Attache	Capt. J. Araki.

Great Britain. (Embassy at London)

Ambassador	Baron Keishiro Matsui.
Counsellor	I. Yoshida.
1st Secretary	T. Okamoto.
1st Secretary	S. Kurino.
2nd Secretary	K. Murai.
2nd Interpreter	S. Tomii.
2nd Secretary	K. Miyazaki.
3rd Secretary	K. Yonezawa.
3rd Secretary	T. Miura.
Commercial Secretary	S. Matsuyama.
Commercial Secretary	T. Wakamatsu.
Junior Secretary	T. Kawanishi.
Military Attache	Col. R. Okamoto.
Naval Attache	Rear.-Adm. T. Torinosu.

Italy. (Embassy at Rome)

Ambassador	K. Ochiai.
Counsellor	Y. Mori.
3rd Secretary	S. Tashiro.
1st Interpreter	S. Inouye.
Military Attache	Lt.-Col. T. Ogawa.
Naval Attache	Commander T. Yamagata.

Turkey. (Embassy at Constantinople)

Ambassador	T. Obata.
Counsellor	T. Hanaoka.
3rd Secretary	N. Watanabe.
Junior Secretary	U. Munemura.
1st Interpreter	T. Naito.

U. S. A. (Embassy at Washington)

Ambassador	T. Matsudaira.
Counsellor	S. Sawada.
1st Secretary	Y. Yatabe.
1st Secretary	K. Kuwajima.
3rd Secretary	S. Okamoto.
3rd Secretary	H. Kawamura.

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3rd Secretary	Y. Miura.
3rd Secretary	Y. Miyajima.
Commercial Secretary	M. Hara.
Commercial Secretary	Y. Sudo.
Junior Secretary	C. Harada.
Military Attache	Maj.-Gen. H. Haraguchi.
Naval Attache	Capt. S. Nagano.
Naval Attache	Capt. Y. Uyeda.

Japanese Legations Abroad

Argentine. (Legation at Buenos Aires)

Minister	R. Morol.
3rd Secretary	R. Sakamoto.
Commercial Secretary	T. Ishii.
1st Interpreter	Y. Oya.

Austria and Hungary. (Legation at Vienna)

Minister	S. Akatsuka.
3rd Secretary	M. Otsuka.
3rd Secretary	M. Arakawa.

Szecho-Slovakia. (Legation at Prague)

Minister	Y. Kikuchi.
3rd Secretary	M. Shichita.

Chili and Bolivia. (Legation at Santiago)

Minister (Charge d'Affaires)..	N. Sakenobu.
1st Interpreter	Y. Kitazawa.
Military Attache	Maj. S. Fujita.
Naval Attache	Lt.-Com. K. Ikeda.

China. (Legation at Peking)

Minister	K. Yoshizawa.
1st Secretary	A. Shigemitsu.
2nd Secretary	A. Sawada.
2nd Secretary	E. Kishida.
2nd Secretary	N. Iwamura.
3rd Secretary	Y. Okuma.
Commercial Secretary	H. Yokotake.
Junior Secretary	Y. Shimizu.
Junior Secretary	M. Seino.
2nd Interpreter	M. Orino.
Military Attache	Maj.-Gen. Y. Hayashi.
Naval Attache	Com. S. Yasumi.
Naval Attache	Com. S. Nagajima.

Greece. (Legation at Athens)

Minister	K. Okuyama.

Mexico. (Legation at Mexico City)

Minister	S. Furuya.
2nd Secretary	S. Koshida.
2nd Interpreter	M. Yodogawa.
Military Attache	Maj. K. Yamada.

Netherland. (Legation at Hague)

Minister	M. Matsuda.
2nd Secretary	A. Minagawa.
3rd Secretary	T. Suwa.
3rd Secretary	T. Sashima.

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Peru. (Legation at Lima)
Minister ..... K. Yamazaki.
2nd Secretary ..... K. Arai.
2nd Interpreter ..... S. Edo.

Poland. (Legation at Warsaw)
Minister ..... N. Sato.
1st Secretary ..... S. Uyeda.
2nd Secretary ..... T. Kurosawa.

Roumania and Serb Cloate Slovaine. (Legation at Bukharest)
Minister ..... Viscount K. Mushakoji.
1st Secretary ..... A. Kasama.
3rd Secretary ..... N. Ogawa.

Siam. (Legation at Bangkok)
Minister ..... K. Hayashi.
1st Secretary ..... K. Morita.

Spain and Portugal. (Legation at Madrid)
Minister ..... T. Ota.
2nd Secretary ..... Z. Amari.
3rd Secretary ..... M. Omori.
1st Interpreter ..... T. Wakabayashi.

Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland. (Legation at Stockholm)
Minister ..... M. Nagai.
2nd Secretary ..... K. Okada.
2nd Secretary ..... S. Saegusa.
3rd Secretary ..... K. Nagai.
1st Interpreter ..... M. Hirata.
Naval Attache ..... Com. S. Inouye.

Switzerland. (Legation at Berne)
Minister ..... A. Ariyoshi.
1st Secretary ..... M. Kitada.
2nd Secretary ..... Y. Nagata.
3rd Secretary ..... S. Sato.
Military Attache ..... Maj. T. Nagata.

Representatives to the League of Nations

Japanese Office of the League of Nations.
Chief ..... Min. Plen. M. Matsuda.
Vice-Chief ..... Emb. Couns. Y. Sugimura.
Secretary ..... 3rd. Emb. Sec. S. Sato.
Secretary ..... " " " K. Kobayashi.
Secretary ..... Attache K. Suzuki.

Japanese Office of the International Labor Organization

Dir. of Int. Labor Board..... T. Maeda.
Secretary ..... J. Kawanishi.

Japanese Representatives to the League of Nations Consultative Committee for Army, Navy and Air Problems

Army and Air ..... Maj.Gen. N. Shioden.
Navy ..... Commander G. Hyakutake.

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Japanese Consulates Abroad

China.

Antung ..... Y. Nishizawa.
Amoy ..... K. Inouye.
Chang-Chia-Kou ...Y. Nezu
Chientao ....(G) Y. Suzuki.
Changchun .....H. Nishi.
Changsha .....Y. Shimizu
Canton .... (V.) T. Shimizu
Chefoo ..... K. Beppu.
Chengchiatun ....T. Nakano
Chengtu....U. Kumematsu.
Chiefeng .....H. Hiratsuka.
Chungching ....T. Kakumi.
Fuchou ...(G) T. Kuribara.
Hunchun (Branch)
.....(V) S. Tanaka.
Harbin .....(G) E. Amaba.
Hangchou ...C. Seino (act.)
Ichang .....S. Morioka.
Kirin .....(G) Y. Oya (act.)
Kiukiang ....(V) Y. Owaku.
Liaoyang .....Y. Yabuno.
Mukden ....(G) S. Yoshida.
Newchwang...S. Nakayama.
Nanking.....K. Hayashida.
Peking .....(V) M. Yagi.
Shanghai .....(G) S. Yata.
Suchou.....(V) E. Iwasaki.
Shashih...S. Ichikawa (act.)
Swatow .....S. Uchida.
Tiehling .....S. Tanaka.
Tientsin ....(G) S. Yoshida.
Tsingtao....(G) K. Horiuchi.
Tsinan .....(G) E. Fujita.
Tltihar ....Y. Nakano (act.)
Wuhu .....T. Fujimura.
Yunnan .....R. Kasuya.

British.

Hongkong.(G) Y. Murakami.
Capetown .....T. Imai.
Port Said T. Kobayashi (act.)
Singapore.(G) S. Nakajima.

French.

Haifong .....O. Nakamura.
Saigon .....M. Araki (act.)

Philippines.

Manila .....(G) E. Nuita.

Java.

Batavia .....(G) M. Iida.
Surabaya ....T. Motai (act.)

Siam.

Bangkok .....K. Morita.

India.

Calcutta .....(G) Y. Iwate.
Colombo .....T. Koshi.
Bombay .....T. Watanabe.
Rangoon .....T. Fuchi.

Australia.

Sydney ..(G) T. Yamazaki (act.)

Hawaii.

Honolulu .....(G) I. Awoki.

America N. & S.

New York ...(G) H. Saito.
San Francisco..(G) T. Taketomi.
Seattle ..... C. Ohashi.
Portland..K. Okamoto (act.)
Havana .....Y. Shibasaki.
Chicago..N. Shigematsu (act.)
Los Angeles..K. Wakasugi.
Ottawa..(G) N. Matsunaga.
Vancouver....Y. Sato (act.)
New Orleans .....M. Yagi.
Panama...Y. Shibazaki. (act.)
Bauru....T. Furuseki (act.)
San Paulo...(G) K. Kasuga
Lima .....H. Mori.
Mexico....(V) N. Yodokawa.
Rio de Janeiro.....R. Noda
Buenos Aires..R. Sakamoto.

Europe.

London .....(G) Y. Hori.
Liverpool .....K. Tamaki.
Lyons ..F. Wakatsuki (act.)
Marseilles .....T. Kumabe.
Antwerp....R. Suzuki (act.)
Hamburg.....(G) N. Kawashima.
Milan .....G. Kumabe.
Warsaw .....S. Sasaki.
Stockholm .....K. Okada.

Asiatic Russia.

Vladivostok...(G) R. Watanabe (act.)
Habarovsk ....(V) T. Gunji.
Petropabrosk .....S. Ogata.
Manjuri.....(V) B. Tanaka.

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Japanese Honorary Consulates Abroad

Australia.

Broome .....Arthur Male.
Adelaide.....F. L. Parsons.
Melbourne..D. R. Fullarton.
P. J. Black (V)
Brisbane ....James Forsyth.

New Zealand.

Auckland....A. B. Roberton.
Wellington .....A. Young.

U. S. A.

Boston .....E. S. Webster.
Mobile .....H. H. Clark.
St. Louis .....J. E. Smith.
Galveston....J. H. Langben.
Philadelphia..J. F. MacFadden

Canada.

Toronto*.Sir. E. Walker. (G)

Great Britain.

Cardiff .....E. H. Trimby.
Glasgow..A. Scott Younger.
Gibralter.....W. H. Smith.
Middlesborough....W. Dixon.

France.

Bordeaux .....E. G. Faure.
Paris .....(G.) C. Laurent.

Belgium.

Brussels ..Alexander Halct.

Holland.

Rotterdam
H. P. Van Vliet (V)
Amsterdam....H. L. Bekker.

Denmark.

Copenhagen..A. N. Petersen.

Germany.

Aachen .....W. A. Lieven.
Berlin....Albert Schinzinger.
Leipzig .....Alfred Selter.
Muenchen..Eduard Schussel.
Stettin .....A. Kunstmann.
Koln .....Heinrich Maus.

Austria.

Vienna..H. C. Zimmermann.

Hungary.

Budapest .....W. Prohle.

Switzerland.

Zurich .....Ernest Voegeli.
Basel .....H. Madory.
Geneva .....Alfred Koer.

Italy.

Genoa .....C. E. Canali (G)
L. Canali (V)
Livorno .....C. G. Chayes.
Naples..Marquis C. E. Capomazza.
Palermo....Riccard Follina.

Mexico.

Manzanillo .....Blas Ruiz.

Spain.

Barcelona.....G. D. Lauger.

Mediterranean.

Gibralter .....W. H. Smith.
Valleta .....J. Howard.

Sweden.

Gothenburg ..Carl. O. Kjellberg.
Stockholm...S. G. Lindberg.

Portugal.

Lisbon .....Carlos Gomes.
Oporto ..Jose Augusto Dias.

Norway.

Oslo .....A. H. Mathiesen

Chili.

Iquique.... Don H. Mujica.

Egypt.

Alexandria ....A. J. Lowe,

Columbia.

Bogota..Don Luis C. Corral.

*Consulate-General. (V)—Vice-Consul. (G)—Consul General.

THE CULTURAL UNDERTAKING OF JAPAN IN CHINA

As if to overtake the neglected work of investigating Oriental culture, having been too much occupied in keeping abreast

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with the march of Occidental civilization, Japan has decided to take up the subject in real earnest so far as concerns China, after repeated representations from all those interested in this worthy enterprise. The possession of potential fund available for this purpose was of course an important determining factor. The fund consists of the balance of the Boxer indemnity of ¥72,000,000 payable by 1945 in instalment and of ¥18,100,000 which China has to settle by 1938 as price of the transferred Shantung railway and Government properties in Tsingtau. Out of the proceeds of these two resources the Japanese Government has decided to allot every year ¥2,500,000 for carrying into practice the diverse projects included in the particular cultural undertaking. The fund is kept distinct from general finance to ensure its permanence and is placed under the Law of Special Finance pertaining to the Cultural Undertakings of Japan in China enacted in March 1923. The Law provides that the fund shall be used for financing these lines of work;—

1. Education, art, sanitation, charity and other work calculated for promoting culture in China. 2. Similar work for Chinese subjects living in Japanese territory. 3. Cultural investigations of China in Japan.

The whole control is exercised by a Bureau specially created for the purpose in the Foreign Office. It should be added that complete understanding exists between Japan and China as regards this work and that prominent Chinese both in and out of Government service have pledged to exert their best for promoting the scheme.

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CHAPTER IX

THE ARMY, NAVY AND AVIATION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Relative Position of Army and Navy

Till the time of the Russo-Japanese war the Army held a position of supreme importance as compared with the Navy. In the organization of the Imperial Headquarters on the occasion of the Japan-China war, for instance, the Chief of the General Staff, a General in the Army, controlled for strategical reasons the two wings of national defence, though they had been distinctly separated in 1893. In the Imperial Headquarters organized at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, the Chiefs of the two services were for the first time placed on equal status as to power, and were placed under the direct control of the Emperor. Since then, so far as expansion is concerned, the Navy has surpassed the Army in the amount voted by the Imperial Diet.

National Defence Program

Upon the restoration of peace after the Russo-Japanese war, Prince Yamagata memorialized the Throne, suggesting that the Army should be increased to twenty-five Divisions in the future, namely in the first term to nineteen Divisions and in the second term to twenty-five Divisions, while the Navy should be expanded to two Squadrons, each consisting of at least eight superior battleships, and of some cruiser squadrons. The project was sanctioned by his late Majesty, and the then Saionji Cabinet promised that the scheme would be carried out as far as the State finances allowed. The national defence program, however, has naturally been modified by the result of the Washington Conference, for which see later.

The Board of Marshals and Fleet Admirals

The Board of Marshals and Fleet Admirals was created in 1898 as the highest advisory body on military and naval matters to the Emperor. The present members are:

Admiral of Fleet Count Togo; Marshal Count Oku; Admiral of Fleet Visc. Inouye; Marshal Viscount Kawamura; H.I.H. Marshal Prince Kan-in; Marshal Visc. Uyehara.

The Supreme Council of War

This is a special war office that was created in the year 1887 and may be regarded as the Emperor's advisers and staff officers on all important matters pertaining to war. The members consist of those of above Office, Ministers of War and the Navy, Chiefs of the General Staff and of the Naval Staff Board, all

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as ex officio members, and also those specially nominated by the Emperor. At present the specially nominated members of the Council are:—

H.I.H. Gen. Prince Kuni; H.I.H. Gen. Prince Nashimoto; H.I.H. Adm. Prince Fushimi; Gen. Oba; Adm. Ide; Gen. Kikuchi; Adm. Yamashita; Adm. Takeshita; Lt.-Gen. Morioka; Lt.-Gen. Muto.

The Court-Martial Law

The new Court-Martial Law passed by the 44th session of the Diet in March 1921 which came into force on April 1st 1922 is improved in many respects, in keeping with the spirit of the times.

According to the provisions of the new law there are in the Army eight court-martials, i.e., the High, the Divisional and six other temporary ones, while the Navy has the High, the Tokyo, the Admiralty and four other temporary ones. In both services the court-martial is composed of judges (military or naval officers), law officers (civil) and clerks, the number of these varying according to the nature of the court.

The points of improvement effected in the new enactment are, (1) all offences committed by officers and men shall be tried in public, (2) and the accused are allowed to have the benefit of counsel in their defence. The defending lawyers are selected from among those appointed by the Minister of War. A way was opened for appeal against judgements. In the new law the examining body includes legal experts.

Two Notable Cases.—The first notable trial by court-martial under the new law was held at Kumamoto, (6th Army Division), Oct. 14 to 20, 1922, over the notorious wrongful disposal of Czech Arms at Vladivostok. Major J. Hara in charge of the arms at the time was found guilty and was sentenced to penal servitude for 1½ years. The second was the Osugi murder case by a Gendarmerie Captain at the time of the Sept. disaster 1923 in Tokyo.

SECTION I.—THE ARMY

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

From about seven centuries till the abolition of feudalism in 1868, military service was an exclusive privilege of samurai. With the advent of the resuscitated Imperial regime and, in consequence, the complete overhauling of national organizations, social, political and so forth, that privilege was converted into a burdensome duty of conscription service to which sons and brothers of all classes of people had to attend on reaching majority. Japan had adopted the Western system, that of a nation in arms. Of the Generals who rendered most distinguished service in thus organizing the military system of Japan, the names of the late Marshals Yamagata and Oyama and the late General Prince Katsura stand out prominent. The distinguished ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army carried out in 1884 minute investigations into the military systems of the leading Powers of Europe. As a result of this memorable tour of inspection the military organization of the country was remodelled on the Prussian system. The Marshal's suite contained

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the best talents of the time so far as military affairs were concerned and included the late General Kawakami, Chief of the General Staff, and the late Prince Katsura. It was by the General, who by the way died soon after the close of the Japan-China war in which he played the most distinguished part, that the staff service of the country was laid on the present basis of perfection and efficiency. On the other hand General Katsura did much to improve the administrative side of the service. In acclamatising the German method Japan owed much to the late General Meckel of the Prussian army who came to this country in 1885 as adviser to the Japanese army and took under his tutelage most of our distinguished Generals.

2. CONSCRIPTION

The conscription system, first elaborated in 1873, requires all able-bodied Japanese males of from full 17 to 40 years old to respond to the nation's call. In practice, that fundamental principle has never been put in force, and even on such an extraordinary occasion as that of the 1904-5 War the call did not extend beyond a portion of those on the second reserve.

The service is divided as follows:—Jobi Hei-eki (standing army) consisting of gen-eki (active service) and yobi-eki (1st reserve service); kobi hei-eki (2nd reserve service); hoju hei-eki (territorial army service). The youths at full 20 years of age are subject to examination for conscription. Those who pass it as class A or B are enrolled by lottery in the active service which extends 2 years (3 years legally, but in 1907 the two year system was adopted for infantry and later it was extended to other arms). Also a certain number of those recruits is placed on the conscript reserve list for 12 years and 4 months. The rest are all enrolled in the territorial army which receives no military training. Lads who finish the active service are placed on the 1st reserve list for 4 years and 4 months at the end of which they are transferred to the 2nd reserve for 10 years, and finally (after 17 years and 4 months of service) to the territorial army. Those who have gone through the period of conscript reserve also pass into the territorial army. Youths who are classed as C are at once enrolled in the territorial army.

Exemption and Postponement.—Those who are classed as D are exempted from service, while E class lads are to be examined again the following year and, if they remain in the same class, are exempted. Criminals and the only supporters of the family have their enlistment put off. Postponement of the period of service is allowed in favor of lads studying at schools, Government or private, which are recognized to be of a status at least equal to that of Middle Schools. The boys, according to the regulations revised in the 1919-20 Diet which came into force in 1920, are alike subject to conscription examination when they reach the age, but the period of service can be postponed till 25 years of age for students studying at schools with terms extending over 3 years, 26 for those at schools with terms of 5 years or over, and 27 for those at universities and schools with terms of over 6 years. This postponement is also applicable to those staying abroad except in near Asiatic countries, to the age of 37. On the other hand, a student living within the eligible limit is enrolled at once in the service without the favor of chance of exemption from active service incidental to the draw-

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ing of lots, as soon as he leaves a school placed under the postponement clause, or when he reaches the above ages. The alternative to avoid going through the regular service is to go through the one-year volunteer service which must also be applied for as soon as his eligibility has been ascertained.

One-year Volunteers:—Candidates must possess scholarship at least equal to graduates of the Middle Schools. After one year's service they are enrolled in the reserve or after examination appointed officers. They are required to pay the expense of the barracks, ¥240. The volunteers have to serve 3 months each in the two years following before they are enrolled in the territorial army list.

One-year Service for Teachers.—Created for the benefit of graduates of local normal schools intending to be primary school teachers, it has been extended to one year since 1921.

Examination for Conscription.—Lads of conscript age are classified into 5 grades as regards their physical examination, as, A. B1, B2, C, D, E, the percentage in 1919 being respectively 36.1; 14.7; 22.7; 21.7; 4.3; 0.5. Statistics on stature and weight ascertained through physical examination in the last 3 years makes the following showing:

Stature

	Above 5.6 shaku	5.3—5.6 shaku	5.0—5.3 shaku	Under 5.0 shaku	Disqualified	Average stature
1922	18,428	202,496	283,453	100,592	3,068	5.25
1923	18,912	204,296	279,615	98,521	2,929	5.25
1924	19,249	201,367	254,865	83,370	2,991	5.26

Weight

		Above 5.6 shaku	5.3—5.6 shaku	5.0—5.3 shaku	Under 5.0 shaku
1922	Kwan	15.947	14.865	13.412	12.089
1923		15.970	14.847	13.433	12.090
1924		15.949	14.894	13.432	12.103

The ratio of illiteracy was 4.28 per cent. in 1910, 3.44 in '11 and 2.17 in '15, but it was reduced to 1.63 in '19, 1.97 in '22, 1.8 in '23, 1.69 in '24.

Conscripts and Their Leave of Absence

In order to meet the convenience of the families of conscripts the military authorities have decided to adopt a new departure. According to this conscripts may return home to assist the business of their families at a convenient period, staying for the number of days representing their leave, but in no case for more than a fortnight. The proposal was carried into effect in 1919.

3. PERSONNEL OF ACTIVE SERVICE

Officers.—Infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineer and commissariat officers are appointed from among cadets trained at the Military Cadets' School, or non-commissioned officers. Technical officers, surgeons and veterinary surgeons are promoted from

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among probational officers who must be graduates of universities and technical or medical schools, while for paymasters officers of other arms are trained at the Paymasters' School. Officers can also volunteer for the gendarmerie when they are put to training at the Gendarmerie Training Institute.

Warrant officers.—These are special sergeant-majors.

Non-Commissioned officers.—Comprise sergeant-majors, sergeants and corporals, all to be promoted from the ranks of the privates.

Privates.—Are classified into senior, 1st and 2nd classes.

Promotion and Age-Limit of Officers

Rules for promotion of military officers in service in time of peace are as follows, this limit being reduced to ½ in time of war:

2 Years each from Sub-Lieutenant to Lieutenant and from the latter to Captain, 4 years to Major, 3 years to Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 years each to Colonel and next to Major-General, 3 years to Lieutenant-General. The promotion to full General and next to Marshal is left to the will of the Emperor.

Age-limit in the active service is,—for Sub-Lieutenant and Lieutenant 45, Captain 48, Major 50, Lieutenant-Colonel 53, Colonel 55, Major-General 58, Lieutenant-General 62, General 65, and no limit for Marshal.

Opening the Door of the Service

To induce non-commissioned officers to remain in the service, the milltary authorities devised in 1920 a special system by which the warrant officer of capability may be promoted to a special lieutenant after a short education, to be elevated according to merit to a higher post, even to the supreme Marshalship. On the other hand, to reinforce the Army with erudite officers, the graduates of universities in science or engineering can now be appointed by the Appointment Regulations of Technical Officers gazetted in August 1919, to Engineering or Artillery Lieutenants after 6 months' cadetship, while those graduated from the medical and agricultural colleges are likewise qualified to become Surgeon and Veterinary Lieutenants respectively.

No. of Officers on Active List

	No. Dec. 1923
Gen. to Maj.-Gen. and ranking officers.....	114
Col. to Maj. and ranking officers.....	1.795
Cap. to Sub-Lieut. and ranking officers.....	9,543
Non-commissioned officers	2,994
Total	14,405
Do. for 1921	13.038
Do. for 1922	14,786

4. THE ARMY EDUCATION

Military education is organized as follows:—(1) The Military Preparatory Schools located at Tokyo, Hiroshima and Kumamoto are the lowest ladder in the scale of education for candidates aspiring to become officers. (2) The Military Cadets' School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates of the Prepa-

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ratory Schools and other candidates. (3) The Staff College gives the finishing polish to lieutenants and captains of promising ability and gives necessary training so as to qualify them tc become staff officers.

Besides the above there are various schools to give special education connected with Army. These are:—the Artillery and Engineering School for 2nd lieutenants of the respective corps to receive necessary training; the Infantry School to instruct captains and lieutenants in tactics, etc.; the Toyama Military School to give officers and non-commissioned officers from two to seven months' training in gymnastics, and fencing, and also to train the Military band; the Cavalry School to give eleven months' training to officers and non-commissioned officers of cavalry; the Heavy Artillery School; Field Artillery School; Gunnery Mechanic School; Paymaster School; Surgery School; Veterinary Surgery School; the Army Engineering School for training officers and non-commissioned officers in military engineering; Communications School; Automobile School; the Military Aviation Schools.

Statistics (Sept. 1925)

	Staff	Students	Graduates
Staff College	70	150	72
Art. and Eng. School.....	50	220	105
Infantry School	65	250	170
Toyama School	45	370	459
Cavalry School	37	70	108
Field Art. School.....	70	125	121
Heavy Art. School.....	28	30	141
Cadets' School	180	1,150	772
Mil. Prep. Schools.....	15	150	—
Gun. Mech. School	30	310	188
Paymaster School	20	110	96
Surgery School	35	150	219
Vet. Surg. School	12	120	97
Army Eng. School.....	30	30	10
Mil. Avi. Schools.....	140	300	—
Mil. Automobile Schcol (est '25)	30	60	—
Army Com. School (est. '25)..	29	30	—

5. DEVELOPMENT & REORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL CORPS

As a result of actual experience learned by the 1904-5 war and the World's war, special corps have been expanded or reorganized. The development is specially conspicuous in (1) Heavy Artillery, (2) Field and Mountain Artillery, (3) Machine Gun Companies, (4) Communication Corps, (5) Aviation, etc.

Heavy Artillery.—This is the new term adopted for the Fortress Artillery in the old system, the Fortress Artillery formerly stationed at the forts existing at various strategic places, as Bay of Tokyo, Shimonoseki, and others, having been exclusively defensive, and therefore unsuited for aggressive operations. The new terminological change, therefore, may be called bringing the thing up to date. At the same time some marked innovation has been adopted for this branch of the service as, for instance, the unification of organization of artillery corps in strength.

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whereas in the former Fortress Artillery the strength of a regiment or a battalion was different in a different fortress. Next to strengthen the efficiency and mobile power of Heavy Artillery Corps, lighter guns were attached, to be made use of when quick work is required. The Heavy Artillery Corps is as follows according to the new system:—

Regiments:—Yokosuka; Miyama; Shimonoseki.

Battalions:—Hakodate; Maizuru; Keichi; Sasebo; Masan; Port Arthur; Keelung; Mako.

Field Artillery and Mountain Artillery.—(A) A field artillery regiment, composed of three battalions, is attached to each division with the exception of the 9th and 11th Divisions for each of which a mountain artillery regiment is provided.

(B) Besides there are four brigades of field heavy artillery, each of two regiments strength, distributed as follows:—

Brig. headquarters	Reg.	Brig. headquarters	Reg.
1st (Mishima)	2nd. 3rd.	3rd (Konodai)	1st. 7th.
2nd (Kokura).....	5th. 6th.	4th (Tokyo).....	4th. 8th.

(C) Two independent mountain artillery regiments, each two battalions strong, are stationed at Sendai (1st) and Kurume (3rd).

Mounted Machine Guns.—It has been decided to attach a battery of mounted machine guns to each infantry regiment, the new organization having come into effect in August, 1922.

Balloon Corps.—A captive balloon corps that had existed prior to the 1904-5 War, is now stationed at Tokorozawa.

Railway Regiments—Two railway regiments are stationed at Narashino and Chiba, both in Chiba prefecture.

Telegraph Regiments.—The 1st in Tokyo, and the 2nd in Hiroshima.

Motor-car Corps and Subsidy.—Motor-car corps, which was created several years ago as a special unit of the Service Corps, was abolished in April '25, in connection with the army reorganization and instead an Army Motor-car School was established at Setagaya, Tokyo. In May 1918, a law for granting bounty to motors strong enough for purposes of transportation in time of need was enacted. Rate of bounty allowed to such motor-cars is as follows:—

Capacity of motor car	For construction ¥	Extra allowance ¥	For purchase ¥	For maintenance (yearly) ¥
A ¾ metric tons and over..	1,500	500	1,000	400
B. 1.0 met. tons and over...	2,000	500	1,000	500
C. 1.5 met. tons and over...	3,000	500	1,000	600
D ¾ met. tons and over...	1,500	375	750	300
E. 1.0 met. tons and over...	2,000	375	750	400
F 1.5 met. tons and over...	3,000	375	750	500

N. B.—A, B and C are goods wagons while D, E and F are those whose bodies can easily be reconstructed into wagons.

The number of cars subsidized according to the Law amounted to 4 in 1918; 33 in 1919; 22 in 1920, totalling 59.

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Military Air Corps.—At present there are eight flying regiments (two of them in course of organization), each consisting of 3 companies. The corps were made an independent service on June 1, '25, the former term "flying battalions" having been changed into "flying regiments" at the same time. (For further details vide Section on Aviation—Ed. J.Y.B.)

6. THE ARMS DEPOTS AND MILITARY ARSENALS

The Arms Depot has its headquarters in Tokyo, and branches at Tokyo, Chiba, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima and Kokura. They conduct the purchase, storing, maintenance, repairs, distribution, replacement, etc. of arms and ordnance, mounting of guns and similar work. The Military Arsenals are established at Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Oji (near Tokyo), each having a number of branch factories and powder magazines, with the headquarters at Koishikawa, Tokyo. They undertake the designing, planning and manufacture of arms, ordnance, munitions of war and powder required in the army, their repairs and inspection, and also undertake the manufacture of power and arms for the navy and the public at their request. There is besides one ordnance manufactory at Kokura and another at Heijo. The results of the working at the arsenals in Tokyo and Osaka for the year ended March, 1919, were as follows:

	Expenses	Revenue from Manufacture	Revenue Miscellaneous
Tokyo	¥35,693,212	¥53,905,974	¥ 603,500
Osaka	29,850,606	35,398,768	1,360,343
Total	65,543,818	89,304,742	1,360,343

7. ARMY ON THE PEACE STANDING

Organization

A division is generally composed of 2 brigades of infantry, 1 regiment each of cavalry and artillery, 1 battalion each of engineers and army service corps. A regiment of infantry consists of 3 battalions, each 600 men, while a regiment of cavalry is composed of 3 or 4 squadrons, each 100 sabres. A regiment of field artillery consists of 6 batteries, each of 4 guns, while a battalion of engineers consists of 3 companies, each of 150 men, and that of army service corps of 300 men. There are also independent corps, as shown in the table of army distribution given in this chapter.

Peace-Footing and Expenditure

The policy of secrecy and aloofness in military affairs has been much relaxed in deference to the spirit of the times. In the 1919-20 Diet, General Tanaka, the then War Minister, for the first time took the public into confidence as to the number of officers and rank and file on peace-footing.

Average annual expenditure per capita in rank, much increased of late with higher price of commodities, stood as follows in Japan Proper in 1921-22:—

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Sergeant-major, ¥633.994; sergeant, ¥430.707; corporal, ¥340.-707; superior private, ¥265.744; 1st and 2nd private, ¥254.944.

Distribution (As revised in April 1925)

Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters		Garrison or corps
Imperial Body Guard Division (Tokyo)	Infantry	Guard Brig. 1: Tokyo...	Guard Regs. 1, 2 } Tokyo
		Guard Brig. 2: Tokyo...	Guard Regs. 3, 4 }
	Cavalry Brig. 1 : Narashino ...		Guard Reg. ... } Tokyo
			Regs. 13, 14 ... Narashino
	Field Heavy Art. Brig. 4 Tokyo		Guard Reg. ... } Tokyo
			Reg. 8 ... ... }
			Reg. 4 ... ... Shimoshizu
	Engineer Guard Bat.; Commissariat Telegraph Reg. 1		Guard Bat.; ... } Tokyo
	Railway Reg.	1	Chiba
		2	Narashino
	Flying Reg. 5		Tachikawa
	Balloon Corps		Tokonozawa
1st Division (Tokyo)	Infantry	Brig. 1 : Tokyo	Reg. 49 ... ... Kofu
			Reg. 1 ... ... } Tokyo
		Brig. 2 : Tokyo	Reg. 3 ... ... }
			Reg. 57 ... ... Sakura
	Cavalry Brig. 2 : Narashino ...		Regs. 15, 16 ... Narashino
			Reg. 1 ... ... } Tokyo
	Field Heavy Art. Brig. 3; Konodai		Field Art. Reg. 1 } Tokyo
			Field Art. Bat. 1 } Konodai
			Field Heavy Art. Regs. 1, 7 }
	Yokosuka Heavy Artillery Reg....		Yokosuka
	Eng. Bat. 1 ; Commissariat Bat. 1		Tokyo
2nd Division (Sendai)	Infantry	Brig. 3 : Sendai	Reg. 4 ... ... Sendai
			Reg. 29 ... ... Wakamatsu
		Brig. 15 : Takata ...	Reg. 16, Bats. 1, 2 Shibata
			Reg. 16, Bat. 3 .. Muramatsu
			Reg. 30 ... ... Takata
	Caval. Reg. 2; Field Art. Reg. 2; Eng. Bat. 2; Comt. Bat. 2		Sendai
	Independent Mountain Art. Reg. 1		Takata
3rd Division (Nagoya)	Infantry	Brig. 5 : Nagoya... ...	Reg. 6 ... ... Nagoya
			Reg. 68 ... ... Gifu
		Brig. 29 : Shizuoka ...	Reg. 18, Bats. 1, 2 Toyohashi
			Reg. 18, Bat. 3 Hamamatsu
			Reg. 34 .. ... Shizuoka
	Caval. Brig. 4 : Toyohashi		Reg. 3 ... ... Nagoya
			Regs. 25, 26 ... Toyohashi
	Field Heavy Art. Brig. 1: Mishima		Field Art. Reg. 3 Nagoya
			Field Heavy Art. Regs. 2, 3 } Mishima
	Comt. Bat. 3		Nagoya
	Anti-air Craft Art. Reg. 1		Toyohashi
	Eng. Bat. 3		
	Flying Regs. 1, 2...		Gifu
	Flyin eg. 7		Toyohashi

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Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters		Garrison or corps
4th Division (Osaka)	Infantry — Brig. 7 : Osaka	Reg. 8	Osaka
		Reg. 70	Sasayama
	Infantry — Brig. 32 : Wakayama	Reg. 61	Wakayama
		Reg. 37	Osaka
	Caval. Reg. 4; Comt. Bat. 4		Osaka
	Field Artillery Reg. 4		Shidayama
	Miyama Heavy Artillery		Miyama
	Engineer Bat. 4		Takatsuki
5th Division (Hiroshima)	Infantry — Brig. 9 : Hiroshima	Reg. 11	Hiroshima
		Reg. 41	Fukuyama
	Infantry — Brig. 21 : Yamaguchi	Reg. 21	Hamada
		Reg. 42	Yamaguchi
	Caval. Reg. 5; Field Art. Reg. 5; Eng. Bat. 5; Comt. Bat. 5; Telegraph Reg. 2		Hiroshima
6th Division (Kumamoto)	Infantry — Brig. 11 : Kumamoto	Reg. 13	Kumamoto
		Reg. 47	Oita
	Infantry — Brig. 36 : Kagoshima	Reg. 23	Miyakonojo
		Reg. 45	Kagoshima
	Caval. Reg. 6; Field Art. Reg. 6; Eng. Bat. 6; Comt. Bat. 6		Kumamoto
7th Division (Asahikawa)	Infantry — Brig. 13 : Asahikawa	Reg. 25	Sapporo.
		Reg. 26	Asahikawa
	Infantry — Brig. 14 : Asahikawa	Regs. 27, 28	Asahikawa
	Caval. Reg. 7; Field Art. Reg. 7; Eng. Bat. 7; Comt. Bat. 7		Asahikawa
	Hakodate Heavy Art. Bat.		Hakodate
8th Division (Hirosaki)	Infantry — Brig. 4 : Hirosaki	Reg. 5	Aomori
		Reg. 31	Hirosaki
	Infantry — Brig. 16 : Akita	Reg. 17	Akita
		Reg. 32	Yamagata
	Field Art Reg. 8 : Comt. Bat. 8		Hirosaki
	Cavalry Brig. 3 : Morioka	Reg. 8	Hirosaki
		Regs. 23, 24	Morioka
	Eng. Bat. 8		Morioka
9th Division (Kanazawa)	Infantry — Brig. 6 : Kanazawa	Reg. 7	Kanazawa
		Reg. 35	Toyama
	Infantry — Brig. 18 : Tsuruga	Reg. 19	Tsuruga
		Reg. 36	Sabae
	Caval. Reg. 9 : Mount. Art. Reg. 9 : Eng. Bat. 9 : Comt. Bat. 9		Kanazawa
10th Division (Himeji)	Infantry — Brig. 8 : Himeji	Reg. 39	Himeji
		Reg. 40	Tottori
	Infantry — Brig. 33 : Okayama	Reg. 10	Okayama
		Reg. 63	Matsuye
	Caval. Reg. 10; Field Art. Reg. 10		Himeji
	Eng. Bat. 10		Okayama
	Comt. Bat. 10		Himeji
11th Division (Zentsuji)	Infantry — Brig. 10 : Zentsuji	Reg. 12	Zentsuji
		Reg. 22	Matsuyama
	Infantry — Brig. 22 : Tokushima	Reg. 43	Tokushima
		Reg. 44	Kochi
	Caval. Reg. 11; Mount. Art. Reg. 11; Eng. Bat. 11; Comt. Bat. 11		Zentsuji

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Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters			Garrison or corps
12th Division (Kurume)	Infantry	Brig. 12 : Fukuoka ...	Reg. 14	Kokura
			Reg. 24	Fukuoka
		Brig. 24 : Kurume ...	Reg. 46	Omura
			Reg. 48, Bats. 1, 2	Kurume
			Reg. 48, Bat. 3	Saga
	Field Heavy Art. Brig. 2 :		Regs. 5, 6... ...	Kokura
	Field Art. Reg. 24; Independent Mountain Art. Reg. 3			Kurume
	Shimonoseki Heavy Art. Reg.			Shimonoseki
	Sasebo Heavy Art. Battalion			Sasebo
	Keichi Heavy Art. Battalion			Keichi
	Flying Reg. 4			Tachiarai
	Caval. Reg. 12; Eng. Bat. 18; Comt. Bat. 18. Tank Corps. 1			Kurume
14th Division (Utsunomiya)	Infantry	Brig. 27: Utsunomiya...	Reg. 2	Mito
			Reg. 59	Utsunomiya
		Brig. 28 : Takasaki ...	Reg. 15	Takasaki
			Reg. 50	Matsumoto
	Caval. Reg. 18; Field Art. Reg. 20; Comt. Bat. 14...			Utsunomiya
	Eng. Bat. 14...			Mito
16th Division (Kyoto)	Infantry	Brig. 19 : Kyoto... ...	Reg. 9, Bats. 1, 2	Kyoto
			Reg. 9, Bat. 3...	Otsu
			Reg. 20	Fukuchiyama
		Brig. 30 : Tsu	Reg. 33	Tsu
			Reg. 38	Nara
	Caval. Reg. 20; Field Art. Reg. 22; Eng. Bat. 16; Comt. Bat. 16			Kyoto
	Flying Reg. 3			Yokaichi
	Maizuru Heavy Art. Bat.			Maizuru
19th Division (Ranan, Chosen)	Infantry	Brig. 37 : Kanko ...	Reg. 73	Ranan
			Reg. 74	Kanko
		Brig. 38 : Ranan ...	Reg. 75	Kainei
			Reg. 76	Ranan
	Caval. Reg. 27; Field Art. Reg. 25			
	Eng. Bat. 19...			Kainei
20th Division (Ryusan, Chosen)	Infantry	Brig. 39 : Heijo	Reg. 77	Heijo
			Reg. 78	Ryusan
		Brig. 40 : Ryusan ...	Reg. 79	
			Reg. 80, Bats. 1, 2	Taikyu
			Reg. 80, Bat. 3	Taiden
	Caval. Reg. 28; Field Art. Reg. 26; Eng. Bat. 20 ...			Ryusan
	Flying Reg. 6			Heijo
	Masan Heavy Art. Bat.			Masan

13th Division at Takata, 15th Division at Toyohashi, 17th **Division at** Okayama and 18th Division at Kurume were abolish**ed in April '25.**

Note.—Figures show numbers of brigades or regiments, etc.; names of the headquarters are given either after colon or dot.

8. THE MILITARY LIMITATION PROGRAM

The general march of events in the world, especially after the Washington Conference, has induced our authorities to act up to what the signs of the times demand in the important problem of limitation. It was time that they should, from conside-

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rations both military and financial. Public opinion at home, chafing long under what it considered the exacting demands of the militarists in their appropriations and now encouraged by the Conference, began to insist that the Army should follow the example set by the Navy and be subjected to thorough process of curtailment. The cry became universal and finally took concrete shape as a representation of the House of Representatives passed undivided in the 1921-22 session of the Diet. It was to the effect that the army budget should be cut down by at least ¥40 millions a year and that the term of service of conscripts be reduced from two years to 1 year 4 months.

1st Curtailment.—The representation was received with a good grace by the Army, and by 15th of the same month 1800 officers (spread over two years for administrative convenience), 56,000 rank and file and 13,000 horses were eliminated, this corresponding to a reduction of about five Divisions on peace strength.

Among other important items on the readjustment program effected in 1923 are the curtailment by 40 days of the term of service in barracks and by 47 days in calls of reservists of foot-soldiers, 87 days in all; reduction of the barrack service from three months to two months for commissariat. There are also the abolition of the independent garrisons, the elimination of the higher officers' complement in Chosen, etc.

The retrenchment effected in the years 1923-24 amounted to ¥313 millions on ordinary account and ¥41 millions on extraordinary account, total ¥354 millions, approximately.

2nd Curtailment.—In the second reduction carried out on May 1, 1925, four Army Divisions specified before were abolished, and the 12th Division hitherto stationed at Kokura (Kyushu) was removed to Kurume. The abolition of the four divisions affected 16 infantry regiments, 4 cavalry regiments, 4 field artillery regiments, 4 engineer battalions and 4 commissariat battalions, which were all disbanded, as also the automobile battalion stationed at Setagaya in the suburbs of Tokyo. As the result of the abolition of four divisions, approximately 27,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates were discharged, the figure including about 1,180 officers and non-combatant officers. Besides these officers, about 300 officers were previously relieved of their duties in last year as the first curtailment connected with the division reduction, and more will be discharged by the end of March next year.

9. THE REORGANIZED ARMY SYSTEM

The new system being based on the principle of quality than quantity, the authorities have decided to adopt a program for new equipments to compensate for what was lost in the man-power. This new equipment includes the establishment of ten air companies, six anti-aircraft corps with 24 anti-aircraft guns, and two regiments of tank corps with forty tanks. At the same time redoubled efforts will be made to make research into poison gas and other chemical methods.

Of the two new tank corps, each with twenty tanks, one, 1st tank corp, is to be stationed at Kurume and the 2nd at the infantry school in Chiba prefecture. A regiment of the anti-aircraft corps to be named the 1st anti-aircraft regiment is to be

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stationed at Toyohashi, another corp at the field artillery school in Yotsukaido, Chiba prefecture, and a detachment of similar corp at Ryusan in Korea. A new air corp named the 7th air regiment will be stationed at Toyohashi, to be removed to some other suitable site later. Another additional air corp is to be organized and stationed at Tachiarai for the time being. An army communications school and an army motor-car school were created in Tokyo. The Manchurian independent garrison and the high (maximum) complement of the Korean army, which were to be discontinued in the current year according to the previously determined program, are to be maintained for the present in view of the situation obtaining in Manchuria and Korea.

The proposal to reduce the period of active service of infantry men from 24 months to 18 months has caused the authorities to enforce a compulsory system of military training of the rising generation and especially the students of middle and higher schools. The education authorities introduced the particular item into the curriculum of those schools, commencing April 1925, training being given by army officers in active service specially detailed by the Minister of War. About 1,000 army officers have been selected from among all army divisions for this purpose.

At the same time, the term of the active service for graduates of normal and other schools have been reduced. As the result thereof the system of one-year volunteer is to be discontinued after 1927 (for further details vide Chap. Education, Ed. J. Y. B.)

SECTION II. THE NAVY

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Before the Restoration

Absence of stimulus at first, and then the enforcement of a seclusion policy during the Tokugawa period, caused the maritime and naval activities of Japan to remain comparatively insignificant. The only noteworthy instances of naval operations deserving mention are a seafight at Dan-no-ura between the two clans of Genji and Heike in the 12th century, and the encounters at the time of Hideyoshi between Japanese and Korean fleets off the Korean coast, when the former was rather hard pressed by a Korean Admiral. So far as bold maritime adventurers are concerned, the predatory visits of Japanese piratical junks to the coast of southern China about the beginning of the 17th century may have been far more important in the maritime history of the country. It was about that time too that Japanese junks used to sail for commercial purposes to Korea, China, also to Java, the Philippines, Siam and India.

In the Meiji Era

Because of the isolation policy pursued by the Tokugawa Shogunate, Japan possessed not a single warship fit for service when European and American ships visited her shores in the middle of the 19th century to persuade her to open the country for foreign trade. The sight of these huge foreign men-of-war strongly impressed the whole nation with the necessity of sea

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armament. The Shogunate and some of the more powerful feudal princes, such as the Princes of Satsuma and Tosa, purchased or ordered war vessels. At the time of the Restoration (1868) Japan possessed not more than 10 such warships, of which eight that belonged to the Shogunate were sunk or destroyed in the battle off the port of Hakodate. When in 1870 a War Department was created by the new Government, the puny "fleet" in being was made subordinate to it, though two years later the two services were divided into the Army and Navy Departments, the latter having acquired in that short period 17 warships with an aggregate tonnage of 14,000 tons. This formed the nucleus of the Japanese Navy.

Gradually expanded in tonnage it had grown to 59,000 by the time of the Sino-Japanese War (1894) and to 260,000 on the occasion of the more formidable Russo-Japanese War (1904). The expansion subsequently made was so rapid that when the Washington Conference was opened in 1921 the Imperial fleet comprised 15 battleships, 7 battle-cruisers, about 50 cruisers, coast-defence ships, and gun-boats, including other auxiliary ships, 130 torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats and about 30 submarines, representing an aggregate tonnage of approximately 770,000 tons.

2. THE NAVAL PROGRAM

It should be remembered that at the time of the Washington Conference the Japanese Navy had on hand a program for the construction of the first 8-8 unit fleet as approved by the 1920 (41st) session of the Diet. The project was to have been completed by 1927. The 8-8 unit fleet, as originally decided upon after repeated postponement, consisted of a main force of 8 battleships armed with 16-inch guns (the Nagato and later ships), and 8 battle-cruisers (the Akagi and later ships), and auxiliaries of 26 cruisers, 94 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 93 submarines. This scheme had to be abandoned, in conformity with the Naval Treaty agreed upon at the Conference, only the Mutsu and the Nagato on the list being retained. The construction of 6 other battleships and 8 battle-cruisers was either suspended or given up, with the exception of the battle-cruisers Akagi and Amagi which, however, were retained to be rebuilt as aeroplane tenders. As the Conference did not come to any definite agreement in regard to cruisers and other auxiliary ships, excepting aeroplane carrier, the Japanese Navy decided to follow the prescribed program in this respect, though with some reduction. The program for these ships to be completed by 1927 was as follows before the earthquake of September 1, 1923, necessitated one year postponement.—

Kind of Ships		No.	Tonnage.
Cruisers (Tenryu built in 1919, and later ships)....		25	150,000
Of which	Completed or ordered by July '22....	17	82,000
	Not yet ordered	8*	68,000
Destroyers (Built in 1918 and later).....		81	89.600
Of which	Completed or ordered by July '22...	57	56,000
	Not yet ordered	27	33,000
Submarines		67	68,536
Of which	Completed or ordered by July '22.....	47	28,166
	Not yet ordered	22	

By 1928 therefore, the strength of the Japanese Navy will be

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as follows:—

Capital ships	10	301,320
Battleships (Mutsu, Nagato, Hyuga, Ise, Yamashiro, Fuso)	6	191,320
Battle-cruisers (Kongo, Hiyei, Kirishima, Haruna)	4	110,000
Cruisers	25	157,706
Destroyers	81	89,000
Submarines	67	68,536

Besides the above there are at present about 40 cruisers, coast defence ships, gunboats, etc. of older type representing a tonnage of 150,000, and about 100 torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats, also of older type amounting to 27,000 tons.

The lesson taught by the Great War has persuaded Japan to slightly modify, strictly within the limit of the Washingtcn Conference, the original 8-8 program, and to supersede the plan of building light cruisers of 5,500 ton class with one of 7,000 tons, and moreover to construct four 10,000 ton high-speed cruisers equipped with 8-inch guns. This preference for vessels of larger tonnage is also seen as regards destroyers and submarines, as Japan is to follow as far as possible the example set by the leading Naval powers of the world.

3. NAVAL EXPENDITURE

The Navy has suffered heavily from the selsmic disaster of 1923. According to the statement made by the responsible Minister the direct losses sustained amounted to ¥91,500,000, consisting of ¥68,500,000 for Yokosuka and neighborhood, ¥20,000,000 for Tokyo and ¥3,000,000 for Hiratsuka. The same calamity has also caused slight delay in the prescribed period of the Naval program as revised in conformlty to the Washington treaty. The proposed budget for the fiscal year 1923 amounted to ¥278 millions and that for 1924 to ¥279, both in round figures, but as both budgets failed to exist owing to the dissolution of the Diet, the working budget adopted as the only alternative left open in such cases demanded the reduction of ¥39 mil. for 1923 and ¥41 for '24, the total for the two years, therefore, standing at ¥239 and ¥238 respectively.

4. NAVAL PORTS

The coast of Japan is divided into three naval districts, each having its Naval Port, i.e., Yokosuka, Sasebo, and Kure. At each of these ports there is an Admiralty, with an arsenal, a marine corps and other provisions necessary for a naval base. Besides there are Strategic Ports at Maizuru, Ominato, and Chinhai (Korea.)

5. NAVAL ARSENALS AND SHIPBUILDING

Each Admiralty has an arsenal provided with a shipbuilding yard and possesses a dry dock for accommodating large warships. The Yokosuka and Kure Arsenals have each two cradles, one capable of taking in superdreadnoughts of over 40,000 tons, but the Sasebo and Maizuru Arsenals are provided only with one cradle for building cruisers and lesser ships. Besides the above there are private establishments approved by the Navy. They

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are the Mitsubishi Shipyard at Nagasaki, Kawasaki Shipyard at Kobe and six others. The first two have capacity of building superdreadnoughts.

The first warship built in Japan was the Seiki of 870 tons launched at Yokosuka in 1875. Till 1903 the largest warship constructed at home was the cruiser Hashidate of 4,228 tons. The improvement effected since that time is demonstrated by the building of the battleships Kurama (14,600 tons) and Satsuma (19,300 tons) in 1909. The launching in Oct. 1910 at Yokosuka of the Kawachi (20,800 tons), the first dreadnought attempted at home, marks another stage in the progress of naval architecture in Japan.

Supply of Building Materials at Home

Japan is almost self-dependent as regards materials for war implements. Armor plates, rails, etc. are now turned out to the extent of about 190,000 tons a year at the Imperial Iron Works at Yawata, Kyushu, the plates being also produced at the Naval Yard belonging to the Kure Admiralty. A steel works established in 1908 at Muroran, Hokkaido, as a joint undertaking of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamships Co. and Armstrong and Vickers, with the countenance of the Navy, is devoted to casting guns and some commercial products.

In wood Siamese teak and Oregon pine are used for decks, while foreign oaks, maples, etc. are used for decorative parts. Japanese "Zelkowa" oaks, etc. also serve for the latter purpose.

6. PERSONNEL OF ACTIVE SERVICE

Officers.—Besides the executive oificers there are in the civil branch engineers, surgeons, pharmacists, hydrographers and construction, mechanical and ordnance officers. The executive officers, engineers and paymasters are trained respectively at the Naval Academy, Engineering Academy and Paymasters School. The other non-combatant officers are appointed from among the candidates who should be graduates of universities or other schools of similar grade.

Petty and Warrant Officers.—The first are appointed by selection from among the 1st class seamen, and are of 1st to 3rd classes, while for the second the 1st class petty officers are eligible. Warrant officers of meritorious active service of not less than 5 years may be commissioned and gradually promoted as special service officers to the rank of Lieut.-Commander or even higher.

Volunteers and Conscripts

In the Navy the volunteer service is supplemented by conscription. The annual enlistment of men makes the following record for the five years ending December 1924.—

year	Conscripts	Volunteers
1920	5,381	5,590
1921	7,873	7,998
1922	4,385	6,430
1923	6,370	4,094
1924	6,526	5,549

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Officers and Men of Active Service

Those on the active list numbered as follows on the 1st of April 1924.—

Adm. to Rear-Adm. and ranking officers	91
Captains to Lieut.-Commanders and ranking officers	1,562
Lieut. to 2nd Sub-Lieut. and ranking officers	2,698
Midshipmen	397
Special service officers	871
Petty-officers	15,068
Warrant-officers	1,574
Seamen	48,552
Cadets at Schools	736
Total	71,549

Limitation of Armaments and Elimination of Officers

The elimination of officers in accordance to the Limitation of Armaments was begun in Aug. '22 and completed in Mar. '24. The total eliminated was as follows:

Full Admirals	8	Vice-Admirals	52
Rear Admirals	99	Captains	290
Commanders	262	Lieut.-Com.	171
Lieutenants	115	Sub-Lieutenants	43
		Total	1,040

At the same time warrant and ranking officers were reduced by over 700 and petty officers and seamen by over 13,000.

Naval Officers' Promotion

Promotion by selection is the rule in the Japanese Navy. Candidates for special promotion are selected at the conference of the Admirals' Council. The time-limit for promotion is reduced to one half in time of war. The regular course of promotion for junior officers is as follows.—**Midshipmen,** 8 months' in a training ship, over one year's service; 2nd **Sub-Lnts.** over one year's service; 1st **Sub-Lnts,** over 18 months of which four in Torpedo or Gunnery; **Lnts.,** over 4 years.

Commanders.—Lieut-Commanders of over two years in the service may be admitted into the special course of the Gunnery or Torpedo School, each about 6 months.

Captains.—Commanders of over two years' service; may be ordered to enter or at their own desire admitted into the special course of the Naval College for about one year.

Rear-Admirals.—Captains of over three years in the service..

Vice-Admirals.—Rear-Admirals of over three years in the service.

Admirals.—Vice-Admirals who have seen much actual service or of special merits are promoted by Imperial order.

Age Limit of Officers in Active Service

Fleet Admiral	No limit.
Admiral	Below 65
Non-Combatant Vice-Admiral	" 62

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Vice-Admiral and Engineer Vice-Admiral	"	60
Non-Combatant Rear-Admiral	"	58
Rear-Admiral and Engineer Rear-Admiral.....	"	56
Non-Combatant Captain	"	54
Captain, Engineer Captain	"	52
Non-Combatant Commander	"	50
Commander, Engineer Commander, and 1st class Warrant Officer	"	48
Non-Combatant Lieut.-Commander	"	47
Lieut.-Commander and Engineer Lieut.-Commander	"	46
Non-Combatant Lieutenant	"	44
Lieutenant and Engineer Lieutenant	"	43
Non-Combatant 1st and 2nd Sub-Lieutenant....	"	40
1st and 2nd Sub-Lieutenant and Engineer Sub-Lieutenant	"	38

N. B.—1st class warrant officer or equivalent of over 6 years in the service may be promoted to 1st Lieutenant or equivalent.

7. NAVAL EDUCATION

The eight educational institutions are the Naval Staff College, Torpedo School, Gunnery School, Mechanic School, Naval Cadets Academy, Naval Engineering Academy, Paymaster School and the Surgery School, all thoroughly recast after the European War. In 1921 the Submarine School was established at Kure.

Statistics for 1923 (March)

	Staff	Students	Graduates	No. admitted
Naval Staff College	28	123	67	62
Naval Cadets' Academy ..	53	415	284	106
Naval Eng. Academy	48	953	1,557	1,587
Surgery School	13	111	55	56
Paymaster School	10	201	216	211
Gunnery School	27	817	1,172	1,443
Torpedo School	34	685	889	1,095
Submarine School	13	239	462	486
Aviation Schools	72	—	—	—

8. THE IMPERIAL FLEET

The Standing Fleets

The standing fleets as reorganized on December 1, 1924, consist of the following:

First Fleet (Commander-in-Chief Adm. K. Okada):

First battle squadron:—Yamashiro (flagship), Hiuga, Fuso and Mutsu.

Third battle squadron (Commander Rear-Adm. S. Nagano):—Oi (flagship), Kinu and Abukuma.

First torpedo battle squadron (Commander Rear-Adm. R. Takahashi):—Tenryu (flagship), and four destroyer flotillas.

First submarine battle squadron (Commander Rear-Adm. N. Suyetsugu):—Jungei (flagship).

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Second Fleet (Commander-in-Chief Vice-Adm. H. Saito):
Fourth battle squadron:—Kongo (flagship), Hiyei and Kirishima.
Fifth battle squadron (Commander Rear-Adm. E. Yamamoto):—Yura (flagship), Natori and Sendai.
Second torpedo battle squadron (Commander Rear-Adm. N. Nagasawa):—Isuzu (flagship), and four destroyer flotillas.
Second submarine battle squadron (Commander Rear-Adm. T. Kawai):—Chogei (flagship).

Note: Besides the above, some warships (usually two) form the training squadron for the training of naval cadets, while others are temporarily put on reserve list or despatched abroad on special commission. The aeroplane carrier Wakamiya is attached to the combined fleet. A fleet of smaller ships, consisting of one light cruiser and seven river gun boats and several destroyers is stationed at Woosung (Shanghai) and other places on the Yangtzekiang on the mission to attend the protection of the Japanese interests in different parts of China.

Classification of the Ships

According to the newly arranged classification in 1912 the ships are subdivided into:—(1) Battleships; (2) Battle cruisers; (3) 1st class cruisers (displacement over 7,000 tons); (4) 2nd class cruisers (displacement under 7,000 tons; (5) 1st class coast defence (displacement over 7,000 tons); (6) 2nd class coast defence (displacement under 7,000 tons); (7) 1st class gunboats (displacement over 800 tons); (8) 2nd class gunboats (displacement under 800 tons); (9) 1st class destroyers (displacement over 1,000 tons); (10) 2nd class destroyers (displacement 600-1,000 tons); (11) 3rd class destroyers (displacement under 600 tons); (12) 1st class torpedo boats (displacement over 120 tons); (13) 2nd class torpedo-boats (displacement under 120 tons).

LIST OF WARSHIPS (June 30, 1925)

Battleships

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tubes	Armor at water line (inches)	Main armament
Fuso	30,600	673	1914	22.5	6	12	14"(12); 6"(8)
Yamashiro	30,600	673	1915	22.5	6	12	14"(12); 6"(16)
Ise	31,260	673	1916	23.0	6	12	14"(12); 16"(16)
Hyuga	31,260	683	1917	23.0	6	12	14"(12); 16"(16)
Nagato	33,800	—	1919	23.0	8	12	16"(8); 5.5"(22)
Mutsu	33,800	600	1920	23.0	8	12	16"(8); 5.5"(20)

Battle Cruisers

Hiyei	27,500	704	1912	27.5	8	—	14"(8); 6"(16)
Kongo	27,500	704	1912	27.5	8	—	14"(8); 6"(16)
Kirishima	27,500	704	1913	27.5	8	—	14"(8); 6"(16)
Haruna	27,500	704	1912	27.5	8	—	14"(8); 6"(16)

1st Class Cruisers

Eight 1st class cruisers under construction are Kako, Furutaka, Awoba (each 7,100 tons' displacement), Myoko, Nachi, Ashigara and Haguro (each 10,000 tons' displacement).

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Second Class Cruisers

Tone.....	4,100	400	1908	23.0	3	3	6″(12)
Chikuma ..	4,950	—	1912	26.0	”	”	6″(8)
Hirato	”	—	”	”	”	”	”
Yahagi	”	—	”	”	”	”	”
Tatsuta ...	3,500	—	1918	31.0	6	—	5″(4)
Tenryu	”	—	”	”	”	—	”
Kuma	5,500	—	1919	33.0	8	—	5″(7)
Tama	”	—	1920	”	”	—	”
Kitakami ..	”	—	”	”	”	—	”
Oi	”	—	”	”	”	—	”
Kiso	”	—	”	”	”	—	”
Nagara	5,570	—	1921	”	”	—	”
Natori	”	—	1922	”	”	—	”
Isuzu	”	—	1921	”	”	—	”
Yura	”	—	1922	”	”	—	”
Kinu	”	—	”	”	”	—	”
Abukuma ..	”	—	1923	”	”	—	14 centi (7)
Yubari	3,100	—	”	”	”	—	” (6)
Sendai	5,595	—	”	”	”	—	” (7)
Naka	”	—	”	”	”	—	” (7)
Jintsu	”	—	”	”	”	—	” (7)

First Class Coast Defence Ships

Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched	Speed (knots)	Armament
Asama	9,885	1900	21.25	8″(4); 6″(6)
Yakumo	9,735	1901	20.00	8″(4); 6″(12)
Azuma	9,426	”	”	” ”
Iwate	9,826	1902	20.75	” 6″(14)
Izumo	9,826	1901	20.75	” ”
Nisshin	7,700	1904	20.40	” ”
Kasuga	7,700	1903	20.00	” ”

Second Class Coast Defence Ships

Name	Disp't (tons)	Laun-ched	Speed (knots)	Armament	Name	Disp't (tons)	Laun-ched	Speed (knots)	Armament
Chitose	..4,992	1899	22.5	8″(11)	Akashi	...2,800	1898	19	6″(11)
Manshu	..3,916	1901	17	3″(2)	Tsushima	3,420	1902	20	”

Sea-Plane Carriers

Wakamiya	7,600	1897	11	3″(11)	Amagi	—	—	—	—
Hosho	...9,500	1921	25	5″(4)	Akagi	—	—	—	—

First Class Gunboats

Chihaya	.1,263	1900	21	4.7″(11)	Mogami	.1,350	1908	23	4.7″(11)
Yodo	1,250	1907	22	”	Ataka	850	1922	16	— —

Second Class Gunboats

Uji	620	1903	13	3″(4)	Hira	338	1923	16	3″(7)
Sumida ..	126	”	”	6″(2)	Hozu	”	”	”	”
Fushimi ..	180	1906	14	”	Seta	”	”	”	”
Toba	250	1911	15	3″(7)	Katada ..	”	”	”	”
Saga	780	1912	”	4″(7)					

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First Class Torpedo-Boat Destroyers

Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched
Amatsukaze	1,227	1916
Isokaze	„	„
Hamakaze	„	„
Tokitsukaze	„	„
Umikaze	1,150	1910
Yamakaze	„	1911
Urakaze	907	1915
Ekaze	1,300	1917
Tanikaze	1,300	1918
Minekaze	1,345	1919
Sawakaze	„	„
Okikaze	„	„
Shimakaze	„	1920
Yakaze	„	„
Hakaze	„	„
Nadakaze	„	„

Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched
Akikaze	1,345	1920
Shiokaze	„	„
Tachikaze	„	1921
Yukaze	„	„
Hokaze	„	„
Numakaze	„	1922
Nokaze	„	1921
Namikaze	„	1923
No. 1	1,400	„
No. 3	„	„
No. 5	„	„
No. 7	„	1923
No. 9	„	1924
No. 15	„	„
No. 17	„	„

Second Class Torpedo-Boat Destroyers

Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched
Sakura	600	1911
Tachibana	„	1912
Matsu	665	1915
Kashiwa	„	„
Kaba	„	„
Sakaki	„	„
Kayede	„	„
Kusunoki	„	„
Ume	„	„
Katsura	„	„
Kiri	„	„
Sugi	„	„
Kashi	835	1916
Hinoki	„	1917
Momo	„	1916
Yanagi	„	1917
Enoki	850	1918
Keyaki	„	„
Maki	„	1917
Tsubaki	„	„
Kuwa	„	„
Nara	„	1918
Kaya	„	1919
Momi	„	„
Take	„	„
Nashi	„	„

Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched
Kaki	850	1919
Nire	„	„
Kuri	„	1920
Tsuga	„	„
Kiku	„	„
Susuki	„	1921
Awoi	„	1920
Hagi	„	„
Fuji	„	„
Tsuta	„	1921
Ashi	„	„
Hishi	„	„
Warabi	„	„
Hasu	„	„
Tade	„	1922
Yomogi	„	„
Sumire	„	1921
No. 2	900	1922
No. 4	„	„
No. 10	„	„
No. 16	„	„
No. 6	„	1923
No. 8	„	„
No. 12	„	„
No. 18	„	„

Third Class Torpedo-Boat Destroyers

Name	Disp't (tons)	Launched	Speed (knots)	Arm't
Ariake	381	1904	29	2
Fubuki	„	1905	„	„
Ushio	„	„	„	„

Name	Disp't (tons)	Launched	Speed (knots)	Arm't
Hatsushimo	381	1905	29	2
Kamikaze	„	„	„	„
Yayoi	„	„	„	„

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Name	Disp't (tons)	Laun-ched	Speed (knots)	Arm't
Nenohi	381	1905	29	2
Kisaragi	"	"	"	"
Asakaze	"	"	"	"
Yugure	"	"	"	"
Wakaba	"	"	"	"
Harukaze	"	"	"	"
Oikaze	"	1906	"	"
Shiratsuyu	"	"	"	"
Hatsuyuki	"	"	"	"
Shigure	381	1906	29	2
Yudachi	"	"	"	"
Hibiki	"	"	"	"
Hatsuharu	381	1906	29	2
Hayate	"	"	"	"
Minatsuki	"	"	"	"
Yunagi	"	"	"	"
Uzuki	"	"	"	"
Mikatsuki	"	"	"	"
Nagatsuki	"	"	"	"
Kikuzuki	"	1907	"	"
Uranami	"	"	"	"
Isonami	"	1908	"	"
Ayanami	"	"	"	"

Torpedo Carriers

Name	Displacement	Launched	Arm't	
Kanzaki	10,500	1896	—	—
Komahashi	230	1913	13.9	—
Jungei	8,500	1923	16.0	—
Chogei	"	1923	"	—

Submarines

The Navy possesses 54 submarines at present. Of these Nos. 1 to 18 are of smaller type and used for training purpose. The others are of 800 to 900 tons and all future ones will be over 1,000 tons. Three submarines have sunk by accident since Aug. '23.

9. CONCLUSION OF SCRAPPING PROGRAM.

The programme for scrapping warships in accordance with the terms of the Washington Treaty was completed on February 9, 1925, with the scuffling of the battleship Tosa, which was sunk in the Bungo Straits. Following the completion of the scrapping work, the Navy Department issued on February 10 this year a statement with a list of the scrapped warships or those otherwise disposed of.

Kind	Name	Tonnage	When scrapped	Sold & scrapped
Coast defence ship	Hizen	12,700	July 25, '24	———
Battleship	Satsuma	19,350	Sept. 2, '24	———
"	Aki	19,800	Sept. 7, '24	———
"	Ikoma	4,100	Nov. 13, '24	Mitsubishi Dock Yds.
"	Kashima	16,400	Nov. 24, '24	"
Bat.-cruiser	Ibuki	14,620	Dec. 9, '24	Kawasaki Dock Yds.
"	Kurama	14,620	Jan. 29, '25	Kobe Steel Works
Battleship	Katori	15,950	Jan. 25, '25	Maizuru Naval Works
Bat.-cruiser	Amagi	27,000	July 15, '24	Yokosuka Naval Arsenal (Dismantled at)
Battleship	Settsu	20,800	Feb. 16 '24	Kure Naval Arsenal

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Kind	Name	Tonnage	When scrapped	Sold & scrapped
Coast defence.	Asahi	14,765	Jan. 15, '24	Yokosuka Arsenal
"	Shikishima	14,580	Dec. 5, '23	Sasebo Arsenal
"	Mikasa	15,362	Jan. 10, '24	Yokosuka Arsenal
Battleship ...	Tosa	39,900	Feb. 9, '25	Bungo Straits

The coast defence ship Mikasa, of Adm. Togo's fame in the memorable battle of the Japan Sea, was rescued from scrapping, thanks to the "Save the Mikasa" agitation got up in Tokyo. With the consent of all the foreign Governments concerned she was dismantled at Yokosuka on Jan. 10, '24, and is now kept there as a national monument.

The Akagi, originally intended as a battle-cruiser of 26,000 tons displacement, which was also placed on the scrapping list in accordance with the Washington Treaty in the eighth month from the commencement of the construction was converted into a seaplane carrier at the Kure Naval Arsenal. The work of her conversion was started on January 12, 1923, and completed on April 22, 1925. Another battle-cruiser Amagi, the sister ship of the Akagi, also placed on the scrapping list, was to be converted into a seaplane carrier according to the original plan, but on account of the severe damage caused to the ship in the great earthquake of Sept. 1, 1923, the plan was abandoned and instead of her the Kaga, previously listed for scrapping, will be converted into a seaplane carrier. The Amagi was consequently scrapped at Yokosuka in July, 1924, as stated. The battleships Fuso, Yamashiro, Ise and Hyuga and the battle-cruisers Kongo, Hiyei, Haruna and Kirishima are to be partially reconstructed in accordance with the Navy Treaty. The work of their reconstruction is to be conducted as an undertaking spread over eight consecutive years commencing 1923, and the work will be started with the battle cruisers Haruna and Kirishima.

10. ESTIMATED RATIO OF POWERS' AUXILIARY FLEETS

Navy Minister's Statement

"Japan is ready to consider a proposal for the further reduction of armament on a fair basis and to the extent compatible with the needs of her national defense. Any proposal which tends to stabilize the situation in the Pacific is perfectly welcome," declared Admiral Takarabe, Minister of Navy, in a statement made to a foreign correspondent in an interview in December, 1924. The Navy Minister continued, "The best bulwark of peace would be the impossibility of aggression and this should be made to depend not only on the human will but also on the technical impossibility of practical warfare; if there is a sincere desire to co-operate for peace there is no reason why means should not be found to accomplish this end...."

According to the written statement given by the Navy Department to the said correspondent the estimated ratio of the existing and prospective auxiliary fleets of the five signatory powers of the Washington disarmament treaty is as fololws:

Japan	
Cruisers, 29 of 175,190 tons.	Destroyers, 104 of 68,960 tons.
	Total, 133 of 244,150 tons.
	Ratio, 40 per cent.

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United States

Cruisers, 33 of 253,221 tons.
Destroyers, 309 of 357,668 tons.
Total, 342 of 610,899 tons.
Ratio, 40 per cent.

France

Cruisers, 18 of 162,475 tons.
Destroyers, 57 of 42,181 tons.
Total, 75 of 204,656 tons.
Ratio, 33.5 per cent.

Great Britain

Cruisers, 51 of 271,230 tons.
Destroyers, 200 of 233,615 tons.
Total, 251 of 504,845 tons.
Ratio, 82.6 per cent.

Italy

Cruisers, 15 of 72,042 tons.
Destroyers, 63 of 53,226 tons.
Total, 78 of 125,268 tons.
Ratio, 20.5 per cent.

The above statement of the Navy Department does not include the figures for submarines as, it is stated, the ratios are not available. Japan has now approximately 50 submarines and the new programme calls for 17 additional.

Of the 29 Japanese ships listed as cruisers, 11 are of old type and are used as coast defence boats, while of the 104 destroyers, 24 are of third class below 600 tons to be scrapped shortly. If the United States should finally adopt the construction program which was rejected by Congress the relative increase of the five powers' auxiliary fleets by 1929 will be as follows:

Japan: 4 cruisers of 10,000 tons, 4 cruisers of 7,000 tons and 3 cruisers now under construction.

United States: 8 cruisers of 10,000 tons and other smaller auxiliary vessels.

Great Britain: 5 cruisers of 10,000 tons, besides 3 cruisers now under construction.

France: 2 cruisers of 8,000 tons and 2 cruisers of 10,000 tons.

Italy: 2 cruisers of 10,000 tons.

The estimated relative strength of the auxiliary fleets in 1929 is as follows:

Relative Strength in 1928

Japan

Cruisers, 40 of 260,350 tons.
Destroyers, 104 of 112,985 tons.
Total, 144 of 373,335 tons.
Ratio, 54 per cent.

United States

Cruisers, 41 of 333,221 tons.
Destroyers, 309 of 357,668 tons.
Total, 350 of 690,885 tons.
Ratio, 100 per cent.

Great Britain

Cruisers, 59 of 245,565 tons.
Destroyers, 193 of 231,668 tons.
Total, 252 of 576,341 tons.
Ratio, 83.4 per cent.

France

Cruisers, 22 of 202,303 tons.
Destroyers, uncertain.
Total, 103 of 300,371 tons.
Ratio, 40 per cent.

Italy

Cruisers, 17 of 92,042 tons
Destroyers, uncertain.
Total, uncertain.
Ratio, uncertain.

The Navy authorities, while wondering to see the naval critics in the United States making little reference to America's superiority in destroyers, admit that America is weak in cruisers of the Omaha class, though she has a fair number of larger cruisers. The comparative strength of America and Japan in capital ships as limited by the Washington Conference to a ratio of 5-5-3 is listed as follows:

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Relative Strength of America and Japan in Capital Ships.

Japan	United States
6 battleships, 191,320 tons.	18 battleships, 525,850 tons.
4 battle cruisers, 110,000 tons.	Total, 18 of 525,850 tons.
Total, 10 of 301,320 tons.	Ratios, 100 per cent .
Ratios, 57 per cent.	

SECTION III—AVIATION

1. MILITARY AVIATION

Two officers who were trained in France and returned home in 1911 were the first airmen in Japan, followed by two others in 1912 and three in 1913. In 1919, an aviation section was created in the War Office and the first military aviation school was opened at Tokorozawa, near Tokyo, in January, '20, to give training in the first year to about 100 students including both commissioned and non-commissioned officers, besides admitting a few civilians. In 1922, two military aviation schools were newly established, one at Shimoshidzu (Chiba Prefect.) and the other at Akeno (Miye Prefect.) Since 1917 the Army has yearly bought powerful machines from Europe, while at the same time efforts are being made to produce them at home.

Japan sent an aviation mission to the Italian front during the European war in August, 1918, it consisting of 22 officers (I died there) and over 70 artisans. They returned home in August, 1919. Equally noteworthy was the arrival in February, '19, of some 60 French army aviators including 17 officers headed by Col. Faure, for giving training to Japanese aviators. Another noteworthy fact was the participation with marked success of the aviators of the army and navy in the Tsingtao campaign of 1914.

On June 1, '25, the military aviation corps were made independent on equal footing as infantry, cavalry, field artillery, etc. and at the same time each air battalion was reorganized into an air regiment. Simultaneously with the independence of the air force two bombing regiments were newly added to the extant force.

Flying Regiments.—The Military Aviation Corps consists at present of 8 flying regiments and one balloon corps, organized with 3,098 officers and men (403 officers, 468 non-commissioned officers and 2,227 privates). The headquarters of the flying regiments are as follows:

1st Regiment (2 fighting air companies) and 2nd Regiment (2 reconnoitring companies) at Kagamigahara, Gifu Prefecture.

3rd Regiment (3 fighting air companies) at Yokaichi, Shiga Prefecture.

4th Regiment (3 reconnoitring air companies) at Tachiarai, Fukuoka Prefecture.

5th Regiment (3 reconnoitring air companies) at Tachikawa, near Tokyo.

6th Regiment (3 reconnoitring air companies) at Heijo (Pingyang), Chosen.

7th Regiment (2 bombing companies and 1 fighting company) at Tachikawa, near Tokyo.

8th Regiment (1 bombing, 1 fighting and 1 reconnoitring companies at Tachiarai, Fukuoka prefecture.

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Balloon Corps at Tokorozawa, Saitama Prefecture, near Tokyo.

At Heijo, necessary equipments were completed in 1921 at an outlay of ¥2,500,000 and the battalions were brought to full strength by the end of 1925. The military air force is now equipped with 500 standing machines.

Expansion of Air Force.—To strengthen the air force to the status comparable to that of the Western powers, the Army authorities are determined to put into execution from next year the expansion program as previously arranged. It involves the creation of 1 bombing air battalion, 1 reconnoitring air battalion and I fighting air battalion, each consisting of 3 companies, as the first period expansion of the present air force. On principle, one air battalion is organized with 3 companies in ordinary time, each company being equipped with 12 machines for a fighting corps and 9 machines for reconnoitring. The 1st and 2nd battalions stationed at Kagamigahara will receive one additional company each, and the 4th battalion at Tachiarai also one. The remaining six companies which are to be organized into two battalions are being organized at Tachikawa and Tachiarai respectively, one of them to be stationed at Toyohashi on its completion. The name "battalion" was changed into "regiment" in April '25.

Military Aviation and Accidents

The Army Aviation Board has published the following figures showing the aviation record during the years 1923 and 1924, No. of fliers being counted on the basis of one flier one cruise as one.

		1923	1924
No. of cruise		46,121	64,825
Hours of flight		14,129	18,156
No. of fliers		67,112	93,123
No. killed		5	9
No. injured		6	7
Machine damaged	Serious.	92	63
	Slight..	89	56
Motor damaged	Serious..	52	57
	Slight...	36	46

The percentage of accidents is worked out thus:—

		1923	1924
Casualty per 10,000 cruises....	killed	1.08	1.31
	injured	1.30	1.17
" " hours.....	killed	4.12	4.96
	injured	4.94	3.86
" " fliers.....	killed	0.75	0.97
	injured	0.89	0.75
No. of cruise per 1 casualty..	killed	9,224	7,647
	injured	7,687	9,832
No. of flying hours per 1 casualty	killed	2,430	2,017
	injured	2,025	2,594
No. of fliers per 1 casualty.	killed	13,422	10,347
	injured	11,185	13,303
No. of accidents per 10,000 cruises: Machines.....	Serious	19.95	9.15
	Slight	19.30	8.14

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		1923	1923
No. of accidents per 10,000 cruises: Motors	Serious	11.27	8.28
	Slight	7.81	6.68
No. of accidents per 10,000 hours flight: Machines	Serious	75.53	34.69
	Slight	73.26	30.84
No. of accidents per 10,000 hours flight: Motors	Serious	42.81	31.39
	Slight	29.63	25.34

Of the 181 cases of damage to the machines during the year 1923 wrong landing was responsible for 59, untimely landing for 36, natural wearing out of the machine for 20, erroneous adjustment by examiners for 17, wrong starting 5, mechanical defects 11, collision on the ground 8, etc.

For all those accidents 90 are attributed to operators' fault, 36 to defective machines, 17 to defective motors, etc.

2. NAVAL AVIATION

Naval aviation in Japan dates from 1912 when our officers trained in France and America returned home. It was not long before a training ground was established at Oppama near Yokosuka and an experimental course was started. From 1912 till 1917, the sum yearly disbursed for this service amounted to ¥3-400,000, to increase in 1918 to ¥1 million and to ¥2 millions in 1919, the total aggregating ¥5,800,000 in ten years. A new expansion program decided in 1920 was completed by March, 1923, bringing the strength of the existing naval air force up as follows:

Yokosuka	6 fleets of sea-planes, 48 machines, 1 tender squadron.
Kasumigaura	2½ fleets of sea-planes, 20 machines, 1 zeppelin corps.
Sasebo	½ fleet, 4 machines.

Expansion Program

Further increase in the strength of the respective forces as follows by 1927 has had its completion postponed for one year owing to the earthquake:

Kasumigaura	7 fleets, 56 machines and 1 tender squadron.
Yokosuka	5 fleets, 40 machines and 1 zeppelin corps.
Sasebo	3 fleets, 24 machines.
Omura	2 fleets, 16 machines.
Chinkai	1 fleet, 8 machines.

When completed, the Navy will have 17 fleets and 136 machines. The annual allotment for the up-keep of this standing force is on ordinary account ¥16 millions, and 70 per cent. replacement policy is to be pursued.

The Navy aviation is indebted to the assistance of the party of British flight officers for the marked progress it has attained, just as the Army air service owes its development to the training it received from the party of the French flight officers. From 1921 to 1922 the British naval experts led by Captain Senville gave thorough training at Kasumigaura to our flight officers whose efficiency in the operation has in consequence made striking improvement.

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Navy Aviation and Accidents

		1923	1924
No. of cruise		28,613	48,872
Hours of flight		16.381	23,747
No. of fliers		56,951	91,835
Casualty per 10,000 cruises	killed	1.84	1.89
	injured	7.67	4.42
" " hours	killed	4.78	4.94
	injured	20.07	11.52
" " fliers	killed	0.95	1.04
	injured	3.98	2.44
No. of cruise per 1 casualty	killed	5.446	5.282
	injured	1,296	2,264
No. of flying hours per 1 casualty	killed	2,092,19	2,025.24
	injured	498.10	868.0
No. of fliers per 1 casualty	killed	10,551	9,597
	injured	2,512	4,113
No. of accidents per 10,000 cruises: Machines	Serious	50.31	35.34
	Slight	206.38	358.05
No. of accidents per 10,000 cruises: Motors	Serious	60.59	61.03
	Slight	165.99	242.14
No. of accidents per 10,000 hours flight: Machines	Serious	130.92	92.17
	Slight	536.53	933.33
No. of accidents per 10,000 hours flight: Motors	Serious	153.72	159.10
	Slight	432.06	631.43

The figures for casualty and accidents do not include those of the balloon corps.

Aviation Toll of Death

From Oct. 1912 when the first fatal aviation accident befell our civilian aviator, at New York, till the end of July, '25, the toll of death demanded of our aviators numbered 131 besides three foreign fliers who were killed in Japan. Of the 131 the bulk were military or naval aviators and their assistants, the civilian martyrs numbering only 32.

3. CIVILIAN AVIATION

Though dating more than 10 years ago the progress of civilian aviation was very slow, chiefly owing to the scanty support extended by the general public to this newest means of communication and transport. The creation of the Aviation Bureau in Aug. '20 first as part of the Army and now under control of the Minister of Communications marks a new era in the history of general aviation in Japan. So marked has been the progress lately made that it is steadily emerging from the stage of curiosity and amusement to that of practical applications and business. As a means of transport, for instance, three or four regular flying services are conducted between Tokyo and Osaka, and between the latter place and Shikoku and Kyushu. The International Convention pertaining to Aerial Navigation that was signed at Paris in Oct. 1919 became effective in Japan in June 1922, and Japan issued in April '21 the Law relating to Aerial Navigation, though this still remains inoperative.

The Army Aviation Board at first controlled both military and civilian aviation, but with a view to developing the latter

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which was shamefully backward owing to lack of fund it was transfered to the Communication Department in April, '23. Here again the scarcity of funds has stood in the way of its proper development. At present the number of flying machines used in civilian aviation is only about 61, mostly supplied by the Army Aviation Board. The long pending scheme to create two aerial routes or landing stations was at last passed in the 50th session of the Diet, this new innovation involving an outlay of about ¥21,000,000. Of the aerial routes, one is between Tokorozawa and Mukden (Manchuria) via Hakone, Osaka, and Heijo (Pingyang), and the other is between Etorop (In the Kuriles) and Kagoshima via Kasumigaura and Kushimoto. The work is to be started from the current fiscal year and will be completed in five years hence. Another arrangement adopted by the Communication Department's Aviation Board for the benefit of the civilian aviation is to grant bounty for upkeep and repairs and also loss of planes, a sum of over ¥90,000 being appropriated for the purpose for the current fiscal year. The bounty measure was put into operation in April last.

	No. of Fliers	No. of Flights	No. of Machines	Distance (kilo)	Hours (h.)
1924:					
Jan.	69	490	61	28,825.9	248.02
May.	—	830	89	42,541.3	355.12
Oct.	96	615	76	29,677.5	259.02
1925:					
Jan.	60	679	96	27,553.4	244.05
May.	63	1,072	76	49,531.9	444.41

The Imperial Aviation Association.—Is the first organization of its kind created in Japan and was incorporated in 1914. It is presided over by H. H. Prince Kuni, Patron, while Lieut.-General Nagaoka and Baron Sakatani act as Vice-Presidents. The Association is maintained on donations from interested public and subscriptions paid in by the members, but the fund at its disposal is still very small. Among the notable donations so far made there are ¥500,000 from the Emperor, ¥100,000 each from Mitsui and Mitsubishi firms and ¥50,000 each from the Furukawa and Okura companies. The gift of ¥500,000 from a certain unknown American gentleman who entertains great hope for Japanese aviation should be noted also. In June 1919 the Association was formally admitted to the International Aviation Convention and sent its representatives to the general conferences held at Paris, London, etc.

Civilian Aviators.—As existing in June '24 civilian aviators possessing 1st and 2nd licenses numbered 60 while the machines judged fit for service totalled 54. During the year '23-24 the record of civilian aviation showed 2366 hours' trip with the aggregate distance of 267,107 Km.

Training of Aviators.—Applicants for the training given at the expense of the Aviation Bureau must be single males of not less than 17 and not more than 20 years of age and who pass first the physical examination according to the Military standard and next examination on scholarship. The latter is modelled on the 3rd year course of the ordinary middle school.

The following shows the number of applicants, etc. from the beginning of this service.

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	No. of aspirants	No. admitted	Graduates
1920	114	10	10
1921	136	10	9
1922	149	15	15
1923	141	12	12
1924	127	10	10

The graduates for 1924 are prospective.

No. of Approved Machines and Licensed Operators.

(M — Machines. O — Operators.)

	1st class		2nd		3rd		4th		Total	
	M	O	M	O	M	O	M	O	M	O
June 1921....	5	5	2	3	2	3	2	—	11	11
June 1922....	11	8	10	17	2	24	2	—	25	49
June 1923....	28	18	16	24	3	37	4	—	51	79
June 1924....	27	28	19	41	5	59	2	—	53	128
June 1925....	38	52	13	46	3	79	13	—	67	177

Encouragement, Bounty, etc.—Besides giving special prizes to winners in flying contests, and also allowing, as mentioned elsewhere, one time bounty to those carrying on regular commercial air service, in April, 1923, the 2nd prize consisting of ¥3,000 in cash was awarded to the Shibaura Engineering Works for its high pressure magnetic motor and the 1st prize, ¥3,000, to the Japan Auto-car Co. for its paints for coating the wings. Also with similar object of encouragement, the Army either sells at nominal price or loans machines and motors useless to it. In April, 1923, sales of 100 machines and 350 motors and loan of 60 machines and 120 motors were made.

Aviation Activities in 1924-25

Flight to Europe.—Picked by successive visits of European and American aviators on their round-the-world-flight since 1924, Japanese aviators, both military and civilian, have shown remarkable activity in 1924-25. First to mention in this respect was the successful flying by our navy officers from Yokosuka to Peking in May 1925. For Japan this was a memorable event, being the first sea-plane navigation achieved to foreign land. Far more ambitious undertaking in this field was the aerial visit to Europe across Siberia carried out by the enterprising Osaka and Tokyo Asahi in the latter part of July, 25. The two Asahi planes, Hatsukaze and Kochikaze (home built and fitted with 400-h.p. Lorraine Dietrich engines) piloted by army flight officers Abe (Engineer H. Shinohara) and Kawachi (Engineer S. Katagiri) respectively, safely reached Moscow in the latter part of August. They further proceeded on their way and visited Paris on September 27, then London on Oct. 12 and Rome Oct. 27 and was due home in January '26. The time required in covering 9,656 kilometres between Yoyogi and Moscow was 66 h. 30 for the Hatsukaze and 67 h. for the Kochikaze, the aviators stopping 16 days at various points en route.

The Fifth Civilian Aviators Contest.—Was held around Ise Bay in the early part of December, '24, under the auspices of the Imperial Aviation Association. The contest was held both with land and water planes, and was participated in by over ten civi-

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lian aviators. The distance was 285 kilometres for land planes and 20 kilometres for water planes, and prizes ranging from ¥1,500 to ¥200 were awarded.

A new Record for Gliding.—During the army flight between Tokorozawa and Sendai held on March 27, '24, No. 258 machine, pilotted by Sergeant Urakawa, met an accident in the air over the Tone River, but managed to land safely at Kasumigaura aerodrome by making a splendid volplane from the height of about 5,000 ft., a distance of over 10 miles in about 30 minutes, establishing a new gliding record in Japanese aeronautics.

A Round-Japan-Flight.—Civilian Aviator Y. Goto and Engineer Yonezawa achieved a round-Japan fight starting from Osaka on July 23, 24, safely returning to Osaka July 30, covering the distance of 43,953 kilometres in 33.52 hours. The average speed per hour was 130 kilometres, a new record in Japan's long distance flight.

A Tokorozawa-Keijo Flight.—Held by the army aviators of the Tokorozawa aerial corps on Oct. 30, '24, with three machines, but the attempt failed owing to accidents to the machines.

A Tokyo-Osaka Flight.—Civilian Aviator Okura created a new speed record in a Tokyo-Osaka flight, by covering the distance in only 1 h. 40 min. on Nov. 9, '24.

A Morioka-Omura Flight.—This was attempted by two navy aviators in December '24, one aviator finished the route i.e. from Kasumigaura to Morioka on the first day, next day from Morioka to Omura via Kasumigaura, Yokaichi and Hiroshima next day, to return to Kasumigaura on the third day via Zentsuji and Akenogahara. The other had to give up flight halfway as his machine was badly damaged.

A Flight to Karafuto.—Two navy aviators successfully carried out a flight from Yokosuka to Odomari in Karafuto in May, '25, the first flight to the insular territory.

A Flight to Peking—The first flight to foreign land ever made by Japanese Navy aviators was effected by Lieut. Kikuchi and Sub-Lieut. Mayeda who left Yokosuka on May 24 and reached Peking May 29 after stopping at Omura, Heijo and Chinchou. Leaving Peking on June 1 they returned to Yokosuka on June 3.

A Regular Air Mail Service.—Was inaugurated on April 20, '25, on the route between Tokyo and Osaka and between Osaka and Fukuoka, the service being thrice a week both routes, and is subsidized by the Government. The Tokyo-Osaka route is conducted by the Tozai Teiki Kokukai and other by the Japan Aviation Co. Both the Osaka Asahi and Osaka Mainichi, two influential newspapers in Osaka, have several aeroplanes, but their service is occasional aviation and not open to public.

Foreign Flying to Japan.—Following the suit of the visit to this country of the British navy aviators, the American aviators, the French ace Doisy and the Argentine flyer Col. Zanni in 1924, an Italian and two Russian aviators visited Japan in 1925. Of the latter one pilotted by Volkuvoinoff was compelled to land within the fortified zone of the Shimonoseki fortress on August 1 and had to abandon further journey. The other pilotted by Gumoroff arrived at Tokorozawa on August 2. In September Lt.-Colonel de Pinedo, an Italian aviator, reached Kasumigaura. He started from Italy in April on a long flight to Tokyo via Australia.

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Aviation Records

Principal records in altitude, speed, time, etc. established by the Japanese aviators excepting the Army aviation are given hereunder:

The Navy Aviation:

An altitude of 8,500 metres was reached by a navy aviator in a flight at Kasumigaura in July, '23, this being the highest on record.

A record speed of 130 miles per hour was established by a navy plane at Kasumigaura aerodrome in January, '22.

A record flight in respect of time and distance was created by a navy plane equipped with a 300 H.P. motor which covered the route between Sasebo and Yokosuka, finishing the trip of 1,200 kilometres between the two places in 11.30 hours without stopping midway, in April, '20.

Another record long distance flight was successfully carried out by a bombing plane of the navy, which in Dec., '24, made a circuit flight from Kasumigaura to Morioka, Morioka to Kasumigaura, Kasumigaura to Omura (Kyushu), and Omura to Kasumigura. Prior to this, in Sept. '22, a fleet of reconnoitring water planes built at Yokosuka Navy Arsenal carried out a flight between Saseho and Dairen via Chosen and vice-versa covering the distance of 1,500 miles on both ways, stopping at Chosen.

(The Army does not make public the aviation records)

The Civilian Aviation:

A record altitude of 5,900 metres was attained by Aviator Nojiri with a Shirado byplane on June 2, '22.

A time record was established by First Class Aviator Y. Goto in a round-Japan flight carried out on July 23, '24, in which the aviator made a continued flight of 7 hours 15 minutes. The same aviator also established a record in the non-stopping flight between Osaka and Kagoshima, in the same flight, covering the distance of 780 kilometres. The round-the-country flight made by the aviator covered altogether a distance of 4,395 kilometres, this being the longest distance flight ever made by the Japanese aviators.

A record speed of 67.22 metres per second was created by the late Civilian Aviator Shinobu Takahashi at the second civilian aviators prize flight contest held on May 21, '20. The aviator used in the flight a Shirado byplane equipped with a 180 H.P. Ispano Suiza motor.

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CHAPTER X

RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS WORKS

HISTORY

Confucianism.—In the history of religion and religious beliefs in Japan, the first to be recorded is the introduction of Confucianism, taking this as a form of religious belief, in 285 A. D. in the reign of Ojin Tenno, according to ancient chronicle, though some authorities put the probable date of its introduction some 120 years later. As a system of secular moral teaching with no aid from aggressive propaganda, Confucianism met with no opposition from Shintoism, the native cult of ancestor-worship, also singularly devoid of evangelical zeal. The two could well exist together.

Shintoism.—See later:

Buddhism.—The next notable event in our history was the present of an image of Buddha and the sacred texts to the Japanese Court by a Korean King in 552 A.D. in the reign of Kimmei Tenno. Not long after, Korea sent Buddhist priests and nuns, as well as engravers of images and temple builders, and a regular movement of propagandism was started. This evoked strong opposition from the adherents of Shintoism till at last the trouble even developed into bloody strife between them and those who went over to the subtler and deeper teaching of the strange faith. The influence of Buddhism steadily gained ground and in the reign of the Empress Suiko (593-628 A.D.) Buddhism was elevated to the status of the state religion at the instigation of the Prince Imperial Shotoku who was a devout convert. What contributed far more to the spread of the Buddhist doctrines was the ingenious adaptation by the great Buddhist reformers Saicho and Kukai of the transmigration theory of Hinduism to the Shinto tradition. They were both despatched by the Court to China in 804 and returning home founded new sects acceptable to the general masses, Tendai owing its origin to Saicho and Shingon to Kukai. The Shintoist prejudice overcome by this clever conception, the two rival faiths were brought into a state of alliance, and for more than one thousand years till soon after the restoration of the Imperial regime, a hybrid form of religion, partaking of both Shintoism and Buddhism, known as Ryobu-Shinto, was much in evidence throughout the land. Needless to state, the Buddhists managed to secure the lion's share in whatever benefit arose from this alliance.

Christianity.—Meanwhile, between 1549, when St. Francis Xavier landed at Kagoshima, and 1637 when the Shimabara rebellion was suppressed, Christianity as represented by the Roman Catholic missionaries had gained a great influence under the patronage of Nobunaga, the greatest military commander of the day, who tried by means of the newly introduced religion to curb the insolence of the powerful Buddhist communities entrenched on mountains standing near the Imperial seat of Kyoto.

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Nobunaga's successors, Hideyoshi and Iyeyasu, however, adopted the contrary policy of persecution and prohibition, deported the Jesuits and their native followers to Java, and thence-forward Christianity was forbidden under penalty of severe punishment till the country was thrown open to foreign intercourse about the middle of the 19th century.

The part which the three religions played in the history of civilization and intellectual development of Japan in earlier days demands a brief explanation. In this connection the influence which Buddhism exerted can never be exaggerated. It may truly be said that the rise of Buddhism in Japan is so closely interwoven with the history of her civilization that it is almost impossible to treat the two separately.

Relative number of followers in Japan proper at the end of 1922.

Shintoism, 16,216; Buddhism, 48,420; Christianity, 212, all in thousand. Confucianism has no figure, as it lacks organization.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL BY THE STATE

The State treats Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity as they exist in Japan with equal tolerance and perfect fairness, strictly in conformity with the Constitution which guarantees absolute freedom of faith. The State therefore follows the policy of secular education. In administrative control also the same principle of indiscriminate fairness is acted upon and no difference is observed in the treatment of the three. However, the fact that Japan has not yet formulated special laws to deal with religious affairs is attended by some awkward consequences, though in practice this is more a matter of form than of substance. One of the most important points in this connection is that the Civil Code for allowing religious organizations to register themselves as a legal person does not cover Christianity though in point of fact this apparent discrimination is entirely immaterial, for the Code framers provided at the same time that the working of this provision would be determined by a Law of Religion, which still remains as a serious desideratum. A Shintoist or Buddhist temple, even when organized as a legal person has nothing to gain. On the other hand, Christian churches, as also other religious organizations, may participate in whatever benefit accruing from the acquisition of this particular legal status by having their boards of maintenance registered as a legal person. In 1919 Christian churches possessed 61 such persons, either as corporation or foundation, as against 71 for Buddhist and 4 for Shintoist. Then for administrative convenience official supervision is somewhat differentiated between the two older religions and their younger sister. A Shintoist or Buddhist sect is treated as a self-governing organization, for being constituted as a hierarchical entity it easily admits of such treatment, but Christian sects are entirely distinct in their constitution and preclude it. The consequence is that while the State leaves a duly elected patriarch, so to say, of such sect to take charge of its internal administration and requires him to draw up a constitution or to adopt other measures essential for self-government, in the case of a Christian sect what is required is simply to inform the local governor on matters relative to propagandism, such as appointing preachers and establishing churches or similar places for purposes of missionary activity.

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SHINTOISM

Shinto (The Way of the Gods), the indigenous cult of Japan that has existed from time immemorial, is essentially a system of nature-worship and ancestor-worship, with especial application to the rites and ceremonies performed to do homage to the Imperial ancestors among whom stands foremost the Sun-Goddess, the Great Ancestress of the Imperial House, and also to the spirits of warriors of worthy deeds and loyal subjects of renowned service. The ancestor-worship as practised by Shintoist devotees is confined to praying for the welfare of the Emperor, as they implicitly believe that the welfare of the Emperor is entirely identical with theirs. The idea comes from the orthodox tradition that as the Japanese nation is one huge family of homogeneous origin, the praying for its patriarchal chief the Emperor covers the whole people. Hence Shintoism is also called by some Mikadoism.

Cleanliness and Purity.—Purity and purification underlie all Shinto service, and hence with true Shinto believers cleanliness in body and heart is a cardinal article of faith. There are two purification ceremonies, one being **harai** or wind-purification and the other **misogi** or water purification. Washing of hands and, if possible, rinsing of the mouth, is thought necessary when one approaches a Shinto shrine for worship Some zealots even carry this washing practice to the extent of bodily ablution. Death and blood are considered especially contaminating, hence Shinto priests formerly kept aloof from burial services. In the town of Yamada, the seat of the Great Shine of Ise, dead bodies had to be carried out stealthily under the cover of darkness.

The same idea of cleanliness underlies the **shimenawa**, a straw festoon hung in front of Shinto edifices and similar places of worship for averting, according to popular superstition, pestilence. Another common symbol is the **gohei**, a rod supporting a tuft of cut paper or other things, such pieces of paper being often suspended from the **shimenawa**. The Shinto emblems jealously preserved in the sanctum are a mirror, a sword and curved jewels, after the Sacred Treasures of the Imperial Court. Shinto votives consist of products of the soil and the sea, an evergreen, sake and sometimes woven cloth.

Theologically Shintoism is very simple, for the only thing worth mentioning in this connection is that it believes in immortality of souls. It is devoid of dogma in the religious sense, and hence Shintoism is treated by religious writers as a cult distinct from Buddhism or Christianity. However, during the period of its subordination to Buddhism for about one thousand years, Shintoism acquired religious guise. It has given rise to a number of sects, for instance, this sectarian movement being of modern origin, and active even to-day.

Two Forms of Shintoism.—For administrative expediency Shintoism exists in two forms, i.e. Shintoism embodied in shrines as sacred structures for worshipping the Shinto deities and standing aloof from all sects, and next, Shintoism existing as organized for a convenience of propagandism. The former is placed in charge of the Shrine Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs, while the latter comes under the Bureau of Religion, Department of Education.

The non-sectarian Shinto now forms an essential part of the general system of statecraft, and on all important occasions

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calling for august rites and ceremonies the service of Shinto priests is requisitioned. Of late Shintoism has grown quite liberal in its practices and it has become customary of late for Shinto priests to officiate in funeral services and also at marriage ceremonies.

SHINTO SHRINES AND THEIR "KEEPERS"

Classification of Shrines.—Shinto shrines are classified into seven grades, viz., the **Jingu** or the Great Shrine of Ise, **Kampei** or State shrines, **Kokuhei** or National Shrines, and **Fu** (prefectural), **Ken** (prefectural), **Go** (communal), **Son** (village) and **Mukaku** (unrecognized) shrines. The **Kampei** are subdivided into 1st class, 2nd class, 3rd class and special, and the **Kokuhei** into three classes. Of the 54 first class **Kampei** shrines the greater number are dedicated to the major deities of the age of gods and the rest to Emperors who generally figure on the pages of authentic history. The latest instance of the dedication of a 1st class Kampei-jinja is that of Taiwan-jinja founded in memory of Prince Kita-Shirakawa who died of disease in 1895 in Taiwan where he was sent to subjugate the rebellious natives, and the erection of Meiji-jingu in Tokyo in honor of the illustrious Emperor who died in 1912. It is interesting to note that all special **Kampei-jinja** are dedicated to loyal subjects though a certain two of them have a middle class shrine in their honor. There is no particular distinction between the Kampei and the other grade shrines as to the deities selected for worship, and some popular deities possess more than ten, 17 in the extreme case, **Kampei** or **Kokuhei** shrines maintained in their memory.

The **Kampei** and **Kokuhei** shrines form part of the regular mechanism of state, being maintained at the expense of the Treasury, but shrines of other ranks are under the care of local communities and parishioners. The offerings made on the occasion of regular festivals come from the Imperial Court in regard to the **Kampei**, and from the treasury for the **Kokuhei**.

Keepers and Priests.—It is decidedly inappropriate to regard those on service at shrines of these two higher grades in the same light as priests of Buddhist temples or churches. The Government use the term **shin-kan** or shinto officers for those on duty at the Great Shrine and **shin-shoku** or shinto-functionaries for others attending the **Kokuhei** and lesser shrines. The **shin-kan** are under the Civil Service Regulations, and they and the shin-shoku of the **Kokuhei** shrines are appointed by the Government, but for shrines of lower rank the parishioners make the choice, subject to the approval of the supervising authorities. These latter are under the special appointment regulations and are required, among other things, to possess a certain standard of knowledge in national literature and rites. Graduates of the National Literature Institutes, one in Tokyo and the other in Yamada, are qualified to become **shin-kan** or **shin-shoku**. The shin-shoku of Kokuhei-jinja, being treated as ranking government officials, receive emolument according to the special salary scale, but for those of humbler rank this question is to be arranged by the shrines they attend.

From what has been described above, it will be seen that those on service at non-sectarian Shinto shrines are quite different in their function from those at sectarian shrines. They

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are more properly ritualists whose business is to see to all matters relative to rites and festivals as well as the up-keep of their shrines. They keep proudly aloof from preaching and the work of propaganda which demand a deal of attention from the sectarian Shinto priests. Perhaps **shin-kan** and **shin-shoku** may better be called "keepers."

Shinto Sects

Thirteen officially recognized sects exist, and they all profess as a cardinal article of faith reverence to deities and observe precepts handed down by the "divine ancestors." The established Shinto sects are: Taisha (revived by Sompuku Senge, 1845-1918); Taisei (founded by Shosai Hiroyama, 1815-'90), Jikko (by Hanamori Shibata, 1809-'90); Kurozumi (by Munetada Kurozumi, 1780-1850); Shinseiha (by Kunimatsu Nitta, 1829-'20); Mitake; Misogi (by Masakane Inouye, 1790-'49); Konko (Daijin Konko, 1814-'83); Tenri (by Mrs. Miki Nakayama, 1798-1887).

Shrines and Priests

		Great Shrines	State Shrines	National Shrines	Prefectural	Communal	Village Shrines	Ungraded	Total
Shrines	...('23)	1	109	76	780	3,474	45,029	64,617	114,086
Priests	...('23)	73	467	235	1,099	3,277	8,559	880	14,590

BUDDHISM

Buddhism and Civilization.—The debt Japan owes to Buddhism, especially in early days, in the development of her civilization must be said to be incalculable. The study of the masterly specimens of sculpture, painting and architecture, as preserved in Nara and Kyoto, the treasures kept in Horyu-ji itself a splendid Buddhist structure, classical works of ancient writers, and so forth make one doubt whether without the help of Buddhism, accompanied as it was by the introduction of the material civilization prevailing in India, China and Korea, which were more advanced than Japan in those days, it would have been possible for Japan to attain such a high stage of refinement as she presented when she opened her doors to foreign intercourse. Further, Buddhism was a foster mother and guardian of learning when the country was torn by civil strife in the Kamakura and Ashikaga periods, supplied an inspiring factor in moulding the samurais' code of honor universally known as Bushido and has also deeply tinged our literature and art. The high priests of ancient days guided the people and furnished models in matters of social welfare, taught them how to build roads and bridges, and introduced useful plants from China and Korea, for driven by their fervent desire to study the doctrine they dared even to face the perils of the sea and crossed to China in frail craft.

Buddhism and the Imperial Court.—During the period of its ascendency Buddhism stood in high favor with the Court, reducing Shintoism and Confucianism to comparatively insignificant positions. Such close relation bound it with the Court prior to the Restoration, that Princes of the Blood were customarily installed as head priest at one or other noted monastery. At the time of the Restoration, the Prince-abbot of Ninna-ji, Kyoto, was ordered to return to secular life, and, as Prince Komatsu, was appointed a commander-in-chief of an Imperial army

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sent to subjugate the rebellious followers of the fallen Shogunate. Prince Kita-Shirakawa was also a Prince-abbot of Kan-ei-ji, Tokyo. It was in consideration of the past relation that the Court conferred titles of nobility on the chief abbots of the three head-quarters of the Shinshu sect, when the peerage was instituted in 1884.

Buddhist Sects

The earliest Buddhist sects in Japan were all introduced from China during the Nara period, and these are Sanron, Hosso, Jojitsu, Kusha, Ritsu and Kegon. Of these only Hosso, Kegon and Ritsu have survived, though more as a relic of historical interest than religious sects of living force. As classical models of our ancient Buddhist architecture introduced from China and Korea, the existing temples of these time-honored sects possess inestimable value, these being, as head-temples of the Hosso sect, the celebrated Horyu-ji near Nara, Kofuku-ji and Yakushi-ji in Nara, the Todai-ji in Nara for Kegon, and Toshodai-ji, Nara for Ritsu. The rise of Tendai and Shingon which tried to reconcile the Buddhist doctrine with the Shintoist prejudice marks the development of Buddhism as a popular religion.

For about four hundred years till the rise of a military regency in Kamakura, the two sects swayed not only matters of religious belief but even secular affairs. Their headquarters, one on Mt. Koya and the other on Mt. Hiyei, grew so powerful that they even defied the command of the central government. Corruption and degeneration soon followed and the two sects were reduced to a state of impotence and ineptitude. It was not long before the need for new faith was supplied by the rise of the Zen sect as introduced from China by Yeisai (1140-1215) and Dogen (1199-1253), and especially by the establishment of the Yuzu-nembutsu sect by Ryonin in 1117, the Jodo by Honen in 1174, the Shin by Shinran (1173-1262), the Nichiren or Hokke by Nichiren (1222-1281), and the Ji by Ippen (1239-1289). Of the above, the Zen stands apart as a doctrine that originated in China. It demands of its followers a certain form of bodily and mental discipline as a means of attaining enlightenment and found many zealous believers in those troubled days among warriors who were weary of a life of bloodshed and worldliness, and hence incidentally contributed to the development of Japanese knighthood commonly called **Bushido.** The Zen has three subsects, viz., Rinzai, Sodo and Obaku, the last of which was introduced by a naturalized Chinese priest Yingen in 1653. The popularizing movement of the abstruse Buddhist tenets started by Saicho and Kukai was carried still further by Honen and his more famous disciple Shinran and by the fiery Nichiren. The latter two so far modified the teaching of Sakyamuni to adapt it to Japanese needs that there is hardly any similarity between them and Continental Buddhism. Shinran was really a radical reformer and an arch iconoclast. He discarded all ascetic practices such as celibacy and meat eating, and also the worship of the Buddhist images, with the exception of his own as an interpreter of Buddhist truths for all his faithful followers, and finally he denounced the current superstitions about days, directions, and so forth. The four sects of Zen, Jodo, Shin, and Nichiren practically divided the Buddhist world of Japan for about four centuries till the Restoration of the Imperial Government in 1868, the two other sects being of local importance. The long

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period of undisputed supremacy which Buddhism exercised over the spiritual and intellectual world sapped its sound growth, while the policy which the Tokugawa shogunate adopted of encouraging the Confucian cult as a moral guide for the samurai class robbed it of healthy stimulus. Degeneration and decay followed, and when, with the advent of the Imperial restoration, Japan began to introduce with feverish hurry the civilization of the West, Buddhist priests found themselves left behind in the forced march of the times. They lost touch with the general tendency of the new era with its novel requirements and strange culture. It was only when Japan, after some decades of this hurried transformation, called a halt at the biddance of nationalistic reaction, that Buddhism, already roused from its long torpor and now busy to regain self-consciousness, could recover its lost position to some extent. The Zen, Nichiren and Shin sects are most notable in this respect, and they can count among their followers both clergymen and laymen, some of the ablest thinkers of the day.

Buddhist Temples and Priests

Based on the report of the Department of Education:—

Temples

	Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzai	Soto	Obaku
1920	4,532	12,295	8,360	6,059	14,242	523
1921	4,474	12,067	8,277	6,032	14,221	525

	Shin	Nichiren	Ji	Yuzu	Hosso	Kegon	Total
1920	19,692	5,015	494	361	43	32	71,648
1921	19,616	4,961	490	357	42	27	71,089

Priests

	Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzai	Soto	Obaku
1920	2,701	7,118	6,470	4,505	11,871	332
1921	2,708	7,200	6,493	4,576	11,987	352

	Shin	Nichiren	Ji	Yuzu	Hosso	Kegon	Total
1920	15,435	4,156	348	231	17	19	53,303
1921	15,675	4,332	358	231	19	18	43,949

CHRISTIANITY

Early Christianity.—In less than a century ending in 1637, the Christian doctrine spread with such marvellous rapidity among the feudal barons and their retainers in Kyushu, to be propagated in time among higher circles in middle Japan, that the number of churches is recorded to have grown to over 250 and believers to more than 300,000. The misguided zeal of the Jesuits who tried to meddle with secular affairs and the sinister information laid before the Government by the Dutch traders in Nagasaki against the Portuguese missionaries resulted in the expulsion of the Jesuit fathers and the issue of an edict in 1613 prohibiting Christianity on pain of death. But there still remained a large number of native converts who secretly kept their faith. (See the Catholic Church below). These joined by ex-retainers of the fallen clans, 35,000 strong altogether, at last broke out into open rebellion at Shimabara in 1637. It was suppressed in the following year, and with the extermination of the rebels the cause of Christianity fell to the ground. It was not till 1873 that the prohibition was revoked.

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The Revival.—It is interesting to note that Protestantism was the first to come into Japan after the seclusion policy had been given up. In the year following the ratification (1859) of the Treaty between Japan and America, the North Mission Board sent to Japan four pioneer missionaries, Brown and Hepburn in Kanagawa, Verbeck in Nagasaki, and Williams in Osaka. Soon they were followed by many others, including Drs. Thompson, Veeder, Greene and Davis.

Early Centers of Protestant Church.—The Brown's School at Yokohama, established by Rev. S. R. Brown, the Foreign Language School at Kumamoto in '73 by engaging Capt. Janes, U.S.A.; the Sapporo Agricultural College founded in 1876 by the Government by engaging President W. S. Clarke of Amherst Agricultural College, U.S.A.; the To-o-Gijuku School in charge of John Ing established about the same time at Hirosaki; the Fukui School under W. E. Griffis, and Mr. Keiu Nakamura's Dojinsha, Tokyo, which engaged Rev. G. Cochran, are reputed as having produced a large number of native Christians who have subsequently become celebrated in various fields of activity. The Doshisha founded in Kyoto by the late Rev. I. H. Niijima in 1875 played and still plays a prominent part in the propagation of the Protestant religion. In 1869 the first lady missionary in Japan was sent by the Dutch Reformed Church in the person of Miss Mary Kidder who opened a school for girls in Yokohama in 1870, the first institution of the kind in Japan.

In less than 30 years after the arrival of the American missions the Christian Church made a rapid progress, for though the effect of the suppression policy sternly pursued for more than two centuries could not be easily removed and the people at large still regarded Christianity with something of awe and horror, the trend of the times was on the whole propitious to the propagation of the Christian doctrines. The intellectual class, eager to introduce European civilization, was not slow to perceive the part which Christianity contributed in building it up. Even when not actually embracing it, these enlightened men were on the whole favorably inclined to its diffusion, and there were many eminent thinkers and politicians who were converted into the new faith.

The expansion suffered a check towards the latter part of the 19th century, and its effect is still felt to-day. Various causes combined to account for this arrested progress, and among them may be mentioned the intense controversy that arose among the Christian members themselves on points of theology, the nationalistic reaction that was stirred up by the repeated failures in the solution of the long pending problem of Treaty revision, the sceptical attitude shown by a section of the intellectual class and also by the Educational authorities towards the cosmopolitan principle of Christianity, this principle being considered inconsistent with nationalistic ideas. It was then that not a small number of the native eminent Christian teachers deserted the Church.

The translation of the New Testament into the vernacular was completed in 1879 and of the Old Testament in 1886. The work was undertaken chiefly by Drs. Brown, Verbeck, Greene and Maclay with a number of native assistants among whom may be mentioned T. Matsuyama, M. Okuno, M. Uyemura, K. Ibuka, and some others.

Though outwardly Christianity is now making but little pro-

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gress, there is no disputing the deep hold which its doctrine has upon the culture of the country. As Mr. K. Uchimura, one of the foremost non-church Christians of Japan, wrote in 1920, "There are scarcely any newspapers, magazines, stories or novels free from the influence of Christian thought. To say nothing of love and liberty, such ideas as humanitarianism and labor are derived either directly or indirectly from Christianity. It is clear that they are not derived from Buddhism or Confucianism. Not only apostates, but also not a few earnest Christians are actually leading the world of Japanese thought. In this way Christian ideas have influenced and are influencing Japan through Christians both genuine and apostate, and no one can deny this influence." On education, especially the education of girls, Sunday-school endeavors, the systematic charity for reforming depraved children, protecting ex-convicts, as well as temperance and purity campaigns, and so on, the Christian Church has set an example for Buddhist and Shintoist sects to follow.

Roman Catholic Church.—It revived activity about the same time as the Protestant missions, for in 1859 France sent two priests each to Luchu, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama where in 1862 the first church was opened. When in 1865 another was established at Nagasaki a remarkable incident occurred. About a month after its opening some 3,700 villagers living near the city, who were secretly professing the faith as handed down from their forefathers, came to the church and openly declared themselves Christians, to the utter amazement of the local authorities, for the ban against the religion was still in force technically. This faithful group, thoroughly indigenous and intensely Catholic, formed the nucleus of the existing Catholic Church of Japan. Though less numerous than in the period before the great Tokugawa persecution, it is more completely organized and better equipped for all Christian activities than it was during the most flourishing days in the seventeenth century. The union with the Center of Christendom is emphasized by the presence of an Apostolic Delegate, at present the Most Reverend Archbishop Giardini, resident in Tokyo, while the hierarchy consists of the Archbishop of Tokyo, the Rev. Pierre Rey; the Bishop of Osaka, the Rev. J. B. Castanier; the Bishop of Hakodate, the Rev. A. Berlioz; the Bishop of Nagasaki, the Rev. J. Combaz; the Prefect Apostolic of Sapporo, the Rev. W. Kinold, O.F.M.; the Prefect Apostolic of Niigata and Nagoya, the Rev. J. Reiners, S.V.D.; and the Prefect Apostolic of Tokushima, the Rev. J. M. Alvarez, O.P.

Under this hierarchy, a carefully trained body of forty Japanese priests, cooperating with about five hundred Foreign Missionaries of both sexes, drawn from five European and two American nationalities, are carrying on the work of propagating and cultivating the faith planted in the 16th century. All parish priests employ the indispensable and invaluable aid of Lay Catechists for the Sunday School, as is the case the world over. Five Orders of religious men and six Orders of religious women (Sisters) maintain various works of charity and education. The first entirely Japanese Sisterhood in the Catholic Church has just begun educational work at Omori under the name of "Aikukai," or "Sisters of the Sacred Passion." The Leper Asylum at Koyama, maintained almost single-handed by the Rev. Drouart de Lezey of the Paris Foreign Mission Society

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and that near Kumamoto conducted by the Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Mary, are noteworthy. Dispensaries and day nurseries are conducted by Sisters in Tokyo and other cities; general hospitals are managed by Sisters in Kanagawa and Sapporo; orphanages in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Nagasaki.

Christian education for girls was begun in 1873 by the Sisters of St. Maur, who now have large Academies in Tokyo, Yokohama and Shizuoka. They were followed in 1877 by the Sisters of the Infant Jesus who have schools at Osaka, Kobe, Tokyo, Nagasaki and Okayama; in 1878 by the Sisters of St. Paul of Chartres who have schools at Hakodate, Tokyo, Sendai, Morioka and Yatsushiro; by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart in 1908 who conduct an Academy and Normal School in Tokyo and by the Sisters of Charity of Nevers in 1921 who are opening a school in Osaka. The Sisters Servants of the Holy Ghost conduct a school of Domestic Science at Akita.

The education of boys was begun in an organized way in 1888 by the Marianists who have Middle Schools in Tokyo (1888), Nagasaki (1891); a Commercial School in Osaka (1898); a College for Foreign Boys in Yokohama (1901) and a Missionary Training School in Nagasaki (1888). Their students number in the aggregate more than three thousands.

The Catholic University was, at the instance of Pope Pius X, inaugurated in Tokyo by the Jesuits who returned to Japan on Oct. 17th 1908 after an absence of two hundred and seventy years. The traditional system of education has been modified for this institution to suit local conditions and the training is concluded with the course in Scholastic Philosophy characteristic of Jesuit Universities in Europe and America.

The contemplative life is represented in Japan by the monasteries of Trapists and Trappistines in Hokkaido where the Benedictine tradition "work and pray" offers an object lesson deeply appreciated by the Japanese to whom monastic ideals have been familiar ever since the introduction of Buddhism.

Catholic journalism is well represented by the "Koe" and the "Oshie no Sono" (Tokyo); the "Komyo" (Sapporo); similar publications in Osaka and Nagasaki; and the "Katorikku" (Tokyo), the organ of the Young Men's Catholic Association.

The total Catholic population of Japan is about 75,000; the number of candidates for baptism is a varying quantity of which no satisfactory estimate may be hazarded.

The appeal of Catholicity to the Japanese mind seems to be its thoroughly international and hence non-political character as evidenced by the above outline, its definite body of dogma with with clear-cut answers to the questions proposed by an inquiring mind and its compact and authoritative discipline.

Catholic work in the Pacific Islands subject to the Japanese Mandate has been in the hands of the Spanish Jesuits since the Japanese Government assumed the responsibility. These Missions have an Agent resident at the Catholic University in Tokyo who arranges for their temporal affairs and their relations with the Imperial Government. Propaganda and education are the outstanding features of the work. Catholics there number about five thousand.

The Catholic Missions of Formosa are directed by the Spanish Dominicans who have eleven priests and six Sisters working there. Catholic population is 4,252.

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Korea has a hierarchy of Bishops with sees at Seoul, Taiku and Wonsan. There are 87,000 Catholics in the peninsula.

Statistics of Some Leading Churches in Japan for 1924

	Foreign workers	Japanese workers	Communicants	No. of chapels	Office
Roman Catholic	160	60	75,141	195	Omori, near Tokyo
Russian Orthodox	1	225	14,356	114	Kanda, Tokyo
Japan Christ	121	320	29,756	250	Suido-cho, Tokyo
Japan Congregational	39	151	21,796	133	Nakanoshima, Osaka
Japan Episcopal	147	312	20,443	223	Ochiai-mura, near Tokyo
Japan Baptist	52	99	4,460	67	Shiba, Tokyo
Japan Methodist	160	267	22,288	215	Aoyama, Tokyo
Salvation Army	17	87	8,750	78	Kanda, Tokyo
Total including others	620	1,569	219,860	1,568	

Besides there was in 1918 an enrolment of some 160,000 in 2,500 Sunday Schools.

CHRISTIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

A movement has recently appeared among Japanese Christian churches with the object of severing financial and other connection with the foreign mission boards, mostly British and American, and to take a free hand in their evangelistic work. This independence movement, it is significant to say, was voiced first immediately after the enforcement in 1924 of the new anti-Japanese immigration legislation in America, and has fast gained ground, meetings of influential Japanese Christians, exclusive of those of the Roman Catholic and Russian Orthodox churches, having since been held in Tokyo to discuss the ways and means for carrying the movement to realization.

Three of the four largest Japanese churches are altogether independent, they being the Nihon Kurisuto Kyokai (Japan Christ Church), the Kumiai (Congregational Church) and the Nihon Mesojisuto (Japan Methodist Church). There is a place for the missionaries in these churches, but not above that of their Japanese fellow workers. They are absolutely self-governing churches. But foreign mission boards are in some cases making annual grants of money to carry on the work of these churches, so that while the churches are self-governing they are not altogether self-supporting. Leaders in some of these churches have been working towards absolute financial independence also. The agitation last year regarding the immigration affair has intensified this desire. In the Nihon Mesojisuto Kyokwai, for instance, the Dendokyoku of that church, which has been receiving an annual subsidy from the American churches, is planning, in consultation with the American missionary societies, to become financially independent from next year, and the societies will give probably a farewell gift of ¥150,000 to the Dendokyoku to help its achieving this ambitious scheme. This will not change the relation of the missionary to the work; it

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simply means that the native churches would no longer be dependent upon direct monetary aid from abroad. The missionary, however, will be supported from abroad for his work, which will be complementary to that of the native churches. The present movement, as described, is approved by the missionaries and the mission boards they represent. It is essentially aimed at financial independence. There may be sporadic cases where the movement results in a separation of the individual church from its former mission relations, and there are, indeed, cases where financial stringency in a foreign mission board has caused the withdrawal of missionaries.

A similar movement has been started in Chosen recently, and already the American Presbyterian mission board has decided to discontinue sending its missionaries to Chosen, and to leave the evangelical work entirely to the Japanese and native workers there.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Planted first in 1880 at Tokyo, the Association has spread steadily and now there are 28 regular city Associations having a total membership of 10,846 and 82 student Associations with about 5,827 members. The secretarial force numbers 62 Japanese and 14 American and British. The current budgets of the local associations and of the National Committee aggregate ¥480,000 annually, nearly all of which is raised in Japan. The material equipment owned by the Association includes 23 student buildings, 14 city work buildings and a modern summer conference plant at Gotemba, the total value amounting to ¥1,222,125.

The Japanese associations are organized along lines similar to those in the United States, Canada and other lands. The work is divided into religious, educational, social, hostels, industrial, physical and employment departments. The chief divisions are, students, city, boys' work and army, with affiliations with other organizations conducting similar work for railway men. The popularity of the Association work is attested to by a recent Imperial gift in recognition of the army work, another Imperial gift to the Tokyo City Association in recognition of its employment bureau service and a gift of ¥50,000 by the South Manchurian Railway Company for additional equipment for the Dairen City Association. There are about 8,000 students in the educational departments of the city associations which have united in a "United YMCA Schools" movement which has won deserved recognition from educational authorities.

The National Committee of the Association consists of 50 representative Christian laymen of whom one-third are prominent business men, one-third teachers and Association secretaries and one-third are undergraduate students of the colleges and universities of the country.

Young Women's Christian Association.—The National Committee of the Young Womens Christian Associations of Japan was organized in 1905. There are now in Japan five city Associations and twenty-eight student Associations with a total membership of about eight thousand. The National Committee, with headquarters in Tokyo, promotes Association work in these cities and schools. It has added during the past year two special workers, one to study industrial conditions, another to promote international friendship. A monthly magazine, "Young Women of Japan" (Joshi Seinen Kai) is published and has a

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circulation of about sixteen hundred. The city associations are in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Kobe, and Osaka. Their regular work consists of clubs for girls, educational classes, physical training, etc. Tokyo and Yokohama have dormitories for Japanese girls. Yokohama has a hostel for foreign women, 55 Bluff. The Chairman of the National Committee in Tokyo is Mrs. Hana Ibuka. National Hearquarters will be at 10 Fukuromachi, Surugadai Kanda, Tokyo, after November 1, 1922.

National Temperance League of Japan.—The temperance movement in Japan was first started in 1886 by S. Hayashi in Yokohama, K. Ito in Sapporo, T. Ando and S. Nemoto in Tokyo. In 1920 the present National Temperance League of Japan was formed by fusion of minor bodies. It is a rather loose federation. The league now comprises 253 local societies with an aggregate membership of some 25,000. Mr. Nemoto's Juvenile Temperance Bill introduced for the first time in the Diet in 1901 was at last approved in the 1921-22 session and promulgated as a law in April 1922. The Board of Directors consists of Messrs. H. Nagao (Chairman), S. Aoki, K. Ito and three others (Executive Directors). Headquarters 3, Sayekicho, Kyobashiku, Tokyo.

Women's Christian Temperance Union of Japan.—(Kirisutokyo Fujin Kyofu Kwai).—Organized in 1886, this body represents Japan's contribution to the work of the World's W.C.T.U. or White Ribbon Society. At the close of 1924 members numered 7,300 with 154 societies throughout Japan. The W.C.T.U. has devoted itself eagerly to the work of social reform of women, and maintains the Crittenden Home at Hyakuninmachi, Okubo, Tokyo, for the reform of abandoned women. Besides working for the same cause there are 19 societies for young women with 900 members and 38 for juvenile with 18,000 members attached to the W.C.T.U. President is Mrs. Chiyo Kozaki. Office at 46, Shimmachi 3-Chome, Akasaka, Tokyo.

The Salvation Army.—The Salvation Army commenced its work in Japan in September 1895. The Corps & Societies now number 97. Many well established Social Institutions are doing a very much needed and useful work. These include 3 Women's Rescue Homes, 3 Workmen's Home, 2 Discharged Prisoners' Homes (with which is incorporated a section for probationary offenders), a Night Shelter for Men, a Children's Home, a Poor People's Hospital, a Sanatorium for Consumptives, a Social Settlement and 2 Slum Posts. Other agencies embrace Police Court and Prison Visitation, Free Cessation and Advisory Departments, Labor Bureau, Work for the Blind, Prevention of Cruelty to Children, &c. Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress have contributed to the funds, while, in connection with the Coronation Honors the Blue-Ribbon Medal was bestowed upon Colonel Yamamuro, the Chief Secretary, in recognition of the beneficent work of The Salvation Army, with which he has now been connected as an Officer for about 50 years. H.I.M. the Empress recently sent her chamberlain to inspect The Army's Hospital for the Poor on her behalf. Government grants are also received towards the maintenance of several of the social agencies.

In the Officers' Training School nearly 50 young men and women are in residence preparing for Salvation Army Officership, and all but 17 of the 222 Officers, Cadets and Employees

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are Japanese. Five captains, three male and two female, and one Lieutenant were sent to London for training in 1925.

The National Headquarters at Hitotsubashi-Dori, Kanda, Tokyo (in which are the administrative offices and a large auditorium) was completed in the autumn of 1920 at a cost of ¥225,000. Col. Yamamuro started for London in June '25 and it is believed that when he returns home a year hence he will be made leader of the Salvation Army of Japan, the foreign commissioner now in command being withdrawn.

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CHAPTER XI

EDUCATION

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

History.—Principal landmarks in the history of education in Japan prior to the Restoration of 1868 are the introduction of Chinese classics in 184 A.D., sending of scholars to China for study from 607 to about 900, publishing in 712 of the oldest book extant "Kojiki," introduction of the art of printing in 770, invention of the Japanese alphabet in 809, rise of vernacular literature in the Nara and Heian periods lady authors and poetesses taking conspicuous part, relegation during the feudal period of literature to position entirely secondary to martial arts and as an accomplishment fit only for priests, courtiers, and other non-military classes.

With the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate learning somewhat revived, but it was far from being universal, and of course the education of girls was left sadly neglected. The subjects taught to boys were Chinese classics, history, laws, mathematics and Japanese literature. The plebeian class was contented with acquiring the knowledge of the three R's.

It must be noted that the real educational system dates from the Restoration, when class distinction was abolished and equal opportunity opened to all classes. The Imperial Rescript promulgated in 1872 enjoined that "henceforward education shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member." The public school system put in force in the same year was based upon the French model and the whole country was divided into eight educational districts, each to establish one university, 32 middle schools and 6,720 primary schools. The plan was premature, and was recast in 1879 at the advice of Dr. David Murray, an American educationist who was adviser to the Ministry of Education from 1875 to '97. Space forbids to review the revision subsequently effected. It may be broadly stated that since the Japan-China war ('94-5) the question of girls' and technical education, relatively neglected up to that time, has come to the front, while the world war has democratized the educational system and principle.

Religion at Schools.—A secular system is strictly maintained at all public and Government establishments, though private schools are at liberty to include religion in their curriculum, and are moreover allowed to participate in the privilege of conscription service postponement, provided they are of a standing at least equal to the Middle Schools. When, however, such schools wish to participate in other privileges, such as eligibility to the junior civil service, or to style themselves Middle Schools they must strictly conform to the Middle School regulations in which religious teaching of all descriptions in the class room is excluded. Of late the authorities seem to have conceived the idea of bringing education and religion into closer contact. The

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transfer of the Religion Bureau from the control of the Home Office to that of the Department of Education is one of such signs.

Discipline at Schools.—The introduction of the Occidental system of learning and the displacing of the venerable teachers of the old system with younger teachers devoid of prestige have resulted in undermining the laudable custom of mutual confidence that formerly bound master with pupils. The consequence is lax discipline and repeated outbreaks of strikes chiefly on the alleged ground of incompetence of principals or teachers or on other plausible excuses. Happily these refractory occurrences are gradually lessening, though the outbreaks seem to have grown in intensity. The year 1917 saw, for instance, the trouble in the Universities of Waseda and Doshisha, Gov. Tokyo Foreign Language School (1918), and Hamada Girls' High School. The case of Hamada is remarkable, it being probably the first of the kind ever witnessed in Japan.

Educational Reform and Expansion.—The reform effected in 1916 will remain memorable in the history of education. First it has shortened by one year the number of years boys had to spend to complete the university education and next, which is of far more consequence, it means the adoption of democratic principles and liberal spirit as regards the treatment of high and university institutions, both State and private schools being given practically the same status, etc.

Expansion and Elevation on Hand.—Apart from the above, the Government decided with the approval of the 1919 Diet to expand the educational organs in so far as the finances of the State admit. The scheme includes establishment of 10 High Schools and 2 Special and 17 Technical Schools in 6 years beginning with 1919, at the same time expanding the scope of the existing schools. With the completion of the scheme, it is estimated, the Government High Schools will increase to 25, the Technical Schools to 40 including 10 Agricultural, 18 Industrial, and 12 Commercial schools. The Special Schools will decrease to 5 owing to the elevation of some of them into regular colleges. The scheme involves ¥39,500,000 in construction cost and ¥4,500,000 in instructors' training, mostly for sending them abroad for study. H. I. M. the Emperor has granted a sum of ¥10,000,000 to the expansion fund while some private persons have also promised various sums of money or to supply plots for the new buildings.

Co-education.—In the higher seats of learning it is only at the Tohoku and Kyushu Imperial Universities, the Tokyo Academy of Music, and Toyo University that the system receive regular, though still scanty, attention, owing to limited number of applicants. The Tokyo Imperial and Waseda Universities also admit a few women as hearers.

Military Training in Schools.—From the new academic year beginning April 1925 military training was introduced into the regular curriculum of secondary grade schools, the law for the purpose having been passed in the 50th session of the Diet. For universities or others of similar rank the measure is optional. Altogether over 1500 Government and public institutions come under the new system apart from ranking private schools for which it is left to free choice. The military drill is given 3

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hours per week at normal schools, 2 at Middle, High and Special schools, besides four or five days' field exercise. For those boys who pass the examination in practice the term in barracks will be shortened to five months for the normal school boys, one year for Middle school boys, and ten months to those of High and Special schools. The Educational authorities are contemplating to place boys in general under the same system. (Vide Chap. Army and Navy—Ed. J. Y. B.)

General Statistics of Educational Institutions in Japan Proper for the Year 1921-22

	No.	Instructors	Enrolment	Graduates
Elementary Schools				
Government	4	87	2,427	487
Public	25,421	188,598	8,837,796	1,550,265
Private	137	791	31,783	4,368
B. D. D. Schools				
Government	2	45	420	106
Public	10	130	1,247	164
Private	62	339	2,481	328
Normal Schools, Public	94	1,818	28,932	9,916
Higher Normal Sch., Govt...	2	177	1,375	307
Do. for Girls, Govt...	2	114	801	217
Teachers' Institutes, Govt. ..	1	25	200	76
Middle Schools				
Government	2	39	766	111
Public	301	6,389	149,170	18,973
Private	82	1,814	44,480	5,835
Girls' High and Domestic High Schools				
Government	3	56	1,219	321
Public	462	5,519	134,176	30,573
Private	115	1,883	41,413	8,066
High Schools, Government..	17	674	10,212	2,535
Universities, Government ...	6	1,251	11,201	3,728
Do. Public.....	3	80	1,075	250
Do. Private.....	9	842	13,932	92
Special Schools (collegiate)				
Government	9	364	4,933	1,121
Public	3	84	707	249
Private	65	2,505	36,102	6,817
Technical Schools (collegiate)				
Government	27	966	8,570	2,434
Public	2	62	830	218
Private	4	150	1,091	222
Do. (secondary grade)				
Government	2	14	242	77
Public	633	6,379	126,156	30,886
Private	57	1,002	23,572	4,733
Supplementary Technical Schools				
Government	4	—	1,039	596
Public	14,692	4,858	989,080	277,098
Private	143	251	5,413	1,525
Training Institutes for Technical School Teachers, Govt.	4	—	268	66
"Other" Schools, Public	679	720	36,330	12,860
Do. Private.....	1,227	9,147	188,119	65,480
Total	44,302	237,189	10,737,957	2,040,300

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Note 1.—Teaching at the Training Institutes of Technical School Teachers and at supplementary schools is undertaken by those of the higher schools they are generally attached to.

Note 2.—Schools and Colleges under control of Departments other than the Educational, i.e. Fishery Institute, various military and naval schools and colleges, Peers' School, Post and Telegraph School, are here excluded.

Note. 3.—"Other" Schools include various schools and colleges that are not recognized by the Government as such.

Number of Foreign Instructors

	Male	Female	Total
1918	299	53	352
1919	304	61	365
1920	274	79	353
1921	280	78	358

II. PRIMARY EDUCATION

A. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Schools of this grade are divided into ordinary elementary schools and higher elementary schools, both being generally combined. The ordinary elementary school course extends six years and is compulsory and the higher elementary school course two or three years. The ordinary elementary school receives children of 6 to 14.

Besides ordinary subjects of study the curriculum includes English in the higher course for urban districts. Under the existing regulations text-books for most subjects are compiled by the Educational Department and published by the appointed publishers.

In principle elementary education is gratuitous, but according to the local circumstances a small amount of tuition may be charged under special permission.

General Statistics of Elementary Schools (Mar. 1922)

No. of Schools	Gov't.	Pub.	Priv.	Total	Mar. 1921
Ordinary	—	9,881	106	9,987	10,459
Higher	—	226	—	226	232
Ord. & High Combined ..	4	15,314	31	15,349	14,943
Total	4	25,421	137	52,562	25,639

No. of Teachers	Gov't.	Pub.	Priv.	Total	Mar. 1921
Ordinary, Male	65	104,753	490	105,308	103,909
Do. Female.....	8	58,174	266	58,448	57,370
Higher, Male	8	22,588	27	22,623	21,141
Do. Female.....	6	3,083	8	3,093	2,928
Total	87	118,598	791	189,476	185,341

No. of Pupils	Gov't.	Pub.	Priv.	Total	Mar. 1921
Ordinary, Boys	1,154	4,014,712	15,987	4,031,853	3,965,787
Do. Girls.....	998	3,815,333	14,864	3,831,195	3,757,747
Higher, Boys	94	664,001	583	664,678	605,838
Do. Girls.....	181	343,750	349	344,280	303,489
Total	2,427	8,837,796	31,783	8,872,006	8,632,871

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No. of Graduates	Gov't.	Pub.	Priv.	Total	Mar. 1921
Ordinary, Boys	183	604,477	1,992	606,652	584,269
Do. Girls	166	546,265	2,036	548,467	517,787
Higher, Boys	58	268,840	211	269,109	231,748
Do. Girls	80	130,683	129	130,892	108,428
Total	487	1,550,265	4,368	1,555,120	1,442,222

Number of Children of School Age under Obligation to attend School

End of March	Receiving the prescribed course of instruction			Not receiving the prescribed course of instruction		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1920	4,425,613	4,152,306	8,577,918	38,391	55,392	93,783
1921	4,537,767	4,272,707	8,810,474	36,387	50,161	86,548
1922	4,633,480	4,374,559	9,008,039	32,441	32,997	75,438

Continued	Total (no. of children under obligation)			Percentage attending school		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Average
1920	5,186,474	4,905,277	10,091,751	99.14	98.68	98.92
1921	4,574,154	4,322,868	8,897,022	99.20	98.84	99.03
1922	4,665,921	4,417,556	9,083,477	99.30	99.03	99.17

Blind, Deaf and Dumb of School-Age.—Blind or mute children of school-age and their ratio per 1,000 or normal children of the same age-limit are shown in this table.

End of March, 1922	Blind and mute of school-age			Receiving instructions at schools			Defectives per 1,000 normal children
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Blind	1,526	1,422	2,948	170	97	267	0.281
Deaf & Mute.	3,384	2,976	6,360	530	379	909	0.607

B. KINDERGARTENS

End of March, 1922	No. of kindergartens	No. of conductors	No. of children	No. of children per one conductor
Government	2	11	333	30.8
Public	267	887	31,880	35.9
Private	464	1,190	30,850	25.9
Total	733	2,088	63,063	30.2
Total, March 1921	728	2,088	62,127	—

C. BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS

There are at present two government institutions and 72 public and private schools as mentioned elsewhere. In conducting public and private B. D. D. Schools the regulations relating to Elementary Schools should be applied mutatis mutandis. The two government schools are as follows.

The Tokyo Blind School.—The school system is divided into three, ordinary, professional and normal courses. In the ordinary course instruction is given in the Japanese language, arithmetic, conversation and gymnastics, and in the professional course, music, acupuncture and massage.

The Tokyo Deaf and Dumb School.—The school system is also divided into ordinary, professional and normal courses. The

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ordinary course includes reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, written composition, written conversation; the industrial course, drawing, carving, joinery and sewing. Pupils in the ordinary course are allowed to study one or two subjects of the industrial course on the application of their parents.

The latest available data for this branch of education are given below:—

End of March	No. of Schools			Teachers	Pupils		Graduates	
1922	Blind	Mute	Comb'd		Blind	Mute	Blind	Mute
Government ..	1	1	—	45	201	219	58	48
Public	3	—	7	130	563	684	87	77
Private	35	2	25	339	1,644	837	267	61
Total	39	3	32	514	2,408	1,740	412	186
Total, March 1921		78		517	2,310	1,683	400	162

III. SECONDARY EDUCATION

A. MIDDLE SCHOOLS

A school of this grade teaches boys who are desirous of entering higher institutions or who are intended for active life. A graduate of a Middle School is privileged to become a clerk in the Government service without undergoing the civil service examination. The course of study extends five years and a boy who has finished six years of the primary school education is qualified, theoretically, to enter the school on diploma. But in practice, owing to the number of applicants the boys are obliged to undergo selective examination at most schools, only about 10 per cent. of the number of qualified applicants being admitted according to recent experience.

With the enactment of the new regulations for Universities and High Schools the course has been shortened practically by one year, for boys finishing the fourth year are now privileged, on examination, to enter the High School.

Restriction as to Number of Classes and School Days

The Regulation restricts the number of boys in each Middle School to the maximum limit of 800, to be increased to 1,200 in 1921, and that of boys in each class to 50. School days must not fall below 220 days per annum, though for 5th year boys the number of days may be shortened to 200.

Reform of Language Teaching

The question of reform in the teaching of English in Japan is now being very seriously considered and there is a general feeling that the system now in force might be improved. Mr. H. E. Palmer, Lecturer in Spoken English, University College, London, and in Methods of Language Study, School of Oriental Studies, London, arrived in Japan in April 1922 and is attached to the Department of Education as Linguistic Adviser. He is a well known expert in Phonetics and modern methods of teaching spoken languages, and is now studying the situation with a view to elaborating a scheme of reform appropriate to the aims of English study in this country.

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B. GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS

The course of study of high schools for girls extends over four years, but may be extended a year. In addition to general course, supplementary courses not exceeding two years may be provided. For the benefit of those desiring to study such arts as are necessary for females, a domestic course extending over not less than two and not more than four years may be established either in the curriculum or as a special school devoted to the same subject. A higher course of three years may also be provided for the benefit of those who having finished the general course desire to pursue further study. At present this course exists in First and Third Tokyo Prefectural Girls' High Schools, and five other prefectural and one private girls' high schools.

Statistics of Girls' High Schools

Number of girls attending the Girls' High Schools and Girls' Domestic High Schools is as follows for the year ended March 1922:—

	Regular course	Domestic course	Post-graduate course	Elective course	Supplementary course
Government	813	237	154	—	15
Public	109,614	21,050	464	819	2,229
Private	34,597	6,049	384	89	294
Total	144,975	27,336	1,002	908	2,538

C. HIGH SCHOOLS

As originally constituted, High Schools are places primarily for giving special or professional education and secondary preparatory education for those desirous of entering Universities. The primary object has been lost sight of and at present High Schools are mostly institutions where students wishing to enter a University have to study for three years.

According to the new regulations for Universities and High Schools as enacted in April 1919, the High School consists of two courses, the Ordinary (4 years) and the Higher (3 years). The Higher course may admit those who have finished the 4th year of the Middle School, the 1st to 4th year course of this latter corresponding to the Ordinary course.

For reasons given above the government High Schools (except one) have only the Higher course, and those who have finished it are matriculated at the Imperial Universities.

The Higher course is divided into two departments, Literary and Scientific. The necessity of making the students learn two Occidental languages, English and German or French, having been judged disadvantageous, it was arranged in 1911 to make one language compulsory and the other optional, the choice being left to the students.

List of High Schools

(with latest available figures)

Government High Schools

	Director	Instructors	Students	Graduates	Admission
1st (Tokyo)	J. Kikuchi	71	1,130	321	380
2nd (Sendai) ...	Y. Okano	48	816	247	280

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	Director	Instructors	Students	Graduate	Admission
3rd (Kyoto)	G. Mori	57	931	287	280
4th (Kanazawa)	T. Muto	45	835	239	280
5th (Kumamoto)	S. Mizobuchi	50	951	257	320
6th (Okayama)	R. Komatsu	51	854	263	280
7th (Kagoshima)	T. Watanabe	37	679	259	240
8th (Nagoya) ...	T. Shibata	50	851	259	280
Niigata	S. Hatta	32	432	124	160
Matsumoto	C. Owatari	33	464	139	160
Yamaguchi	T. Shimbo	37	457	134	160
Matsuyama	T. Yuhi	33	488	121	160
Mito	M. Watanabe	36	575	167	200
Yamagata	R. Miwada	44	590	163	200
Saga	M. Ikoma	42	515	135	200
Hirosaki	M. Akita	35	564	136	200
Matsuye	K. Norisugi	46	537	140	200
Osaka	Y. Noda	52	557	—	200
Urawa	K. Yoshioka	38	571	—	200
Fukuoka	O. Akiyoshi	24	400	—	200
Tokyo	M. Yuhara	8	360	—	—
Shizuoka	S. Kaneko	27	372	—	200
Kochi	U. Naito	28	396	—	200
Himeji	R. Komatsubara ...	18	200	—	200
Hiroshima	Y. Totoki	9	200	—	200

Public High School

Toyama.....	T. Nannichi	27	80	—	—

Private High Schools

Musashi (near Tokyo)	K. Ikki	23	320	—	—
Konan (near Kobe) ...	T. Maruyama..	38	406	—	—

N.B.—The private universities as recognized by the new Regulations have attached to them either a High School or a preparatory department which is exactly same as to course as a Government High School.

IV. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

The New Regulations for Universities

Among the important innovations effected by the new Regulation that came into force on April 1st, 1919, there is the formal recognition extended for the first time by Government to private "universities," those previously existing being anomalous institutions under control of the Special School Regulations. Especially notable is the fact that the new Regulation has placed the State and private Universities on the same status. A single college university will also be recognized in future, and each college of a University is to establish a post-graduate course. The establishment of Universities by prefectures is also provided for.

In return for the advantage conferred on the private University a certain sum has to be deposited by it with the Government, ¥100,000 for one college, while the faculty shall have professors of whom more than one half are to be exclusively attached to the institution.

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The second important change is the abolition of the annual examination system, those who attend 3 or 4 years being granted the diploma if they pass the final graduation examination. These graduates receive the degree of "gakushi," corresponding to M. A.

Since the above enactment 23 State, public and private institutions have been officially admitted to university rank and these added to the 5 Imperial universities make the number of regular universities 28 in total.

A. STATE UNIVERSITIES

Imperial Universities

There are five Imperial Universities, viz., at Tokyo, Kyoto, Sendai (Tohoku University), Fukuoka (Kyushu Univ.) and Hokkaido as shown in the following tables. Graduates of Gov't High Schools are admitted on diploma in principle. To each University is attached the University Hall extending two years. The latest statistics are as follows:—

The Tokyo Imperial University

Est'ed April 1877. Locat. Tokyo. Pres. Y. Kozai, D. Agr.

College	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Law	T. Minobe, D.L.	30	1,594	479
Medicine	H. Hayashi, D.M.	83	457	141
Engineering	K. Tawara, D. Eng.	141	772	218
Literature	S. Mikami, D. Litt.	96	344	92
Science	S. Goto, D. Sc.	59	219	78
Agriculture	Z. Kawase, D. Agr.	102	326	101
Economics	E. Yahagi, D.L.	28	739	213
Total (incl. those at the Univ. Hall)..		539	4,781	1,412

The Kyoto Imperial University

Est'ed June 1897. Locat. Kyoto. Pres. T. Araki, D.M.

Law	S. Takeda, D.L.	21	544	121
Medicine	B. Adachi, D.M.	67	370	73
Engineering	S. Oi, D. Eng.	78	530	122
Literature	K. Hara, D. Litt.	51	161	22
Science	S. Shinjo, D. Sc.	62	149	35
Economics	M. Yamamoto, D.L.	21	408	117
Agriculture	—	12	—	—
Total (incl. those at the Univ. Hall)..		312	2,323	—

The Tohoku Imperial University

Est'ed June 1907. Locat. Sendai. Pres. M. Ogawa, D. Sc.

Science	M. Fujiwara, D. Sc.	56	206	57
Medicine	K. Aoki, D. Med.	40	275	44
Engineering	H. Yagi, D. Eng.	49	220	59
Law & Lit.	U. Sato	40	233	—
Total (incl. those at the Univ. Hall)..		185	956	160

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The Kyushu Imperial University

Est'ed Dec. 1910. Locat. Fukuoka. Pres. B. Mano, D. Eng.

College	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Medicine	M. Takayama, D.M.	82	394	69
Engineering	T. Nishikawa, D. Eng...	82	281	72
Agriculture	S. Kato, D. Agr.	44	26	—
Total (incl. those at the Univ. Hall)..		152	749	144

The Hokkaido Imperial University

In April 1918 the Agricultural Dept. of the Tohoku University was reorganized and made an independent University.

Locat. Sapporo. Pres. S. Sato, D. Agr.

Agriculture.....	T. Minami, D. Agr.		63	386	99
Preparatory Dept.	—	—	—	24	385	79
Civil Eng. Dept.	—	—	—	4	93	26
Fishery Dept.	—	—	—	24	128	22
Total			115	994	226

Average Age of Matriculation at Tokyo

Average age of new students matriculated recently in the Colleges of the Tokyo University is as follows:—

	1918-19 Y. M.	1919-20 Y. M.		1918-19 Y. M.	1919-20 Y. M.
Law	22.2	22.2	Science	23.2	22.2
Medicine	22.7	22.2	Agriculture	23.0	23.2
Engineering	22.3	22.1	Economics	—	23.0
Literature	24.1	23.4	Average	22.8	22.11

Profession of the University Graduates

The graduates of the Imperial Universities since the foundation to 1919-20 make the following record, as classified according to their condition in life, giving only those that are relatively numerous.

	Tokyo Univ.	Kyoto Univ.	Tohoku Univ.	Hokkaido Univ.	Kyushu Univ.
Administration officials	1,640	199	—	—	12
Judges, etc.	880	274	—	—	—
Government technical officials.	1,523	335	19	73	193
Professors and teachers	2,879	889	82	238	187
Medical officials	1,838		1	19	—
Barristers	757	180	—	—	—
Engineers in private concerns.	1,823	889	58	272	—
Banks and companies	3,018	815	—	—	267
Practising medicine	951	351	—	46	—
Other business	1,255	85	4	—	137
Unemployed or unknown	1,489	425	1	571	14
Died	1,856	282	4	37	89
Total with others	20,510	5,008	180	1,387	978

Figures for the Tohoku and Hokkaido Univ's do not include graduates of the Special Depts.

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The Tokyo University of Commerce

This is the first institution of university standing with a single college, and elevated from a Commercial School with the enforcement of the new regulations. It was established in 1875 and as the Tokyo Higher Commercial School it existed for more than twenty years until it was made a university in March 1920.

President, Z. Sano, D.L.

	Staff	Students	Graduates
College of Commerce	56	860	204
Preparatory Department	67	670	201
Commercial Department	86	638	192
Teachers' Train'g Ins'te	—	105	29
Total (incl. those at Post-graduate course)	209	2,273	626

Universities of Medicine

These were formerly Government medical schools. The first two were made universities with a single college in April 1922, and the others in the following year.

Name	Location	Pres.	Staff	Students	Grad.
Okayama Univ. of Med.	Okayama	H. Fujita, D.M.	31	112	—
Niigata „ „ „	Niigata	R. Ikeda, D.M.	26	94	—
Chiba „ „ „	Chiba	K. Matsumoto, D.M.	38	366	125
Kanazawa „ „ „	Kanazawa	K. Sudo, D.M.	56	199	121
Nagasaki „ „ „	Nagasaki	M. Ueta, D.M.	46	227	143

The last three combine each a pharmaceutical department.

B. PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

There are four public or prefectural universities, i.e., the Osaka, the Aichi (at Nagoya), the Kyoto, and the Kumamoto University of Medicine. The last two were admitted to university rank on 25th May, 1922, up to which time they were prefectural Medical Schools. They all have a preparatory department of their own. Their staff, students, etc. are as follows:—

Name	Location	Pres.	Staff	Students	Grad.
Osaka Univ. of Med.	Osaka	C. Kusumoto, D.M.	65	727	78
Aichi „ „ „	Nagoya	S. Yamazaki, D.M.	49	477	—
Kyoto Prefect. „	Kyoto	S. Ogawa, D.M.	43	459	—
Kumamoto „ „	Kumamoto	D. Nagasawa, D.M.	39	288	—

C. PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Since the enforcement of the University Regulations in 1919 as mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, altogether 17 private universities have been raised to the same official status as the Government institutions. They had formerly been placed under Special School Regulations as the other private institutions of collegiate standing are. Of the 16, four, i.e., the Ryukoku, Otani, Senshu, and Rikkyo Universities were officially recognized on May 25, 1922, and other four, i.e., the Toyokyokai, Ritsumeikan, and Kwansai Universities and the Jikeikai University of Medicine on June 6 the same year. The latest available figures are given below:—

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Keio University

Est'ed 1856. Locat. Tokyo. Pres. K. Hayashi, D.L.

College	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Economics	K. Horie, D.L. ..	32	4,003	674
Law	T. Kambe, D.L...	47	1,316	229
Literature	T. Kawai, D. Lit.	80	297	27
Medicine	S. Kitazato, D.M.	60	688	67
Preparatory Dept.	—	73	—	—

The University also combines a middle and a business school.

Waseda University

Est d 1882. Locat. Tokyo. Pres. S. Takata, D.L.

College	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Pol. Economy	S. Shiozawa, D.L.	41	603	195
Law	M. Terao	34	296	77
Literature	T. Igarashi, D.Lit.	70	248	784
Commerce	S. Hiranuma, D.L.	27	1,057	261
Engineering	T. Yamamoto, D.Eng.	97	626	796
Special Dept.	S. Sakamoto, D. Jur.	79	3,316	43
Higher Normal Dept...	K. Nakagiri	39	753	570
High School (1st)	H. Nakajima	107	2,223	329
„ „ (2nd)	S. Sugiyama	83	1,093	226

There is also a technical school attached to the university with a staff of 112 and an enrollment of 3,443.

Other Private Universities

	Location	Est.	College	Staff	Students
Doshisha Univ.	Kyoto	1874	Law, Lit.	90	1,000
Hosei Univ.	Tokyo	1886	Econ., Law & Lit.	112	2,276
Meiji Univ.	Tokyo	1881	Law, Com.	107	2,450
Chuo Univ.	Tokyo	1885	Law	—	—
Nihon Univ.	Tokyo	1889	Law, Lit.	156	9,392
Kokugakuin Univ.	Tokyo	1890	Lit., High. Norm.	128	640
Jikeikai Univ. of Med.	Tokyo	1890	Med.	52	658
Rikkyo Univ.	Tokyo	1907	Lit., Com.	103	666
Ryukoku Univ.	Kyoto	1638	Lit.	108	780
Otani Univ.	Kyoto	1665	Lit.	82	382
Toyo Kyokai Univ.	Tokyo	1900	Com.	44	124
Kansai Univ.	Osaka	1886	Law, Com.	60	945
Ritsumeikan Univ.	Kyoto	1900	Law, Econ.	75	821
Senshu Univ.	Tokyo	1880	Econ., Law	77	1,502
Rissho Univ.	Tokyo	1904	Rel., Lit.	40	300
Tokyo Agr. Univ.	Tokyo	1925	Agriculture	61	827

D. ACADEMIC TITLES

Besides the titles conferred by both State and private universities on their graduates, there is a special title called Hakase granted by them with the approval of the Minister of Education. With the enactment of the new university regulations in 1919, the

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regulation regarding the conferment of the highest academic degree hakushi or hakase, corresponding to Doctor (of Science, Civil Law, etc. as the case may be), has been revised and democratized. The privilege of conferring it is no longer reserved for the Imperial Universities and the Council of Hakushi; the Presidents of all the Government, public and private Universities are equally given the same privilege, subject to the approbation of the Education Minister. The title is of eleven kinds, as:—

1924 Mar.	Law	Medicine	Pharmacy	Engineering	Literature	Education	Agriculture	Technology	Veterinary	Commerce	Economics	Total
Living	180	1,454	36	351	145	178	132	36	22	2	5	2,541
Died	50	107	9	73	58	39	17	4	6	—	—	363
Total	230	1,561	45	424	203	217	149	40	28	2	5	*2,904

Note.—*Includes twelve which distinguish the same men.

V. TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

A. GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL

SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE

Under the direct control of the Department of Education there are 46 Technical and Special (professional) Schools of higher grade, which give instruction to those desiring to pursue some practical business or profession, such as industry, agriculture, commerce, medicine, etc. There are also schools for similar purposes maintained by prefectures or private persons which are given the same status as the above. (Vide VI.)

The development of this branch of education has been quite phenomenal recently. Graduates of Middle Schools (Girls' High Schools for females) are eligible, but as the applicants for the Government schools of this grade outnumber the available accommodation, they are taken partly on diploma and partly on examination.

The course extends three or four years, and some of the schools are provided with a post-graduate course. Of the Government schools only the Academy of Music admits girls also.

List of Government Technical Schools

(With latest available figures)

Higher Agricultural and Forestry Schools

Location	Director	Staff	Students	Graduates
Morioka	Y. Kagami	49	372	94
Kagoshima	K. Yoshimura	46	305	71
Tottori	G. Yamada	30	205	52
Miye	T. Uyehara	42	319	—
Utsunomiya	Y. Sato	33	190	—
Gifu	R. Shoji (opened in April 1924)			

Higher Sericultural Schools

Uyeda	O. Harizuka	34	199	32
Tokyo	I. Honda	44	298	131
Kyoto	T. Yamada	34	223	33

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Higher Commercial Schools

Location	Director	Staff	Students	Graduates
Kobe	T. Mizushima	68	1,136	231
Nagasaki	S. Kimura	39	568	157
Yamaguchi	K. Washio	42	524	138
Otaru	F. Ban	49	548	152
Nagoya	R. Watanabe	49	609	142
Oita	Y. Yamamoto	25	435	—
Fukushima	Y. Gamo	30	468	—
Hikone	K. Nakamura	23	293	—
Wakayama	I. Okamoto	28	327	—
Takamatsu	S. Kumamoto	5	176	—
Yokohama	T. Tajiri	17	135	—

Higher Technical Schools

Tokyo	R. Yoshitake	86	859	285
Tokyo, Shiba	H. Matsuoka	53	301	—
Osaka	S. Doi	72	565	169
Kyoto	T. Tsurumaki	33	260	69
Nagoya	H. Mori	42	447	127
Kumamoto	N. Miura	43	457	122
Yonezawa	S. Shibata	30	287	60
Kiryu	H. Nishida	40	219	58
Yokohama	T. Suzuki	40	360	121
Hiroshima	T. Kawaguchi	43	231	83
Kanazawa	N. Aoto	33	324	91
Sendai	T. Shimbo	36	350	108
Kobe	S. Hirota	40	358	—
Hamamatsu	S. Sekiguchi	25	250	—
Tokushima	S. Komizo	26	197	—
Nagoya	T. Fukuda	10	109	—
Fukui	S. Seki	15	83	—
Fukuoka (Meiji Semmon Gakko)	S. Oba	59	325	60

Mining School

Akita	J. Yokobori	33	176	37

Higher Mercantile Marine Schools

Kobe	S. Ozeki	43	605	—
Tokyo	T. Furuya	59	866	173

List of Government Special Schools

Pharmaceutical School

Toyama	M. Hirayama	17	231	82

Foreign Language Schools

Tokyo	J. Nagaya	86	1,050	320
Osaka	K. Nakame	34	243	—

Fine Art Academy

Tokyo	N. Masaki	72	743	99

Academy of Music

Tokyo	N. Murakami	42	765	119

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B. PUBLIC & PRIVATE TECHNICAL & BUSINESS SCHOOLS OF SECONDARY GRADE

These are divided into three grades, (A) the Middle School grade for 14-17 year boys, (B) the Higher elementary school standing for 12-15 boys and (C) the Continuation (or supplementary) grade for 12-13 or older boys. They are granted a small aid from the State for 2 years at a time, the total sum disbursed on this account averaging ¥356,852 in five years according to recent statistics. The latest available data (March 1922) are shown below:—

No.		Technical	Agricultural	Fishery	Commercial	Nautical	Total
A	Schools	61	115	8	120	11	315
	Teachers ...	1,102	1,385	66	2,240	136	4,929
	Pupils	14,996	22,950	844	55,363	2,735	96,888
	Graduates ..	2,943	6,776	160	7,719	717	18,315
B	Schools	122*	209	1	45	—	377
	Teachers ...	952*	1,186	1	327	—	2,466
	Pupils	19,022*	25,920	41	8,099	—	53,082
	Graduates ..	6,544*	8,224	5	2,472	—	17,245
C	Schools	137	10,791	182	370	2	14,839
	Teachers ...	150	2,537	30	257	2	5,109
	Pupils	15,482	662,778	8,547	31,045	287	995,532
	Graduates ..	7,924	166,548	1,866	17,901	43	279,219

N. B.—* include apprentice schools.

VI. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE

Quite a large number of public and private institutions of collegiate standing exist. Many of them give technical or professional education, and there are some which style themselves 'Universities,' though they are not officially recognized as such but are placed under the Special School Regulations. They are anomalous, being in reality liberal education institutions.

Their course sometimes extends five or six years according as the length of the preparatory course extends two or three years. As shown in the ensuing list there are several institutions for women.

Statistics of Public & Private Collegiate Institutions

(March 1922)

	No. Schools	Staff	Students	Graduates
Public	6	146	1,537	467
Private	69	3,285	36,620	7,447
Total	75	3,431	38,157	7,914

N.B.—The above table includes figures for those institutions which have been given the same status as the Gov't univ. under the new Regulations for Universities since April 1920, such as Waseda, Kelo and other Universities.

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Public Collegiate Institutions (1923)

Name	Location	Founded	Subjects taught	Staff	Students
Chiba Horticultural Sch.	Chiba	—	Hort're	13	97
Kyoto Sch. of Pict. Art.	Kyoto	1909	Painting	15	210
Osaka High Com. Sch.	Osaka	1879	Com.	53	601
Fukuoka Girls' Coll.	Fukuoka	—	Lit., Dom. Science	23	208

Principal Private Collegiate Institutions (1923)

Name	Location	Founded	Subjects taught	Staff	Students
Aoyama Gakuin, Div. Dept.	Tokyo	1884	Theology	103	900
Aoyama Gakuin, High. Course	Tokyo	1885	Eng. Lang. & Lit.		
Aoyama Jogakuin, Eng. Lang. Dept.	Tokyo	1874	Eng. Lang. & Lit.	10	25
Baika Women's Coll.	Osaka	1922	„	16	112
Bukkyo Senmon Gakko	Kyoto	1912	Buddhism	17	160
Butoku-kai Sch. of Martial Arts	Kyoto	1908	Fencing, Judo	25	108
Buzan Univ.	Tokyo	1912	Buddhism	33	90
Daito Bunka Gakuin	Tokyo	1923	Jap. & Chin. Classics	32	76
Doshisha Girls High Sch., High Course	Kyoto	1874	Eng. Lit. & Dom. Sc'ce	50	227
Japan Women's Univ.	Tokyo	1901	Dom. Sc'ce, Jap. & Eng. Lit.	86	1,382
Jochi Univ.	Tokyo	1913	Lit. Com.	31	300
Joshi Eigakujuku	Tokyo	1898	Eng. Lang. & Lit.	15	371
Koya Univ. of Shingon Sect	Wakayama	1885	Buddhism	21	118
Kwansai Gakuin	Hyogo	1889	Theology, Lit. & Com.	77	926
Kyoto Univ. of Shingon Sect	Kyoto	1897	Buddhism	19	54
Kyoto Women's Col.	Kyoto	1910	Dom. Sc'ce, Lit.	55	302
Kyushu Pharmac. Col.	Kumamoto	1910	Pharmacy	20	300
Kyushu Dental Col.	Fukuoka	1913	Dentistry	37	244
Meiji Gakuin, Div. Dept, High Course	Tokyo	1895	Theology, Eng. Lit.	37	256
Nihon Med. Col.	Tokyo	1912	Medicine	42	765
Nihon Dental Col.	Tokyo	1908	Dentistry	39	641
Okura High Com. Sch.	Tokyo	1900	Commerce	68	1,513
Osaka Dental Col.	Osaka	1911	Dentistry	26	657
Osaka Pharmac. Sch.	Osaka	1917	Pharmacy	19	393
Rinzai Sect Univ.	Kyoto	1908	Buddhism	23	83
Seikei High Com. Sch.	Tokyo	1916	Com.	13	89
Shukyo Univ.	Tokyo	1886	Buddhism	49	256
Sodo Sect. Univ.	Tokyo	1882	Buddhism	39	363

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Name	Location	Founded	Subject taucht	Staff	Studends
Takachiho Higher Com. Sch.	Tokyo	1914	Com.	22	200
Teikoku Women's Col.	Tokyo	1909	Dom. Sc'ce	44	221
Tendai Sect Univ.	Tokyo	1897	Buddhism	16	59
Tohoku Gakuin	Sendai	1899	Lit., Theol.	26	253
Tokyo Gakuin	Tokyo	1905	Eng. Lit. & Theol.	17	18
Tokyo Dental Col.	Tokyo	1907	Dentistry	41	740
Tokyo Trinity Sch.	Tokyo	1885	Theology	12	25
Tokyo Women's Med. Col.	Tokyo	1912	Medicine	55	600
Tokyo Women's Univ.	Tokyo	1918	Dom. Sc'ce, Lit., etc.	31	269

N.B.—The above lists do not include those public and private institutions which have been given the same status as the Gov't Univ. since the enforcement of the new Univ. Regulations in April 1919.

VII. TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS

Each prefecture has one or more Normal Schools for preparing teachers for primary education, while there are four State Higher Normal Schools to train teachers for Middle, Normal, and Girls' High Schools. For this latter purpose some private universities and schools of collegiate grade maintain Higher Normal Departments.

A. PREFECTURAL NORMAL SCHOOLS

Each locality is under obligation to maintain at least one normal school, with an elementary school attached to it to give practical training to the students in the method of instruction. In April 1925 an important revision was effected in the regulations for normal schools with a view to turning out better and more efficient teachers. The regular course was lengthened from 4 to 5 years, while the preparatory course which formerly might be added according to the local circumstances was abolished. At the same time improvements were carried out in the subjects of study. Law and economics were newly introduced in the curriculum and English was made compulsory for male students.

The instructors, students and graduates classified as to sexes are as follows:—

	Schools for			Instructors		Students		Graduates	
	Male	Female	Mixed	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1919-20 ..	47	36	10	1,471	226	16,489	7,891	4,768	2,484
1920-21 ..	48	37	9	1,530	236	17,734	8,817	6,162	3,303
1921-22 ..	22	37	9	1,582	236	19,296	9,636	6,360	3,556

B. HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS

The Higher Normal Schools are State institutions and consist of the Tokyo Higher Normal School and the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, and the Women's Higher Normal Schools in Tokyo and Nara. Schools of secondary and primary grades are attached to each of these schools to provide opportunities of

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practical teaching to the students. A kindergarten is also attached to each Higher Normal School for girls.

The existing Higher Normal Schools are generally divided into three courses, i.e. a principal, and a post-graduate course, besides a special course and an elective course. The principal course is divided into five sections, Japanese and Chinese literature, English language, geography and history, mathematics and physics, chemistry and natural history. The course of study in the main school extends over 3 years in the principal, and from one to two years in the post-graduate course.

The Women's Higher Normal Schools

The School in Tokyo comprises literature, science and art course, also a special course (mathematics, physics, chemistry, household management, Japanese language and gymnastics). The course of study extends four years in literature, science, and art, and two years in the special course.

The Nara School comprises Japanese and Chinese, history and geography, mathematics, physics and chemistry, and natural science.

Statistics of the Higher Normal Schools

		Instructors	Students	Graduates	Applicants	Admission
Tokyo	1919-20	98	720	136	941	—
	1920-21	105	798	146	937	269
	1921-22	104	842	193	245	—
Hiroshima.....	1919-20	60	458	137	281	—
	1920-21	65	495	120	457	200
	1921-22	73	533	114	199	—
Tokyo(Women's)	1919-20	69	425	106	531	—
	1920-21	81	444	103	579	148
	1921-22	74	472	127	135	—
Nara (Women's)	1919-20	34	294	57	238	—
	1920-21	45	322	77	270	105
	1921-22	40	329	90	105	—

C. SPECIAL INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING TEACHERS

The institute was specially organised for the purpose of training qualified teachers for normal schools, middle schools, and girls' high schools and so to supplement the work of regular training institutions for teachers. It was first opened at the beginning of the year 1902-3, but has been rearranged and at present there remains only one institute for girls in charge of the Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School, which is provided with a course of housekeeping and sewing.

Besides the above the Tokyo University of Commerce, Agricultural College of Tokyo Imperial University and the Tokyo Higher Technical School have each an institute for training teachers of commercial, agricultural and technical schools of secondary grade.

VIII. SCHOOLS UNDER CONTROL OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT

There are several schools which are not governed by the Educational Minister and these are described below. Besides, the Army, Navy, Government Railways and Communications Depart-

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ment have respectively institutions for training or instructing their officers and employees.

The Peers' School ("Gakushu-In")

Founded in 1877 as a private institution and maintained by the Peerage with a subsidy from the Imperial Household Department since 1884, the school consists of boys' and girls' department, each covering primary and secondary education grade, with a High School course for the former. The graduates of the course are admitted without examination to the Imperial Universities, in case there is accommodation available. Children of humbler classes are admitted to the school within a certain limit. In May 1923 the Boys' Dept. had 771 boys and Girls' Dept. 714 attendants.

Fishery Institute

Founded in 1899 by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, it gives instructions in the theory and practice of the aquatic products industry, and is divided into Regular course (catching, manufacture & rearing), Pelagic Fishery, Post-graduate and Special Courses, the first two extending over three years. Location; Etchujima, Tokyo. Pres. K. Okamura, Dr. Sc. Latest Statistics are as follows:

	Staff	Students	Graduates
Regular	77	288	11
Pelagic Fish.		10	
Post-grad.		2	
Special		5	

The Jingu Kogakkan

Founded in 1881 as an institution of higher grade for giving instruction in the Shinto classics, it is under control of the Ise Grand Shrine Office. Its course extends over four years and there is besides a special course of two years for training Shinto priests. In May 1924 the instructors numbered 27 and the student roll 219 for regular and special course. Location; Uji-Yamada, Miye Pref. Pres., Dr. M. Uyeda.

IX. SOCIETIES AND COUNCILS

The Imperial Academy of Japan

This institution corresponds to the Royal Society of Great Britain or the Académie Française. It was established in 1879 for the promotion of science and art, with the view to exercising a beneficial influence on culture in general, and its members are selected from amongst seniors of learning. In 1906 it joined the International Academic Union.

The officials of the Academy consist of one president, manager, and two sectional chiefs, (1) Literature and Social affairs and (2) Sciences. The full number of members was formerly 60, but it was increased to 100 in May 1925, to be appointed by H.M. the Emperor. Members above 60 years old may receive an annuity. An Imperial edict was announced in 1910 to grant ¥2,000 a year for 20 years, to encourage the work of the Academy. Barons Mitsui, Iwasaki and Sumitomo have each offered ¥1,000 a year

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for ten years respectively and the late Dr. Takamine and Baron Fujita, lump sums of ¥5,000 and ¥22,000 respectively. Several other funds have lately been added by private persons and corporations. In 1925 it has decided to publish proceedings in German, English and French besides those in the vernacular.

Chemical and Physical Research Institute

This is a laboratory founded in Tokyo in 1917 at the instance of the late Dr. J. Takamine to promote the fundamental development of industries through scientific researches. Its fund amounting to ¥6,300,000 consists of Imperial donation, State grants and contributions by leading businessmen.

The chief officials are:—President, Prince Fushimi; Vice-President, Viscount E. Shibusawa; Superintendent, Viscount Dr. M. Okochi; 12 directors and 23 research staff.

At present more than 300 persons (including four ladies) are engaged in researches and practical application of their results. The subjects of researches now undertaken number 137, while 49 patents have been acquired from foreign and home governments, and some of them form new industries.

Scientific Research Council

This was created in June 1919 under the control of the Educational Minister to unify researches in science and its application in foreign countries and Japan by keeping in connection with the International Scientific Research Council. It despatches representatives to the conferences of the International Research Council, answers inquiries and consultations of the State ministers concerned, and make suggestions about matters relating to science and its practical application.

It consists of the General Affairs Department and several research departments to which the members are attached according to their respective specialities. The members number less than 100 to be appointed by the Government at the Council's recommendation.

The chief officials and the scientific departments are as follows:—

Chairman—Baron K. Furuichi, Dr. Eng.
Vice-Chairman—J. Sakurai, Dr. Sc.

Departments	Membership*	Director
Astronomy	11	S. Hirayama, Dr. Sc.
Geodesy	13	A. Tanakadate, Dr. Sc.
Chemistry	15	T. Takamatsu, Dr. Eng.
Physics	15	H. Nagaoka, Dr. Sc.
Geology & Geography ..	7	N. Yamazaki, Dr. Sc.
Biology & Agriculture..	8	H. Ando, Dr. Agr.
Medicine	11	S. Sato, Dr. Med.
Engineering	23	Baron C. Shiba, Dr. Eng.
Mathematics	6	S. Takagi, Dr. Sc.

* The figures include those connected with two or more departments.

X. FINANCIAL MATTERS RELATING TO EDUCATION

The Educational Stock Fund

The sum of ¥10,000,000 set apart in 1899 out of the Chinese

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Indemnity is the origin of this fund, being chiefly intended to promote the cause of national education by granting loans to civil corporations to be used for educational purposes. The accounts are as follows:—

End of March	Loans	Bonds	Deposits	Total sum existing
1919	¥4,159,615	¥289,312	¥1,675,882	¥6,035,659
1920	4,714,369	119,256	1,407,681	6,241,306
1922	5,014,421	84,384	1,360,681	6,459,489

Note.—The bonds are calculated on purchase price, fractions being cut off.

Educational Expenses Paid out of Provincial and Communal Treasuries

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1921-22
Elementary schools	¥66,707,638	¥90,542,229	¥135,812,270	¥204,557,546
Normal „	3,979,659	5,077,738	6,911,840	10,318,347
Middle „	5,966,468	8,008,790	10,796,979	18,639,614
Girls' High schools	3,145,296	4,297,669	7,071,627	14,293,520
Universities	—	—	—	1,583,669
Special schools ..	1,030,569	1,278,968	1,725,809	1,347,658
Technical schools..	7,501,114	9,921,519	14,820,438	26,088,162
B.D.D. schools	46,493	72,627	109,345	143,618
Other schools	366,877	405,336	542,964	721,972
Kindergartens	297,999	564,636	580,136	913,011
Libraries	518,305	477,289	625,900	1,077,745
Others	6,353,468	8,956,456	13,189,619	23,315,477
Total	95,913,913	123,613,257	192,186,922	303,100,329

State Aids to Compulsory Education

The Treasury grants every year a sum of 40 million yen of which ¥4 millions is set apart for special local corporations, while one-third of the rest is distributed among poorer corporations and the remaining two-thirds, i.e. ¥24 millions among the other urban and rural corporations in proportion to the number of pupils and teachers. The rate of distribution for the last sum in the fiscal year 1925-26 was announced by the Educational Minister as ¥65.18 per one teacher and ¥1.48 per one pupil.

XI. SCHOOL HYGIENE & COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

Health of Male Students in Government Institutions

Health data of students in the Imperial Universities, High Schools and various Professional (collegiate) Schools are as follows:—

	No. of students examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both	Abnormal in either
1917-18	22,031	57.5	41.3	1.1	56.0	44.0
1918-19	21,970	60.8	38.3	0.9	53.8	46.2
1919-20	21,999	60.4	38.2	1.4	53.7	46.3

Health of Female Students in Government Institutions

Health data of girls in Higher Normal Schools, in Girls' High Schools attached thereto, and in other professional schools are:—

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	No. of girls examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both	Abnormal in either
1917-18	2,055	49.3	50.4	0.3	77.9	22.1
1918-19	2,140	50.0	49.8	0.2	76.2	23.8
1919-20	2,117	58.7	41.3	—	74.4	25.6

Health of Pupils in Public and Private Schools

Health returns of boys for the 1919-20 year stand thus:—

	No. of pupils examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both	Abnormal in either
Elementary schools.	1,232,018	51.63	44.94	3.40	—	—
Middle schools	151,635	53.25	43.56	3.19	77.18	22.82
Normal schools ...	15,725	62.47	36.40	1.13	71.93	28.07
Technical schools ..	46,427	57.62	39.68	2.70	77.06	22.94
Special schools	2,492	44.06	54.94	1.00	60.71	39.29
Total or average.	1,448,297	52.09	44.58	3.33	76.58	23.42

The data for girls for the 1919-20 year are as follows:—

	No. of pupils examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both	Abnormal in either
Elementary schools	1,065,659	46.62	49.00	4.38	—	—
Girls' high schools.	103,426	51.98	44.98	3.04	83.73	16.27
Normal schools ...	7,719	60.43	38.79	0.78	81.37	18.63
Special schools ...	206	53.40	46.60	—	73.79	26.21
Total or average.	1,177,010	47.18	48.58	4.24	83.55	16.45

The health data as regards height and weight of elementary school children for the 1919-20 year are given below:—

Age	Boys			Girls		
	No. examined	Height (shaku)	Weight (kwan)	No. examined	Height (shaku)	Weight (kwan)
7	174,968	3.52	4.677	167,461	3.49	4.519
10	173,587	3.99	6.162	161,623	3.94	5.925
13	112,178	4.43	8.001	64,862	4.43	8.157
16	1,106	4.81	10.408	396	4.75	10.755

Competitive Entrance Examination

The steadily growing number of aspirants to schools of higher and university grade compels the authorities to erect the barrier of competitive examination, so that the rejected students, theoretically qualified to get admission on their diploma, have to shift themselves as best as circumstances admit. The admission ratio is very low in the 25 Government High Schools than that for institutions of similar or higher grade, as the following figures for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26 show:

Admission ratio of 25 Government High Schools

	Applicants to Lit. course	No. admitted	Applicants to Science c'se	No. admitted	% of admission
1924-25	11,728	2,524	12,550	2,522	21.6
1925-26	25,012	2,538	16,057	2,574	20.7

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The condition at the Government Special schools is not much better, the record for 1925-26 admission being as follows:—

20 Technical and Mining schools	33%
10 Agr. Forestry and Sericulture schools	37%
12 Higher Commercial schools	16%

The congestion is much eased in the Government universities, the record for Tokyo, the mecca of Japanese students, reading thus for 1925-26:—

	Law	Economics	Medicine
Applicants	973	328	350
Admissions	650	258	150

XII. LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

A. LIBRARIES

The number of libraries in March, 1922, totalled 2,055 comprising one govt. (Imp. Library), 1,228 public and 826 private establishments. There are also libraries belonging to the Imperial and other Universities. Of the above the Imperial Library and the Library belonging to the Tokyo Imperial University surpass the rest as to accommodation and so forth. The libraries of Kyoto Imp. University, of the Cabinet and of the Imperial Household Department are also worthy of mention.

The Imperial Library

The Library in Uyeno Park, Tokyo, is the largest in Japan. Its recent statistics are as follows:—

Year ended March	No. of volumes: Jap. & Chi.	European	Total	No. of days open during the year	No. of visitors	Average No. visitors per day
1922	270,345	83,755	354,100	324	261,494	807.1
1923	277,089	84,987	262,076	325	296,529	912.4
1924	283,446	86,739	370,115	295	280,003	949.2

The Imperial University Libraries

The number of volumes stored at the end of March, 1920 was as follows:—

	Jap. and Chin. books	European books	Total
Kyoto University	244,550	202,195	446,695
Tohoku University (Sendai)	85,407	40,322	122,729
Hokkaido University (Sapporo) ..	30,138	30,737	60,875

Reconstruction of the Tokyo Imperial University Library

The Tokyo Imp. University Library when fully restored will remain a lasting monument of the intellectual and cultural fraternity of the world. The Library with its 800,000 volumes, both Occidental and Oriental, was by far the biggest and the best in the Orient, and it was totally destroyed by the disastrous earthquake fire of Sept. 1, 1923. To effect its speedy restoration with the sympathetic cooperation of intellectual organizations, both at home and abroad, the University authorities sent in November of the year Mr. K. Takayanagi, Prof. of Law, to

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Europe and America. His mission was a complete success. In the United States he obtained, among other gifts, Mr. Rockefeller's donation of ¥4,000,000 unconditionally given, except that the sum is to be used for the construction of a model library building. Similar hearty response came to his appeal in England, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, etc. Lord Balfour in England, M. Poincare in France, and Premier Mussolini in Italy actively assisted him for the success of his mission. The British Government appropriated £25,000 to help supplement the British book donation collected under the auspices of the British Academy. He brought home in March 1925 circa 300,000 books, collected either by purchase or as a gift. These foreign books, together with those got at home, will be housed in the big Library Building, with which Mr. Rockefeller's name will be forever associated, and will form the nucleus of this famous resort of learning in the Far East.

Public and Private Libraries

Public and private libraries present a far poorer show than the preceding two. In the provinces, the Osaka Library (Prefectural) possessing 140,000 books heads the list as to number. The Hibiya Library of the Tokyo Municipality added in 1931 2,000 new books published in U. S. A. and contributed to the city by the Carnegie Peace Commission. Among private libraries may be mentioned the Nanki Bunko founded by Marquis Tokugawa in 1921, the Ohashi Library founded in Tokyo in 1906 by Mr. Ohashi, the Nakanoshima Library in Osaka founded by the Sumitomo family, Shokado Bunko by the Iwasaki family, etc. Private universities, especially Waseda and Keio, have each a big one. Both Dr. Morrison's famous library acquired by Baron Iwasaki in 1917 for ¥350,000 and Mr. Kuhara's private library now in course of formation at an estimated cost of some ¥3,000,000 are also noteworthy. The former contains over 200,000 books on China and has been much enlarged and reorganized into a Seminary devoted to Oriental research, under the name of Toyo-Kenkyu-Sho, established in the grounds of Baron Iwasaki's residence, Tokyo.

Year ended March		No.	No. of Volumes (1,000) Jap. & Chin.	No. of Volumes (1,000) Foreign	No. of visitors (1,000)
1920	Public	878	2,806	169	7,555
„	Private	633	1,957	90	2,465
1921	Public	1,065	3,018	176	8,508
„	Private	605	1,872	93	2,396
1922	Public	1,228	2,954	103	9,671
„	Private	826	2,124	107	2,768

B. MUSEUMS

The museums that exist in most important cities in the country are generally of limited scope and of commercial interest, as described elsewhere. The three museums that are under the control of the Imperial Household Department, in Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara, are more general in nature. The exhibits displayed are principally historical relics, specimens of arts and industry. Of these, the Tokyo Imperial Museum, the largest in Japan, was the first founded and dates from 1872. This

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museum has, among the articles exhibited, various costumes, utensils, &c., showing the customs and habits at different times and places, as also specimens of various natural productions. A zoological garden is attached to this museum. The Hyokei-Kwan, (erected in 1910 in commemoration of the wedding of the now reigning Emperor and Empress) makes a part of the Imp. Tokyo Museum, and is devoted to the display of objects of fine arts and art industry. The Tokyo Educational Museum formerly belonging to the Tokyo Higher Normal School has been opened to the public since 1914.

XIII. MORAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

A. MORAL EDUCATION

The Imperial Rescript on Education (1890) is regarded as the cornerstone of moral education in Japan. Even little children under ten have to learn by heart the text of the Rescript, though they can hardly be expected to understand it, as it is couched in the grave Chinese classic style. At the same time it is supplemented with text-books on ethics in which stories of famous men and women are predominating features.

Secondary Schools.—The Department of Education enforces the following general directions about it.

"The teaching of morals must be based on the precepts of the Imperial Rescript on Education; its object is to foster the growth of moral ideas and sentiments, and to give the culture and character necessary for men of middle or higher standing, and to encourage and promote the practice of virtues. The teaching should be carried out by explaining essential points of morals in connection with the daily life of pupils, by means of good works or maxims and examples of good deeds; and be followed by a little more systematic exposition of the duties to self, to society, and to the State; elements of ethics may also be given."

The Higher Institutions.—The Minister of Education issued in 1909 an Institution with the object of having this neglected subject attended to regularly in schools of this grade, the text being as follows:—

"Education aims mainly at producing worthy men, and it requires no emphasizing that great importance should be always attached to the building up of character, whether it be at common or special schools. I am aware that for this reason the Government schools have never been slack in paying attention to the point. The students of those institutions are those who received a moral education while at the middle schools or lower stages; but they still lack firmness in their ethical ideas and are liable to fall victims to temptations of various kinds, while they are at a period of life when they are in need of moral culture. It is desirable that from now onward the Government schools devote more energy to the moral training of their students and foster and temper moral ideas in them, not only by giving lectures on ethics at stated intervals, but also by seizing every opportunity for the purpose, so that they may grow firm in their resolution to put in practice what they are taught. The principals, instructors and teachers of the schools are exhorted to make themselves with one mind and heart the centre of moral

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uplifting and personally influence their students and endeavor to the end that the Emperor's wishes contained in the Rescript on Education and also in the Imperial Message to the people (about thrift) may be carried out."

In the opinion of a competent foreign authority the present system of moral education in Japan is defective on account of the scarcity of hostels where students who are away from home may be placed under proper care, the compulsory and mechanical system of ethical education and absence of religious influence.

B. PHYSICAL CULTURE

"Judo or "Jujutsu"

This manly art of self-defence which has become popular in both hemispheres owes its development to the reform effected by Mr. J. Kano who (see Who's Who) established for this purpose in 1886 a special training hall styled Kodokwan, now in Koishikawa, Tokyo. The reform consisted in eliminating the dangerous features from the various styles formerly in vogue and developing a new system suited both for the purpose of mental discipline and physical culture. By 1894 Mr. Kano's persevering efforts had begun to bear fruit, and branch halls were started in several provinces. The fame of the new style began to spread not only in Japan but even to foreign countries, especially after the Russo-Japanese War, and of Mr. Kano's pupils not a few went over to America and Europe to teach the art to foreigners. Several foreigners staying in Japan have been initiated in it. At present in almost all Japanese schools of secondary grade and above the exercise is practised as a method of physical culture. Private clubs and schools for the practice of "jujutsu" are to be found in all cities and towns. Some fifty thousands have been trained and in Mar. 1917 the graduates roll numbered over 20,000. The ancient custom, known as "cold practice" of going through the training before dawn during midwinter, presents a lively scene.

Fencing

In former days fencing and swordsmanship occupied the foremost place in the physical and mental training of the gentry classes. As practised today at schools, the art is merely a faint memory of the past greatness and importance. The practice sword is made of split bamboo, about four feet in length, with a hilt twelve inches in length for the double grasp. The points counted as effective hits are the head, both sides, the right hand and throat. The traditional method of the two-handed use of the sword is still preferred by the Japanese to the single grasp popular in Western countries. It is among policemen that the training is more actual and realistic than at schools, for these guardians of peace are required, from the nature of their duty, to practise fencing as a regular lesson and for actual purposes. The "cold practice" to encourage hardihood and endurance is also adopted in fencing as in "jujutsu."

Physical Culture for Girls

Physical culture is no easy business for girls attending the secondary grade schools, not merely because active exercises by

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girls are still regarded with disfavor by some conservative mothers, but chiefly because Japanese female garments, though attractive to look at, are not well adapted for active movement. Nevertheless, physical culture is steadily gaining ground, and in the girls' higher schools the subject of gymnastics, 2 hours a week, is included, and girls are made to go through training in fancy steps and figure movements, some callisthenics, and so on. In the Female Higher Normal Schools the Swedish system and some other exercises are given. In the Japan Womens' University a hybrid system is in force, combining the halbert training which daughters of "samurai" had to acquire in former days with some forms of callisthenics.

School Excursion

Twice in the year middle school boys are taken out on excursions that last not more than a week, smaller boys being generally made to go on shorter trips. All these boys are intended to "rough it" on such occasions, and guided by their teachers, they are required to make scientific observations or to visit places of historical interest.

Associations for Physical Culture

The most conspicuous among associations for physical culture is the Military Arts Association, organized in 1898 in Kyoto for the purpose of promoting military arts and developing the military spirit. Its roll reaches 2,167,376 members with Admiral R. Yashiro as president. The gymnastics practised in the association are "jujutsu," fencing, archery and boating. Every year in May and August a tournament is held.

The National Physical Education Society, at Omori, Tokyo, was voted an annual subsidy of ¥30,000 by the Diet in 1893 for a period of five years. A large Imperial gift was also granted. Two gymnasia were established in Tokyo, one in Osaka and another in Hokkaido. The graduates are granted teaching certificates for all the common and higher schools of the country.

The Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium of Tokyo was destroyed in the quake-fire of September '23, but the skeleton left is judged available. It has therefore been decided to reconstruct it on the premises of the former structure practically in the same style as before, only slightly enlarged. A swimming-pool, bowling-alley, race-course (1-26 m.) and other sporting facilities will be provided as before. The work of construction is to be started in March '26 as soon as official permit is obtained, and will be finished in about 7 months.

XIV. FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN AND JAPANESE ABROAD

By "foreign students" are principally meant students coming to Japan from other countries for purposes of study. Of these the Chinese students are by far the most important both in number and other respects. It was some years after the close of the Japan-China war that they began to arrive in Japan to acquire modern learning The first batch of the students arrived in 1900. After the Russo-Japanese war the number swelled at one time to 25,000 approximately. That was the high water-

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mark, for soon a reaction set in and the departures began to exceed new arrivals. Several reasons account for this decline, such as the unfavorable impression which the action of students gave to the Peking (then Imperial) Government, on account of the radical ideas they carried home, and also the fact that there is no longer, as there was at first, a promising field of employment for adventurous Chinese lads with a mere smattering of "new learning" acquired in Japan. A large number of these students has occupied ministerial and other high posts.

At the end of March 1922 foreign students studying in Japan totalled 3,475 consisting of 2,809 male and 666 female. Of the total number 353 were those attending universities and 736 various schools of higher grade.

Japanese Students Studying Abroad

The number of students of both sexes which Japan has sent to Europe and America since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse must reach enormous figures, especially when students who have gone abroad at their own expense are included. These foreign-going students, called "ryugakusei" in Japanese, are in most part selected nowadays from among those who have undertaken teaching at Government institutions for several years after they completed their academic courses. The allowance made differs according to the places of study and also subjects thereof. In general it is ¥4,320 for one in Europe or U.S.A. besides about ¥700 for "the outfit allowance." Up to March 1922, 1,352 "ryugakusei" were sent by the Education Department alone, of whom 352 were staying in various countries at the end of March 1922. Other Govt. Departments have also their own students abroad.

XV. TEACHERS' & MEDICAL LICENSE EXAMINATION

Teachers' licenses examination and also the examination to grant licenses to those aspiring to become medical practitioners and pharmaceutists are annually held.

License for High School Teachers

In view of the sudden expansion of the Govt. and other educational organs demanding reinforcement of the required complement of the staff, the license examination of the higher grade was first carried out in the spring of 1920. Of 35 applicants for English and Mathematics 6 only (all English) passed it with success.

The total number of the licenses given stood as follows:—

Year ended March	License on exam.	License without exam.	Total
1921	6	19	25
1922	1	388	389

License for Secondary School Teachers

This service to supplement the staff of qualified teachers for secondary grade schools, normal schools, middle schools and higher girls' schools was started in 1895. The Examination Com-

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mittee also takes charge of grant of license without examination to graduates of higher institutions both Government and private. Figures for the last 3 years are as follows:—

Year ended March	License without exam.		License on exam.		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1920	335	236	376	84	1,031
1921	391	307	461	104	1,263
1922	611	384	564	97	1,656

XVI. SUNDRY TOPICS

The Boy Scouts Organization in Japan

This movement is still primitive in Japan, as it practically dates from the visit of our Crown Prince to Europe in 1921, when he received Gen. Baden-Powell in audience and inspected Boy Scouts of England. It is true Mr. Griffin of Yokohama organized about 1918 the foreign Boy Scouts and similar associations existed in Hokkaido, Shizuoka, etc., but these were insignificant. The formation of the Association of Boy Scouts of Japan in 1921 at a grand meeting held in Shizuoka led to the general activity of this movement, and today upwards of 280 bodies exist throughout the country. On the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to Japan in 1922 all the different associations sent their representatives to Tokyo and for three days they conducted a Jamboree. The Association of Tokyo took active part on the occasion of the September disaster in the field education work for the benefit of child-sufferers. Though the Boy's organization in the modern sense is new, the spirit actuating it was pretty well represented by the juvenile bodies that formerly existed both among the masses and the two-sworded classes. For the latter the "Kenji-no-sha" (Association of Robust Boys) that existed more than two centuries ago in the clan of the Lord of Satsuma (Princely House of Shimazu) is most noteworthy. The essential aim of this feudal organization was to inculcate in the minds of samurais' boys, seven to twenty-five years, the spirit of Bushido or Japanese chivalry. The young men's societies among plebean classes, of the type that originated in the feudal period, numbered in 1921, according to the Department of Education, 1,557 with a total membership of over 200,000.

The Badge of the Boy Scouts is designed upon the three ancient sacred treasures of the Imperial House, i.e. Mirror, Sword, and Jewels. The Association is presided over by Mr. Z. Nakamura, Mayor of Tokyo, and its Board of Directors consists of Count Y. Futara, Vis. M. Mishima, Messrs. M. Ozaki, M. Oseko, etc. It sent its representatives to the world's Jamboree held at Copenhagen in the summer of 1924.

American Scholarship for Japanese Girls

To execute the proposal of the International Committee of the A.A.U.W., the Association of University Women was composed of English and American college women residing in Japan and Japanese women who have studied abroad. Already an offer of scholarship was made by the University of Michigan and Vassar College, and in 1925 a graduate of the Japan Women's College in Tokyo was recommended to the latter after examination by the above-mentioned association.

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CHAPTER XII

LABOR

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

The first organization of labor dates back to 1890 when printers organized themselves under the title of Doshikai. Seven years later an association came into existence for the introduction of labor union system in this country. But the forerunner of Japanese labor union in the real sense of the word is the Yuai-kai which was founded in 1912, chiefly through the effort of Mr. Bunji Suzuki, and its roll contained over 50,000 members. It was expanded in 1920 into the General Federation of Japanese Labor.

The following figures showing the number and membership of labor unions in Japan are based upon the investigation of the Social Works Bureau of the Home Office. Here the term "labor union" is used in its broader sense, including some friendly societies.

	End of 1922	End of 1923	May 1924
No. of unions	387	432	447
Membership	137,491	125,551	175,454

According to the same authorities the following representative organizations existed in May 1925 (the figures in brackets showing the component unions):—

Naval Workers' Union (5)	42,800
General Federation of Japanese Labor (73).....	32,000
Japan Seamen's Union	32,000
General Federation of Workers in Gov't undertakings (10)	12,900
Union of the Tokyo Municipal Tramway Employees	8,560
Seamen's Association	6,800
Kaiyo Toitsu Kyokai (Mariners' Federation)	5,100
Federation of Japanese Trade Unions (3)	4,000
Federation of Miners in Asio Copper Mine (7)..	3,300
Union of Workers in Printed Mousseline	3,100
Japan Marine Cooks' Union	2,100
Federation of Mechanics Unions (7)	2,300
Shibaura Labor Union	2,200

Labor organizations in Japan have been given over to theory and liable to lean to the left, but the reverse tendency of similar bodies in Europe after the War and the situation in this country after the great earthquake calamity, especially the adoption of universal manhood suffrage in the 50th session of the Diet, conduced to awaken them to the practical aspects of the labor problem. This drift may be clearly perceived in the fact that the General Federation of Japanese Labor, the main current of the labor movement in Japan, recognized at its 13th annual

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meeting the International Labor Conference, which they had not before, and declared that it would avail itself of the extended franchise, at the same time appointing a committee to deliberate upon its policy towards the Diet. It is worth notice in this connection that the formation of a proletariate party is now being contemplated by labor organizations.

The General Federation of Japanese Labor

When the Yuai-kai was reformed as a Federation, its program was completely overhauled and a new one adopted, plainly tinged somewhat with radical thought. It replaced the harmonizing idea with the class-war principle. Mr. Suzuki still remains as honorary president, but the power of control is in charge of some executive committees elected from among the members. The autocratic method which Mr. Suzuki followed for several years has been given up by the Committees.

The resolution passed at the general meeting of the association in 1922 include the following items:—

(1) Adoption of 8-hour day or 48-hour week (6-hour day or 36-hour day week in the case of mine workers).
(2) Establishment of minimum wage scale.
(3) Abolition of night work.
(4) Abolition of the Public Safety and Order Police Regulations.
(5) Recognition of the Soviet Government.
(6) To make the Mayday a national holiday throughout country.
(7) Cooperation of the whole nation in economic activities.

The Federation publishes a monthly organ, "Rodo" (Labor).

At the annual meeting held in Kobe in May, 1925, a trouble arose between the supporters of the executive members of the Federation and the anti-executive elements which represented a left faction. It ended in the following month in a rupture and the Kwanto Local Council, the exponent of the "anti's", as well as 26 unions supporting it, seceded from the Federation to organize a new body styled the National Council of Trade Unions.

NUMBER OF LABORERS

About the laborers latest figures are not available, pending completion of the statistics of the census taken in Oct. 1925. To sum up, therefore, the results of investigations made by various government departments in recent years, the total number of laborers in the country amounts to 9,608,448, without considering the difference of the dates of inquiry for convenience sake.

Laborers	No.	Date	Investigated by
Factory	1,806,164	End 1923	Social Bureau
Mine	314,642	Oct. 1, 1920	Agr. & Com. Dep't
Agricultural ...	3,117,582	„	„
Fishing	789,236	„	„
Forest	715,709	Mar. 31, 1921	„
Commercial ...	1,109,000	Est. from Census on Oct. 1, 1920	
Traffic	820,419	„ „ „ „ „	
Casual	810,647	End 1922	Home Dep't
Salt fields	46,564	End 1922	Monopoly Bureau
Total	9,608,448		

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DATA ON FACTORY LABOR

Factories and their Workers

At the end of 1909 there were 32,228 factories employing over 5 workmen. Taking the figure as 100, the index number decreased to 98 after five years, i.e. at the end of 1914. Then in 1919 it rose to 136, to increase in 1921 to 153, which proved the highest in recent years. For this remarkable growth of labor the rapid development of foreign trade and the prosperity of commerce and industry during the European War are responsible. The following shows the number of factories with over 5 workmen, and their operatives, as investigated by Agr. and Com. Dep't:—

Year	No. of factories	No. of laborers		
		Male	Female	Total
1909	32,228	307,139	493,498	800,637
1914	31,717	383,957	564,308	948,265
1919	43,949	741,193	870,797	1,611,990
1920	45,806	730,419	874,308	1,554,727
1921	49,380	757,345	878,466	1,635,811
1922	46,427	834,314	856,705	1,691,019

Year	Index No.		Percentage of laborers	
	Factories	Laborers	Male	Female
1909	100	100	38.4	61.6
1914	98	118	40.5	59.5
1919	136	201	46.0	54.0
1920	142	194	47.0	53.0
1921	153	204	46.3	53.7
1922	144	211	49.3	50.7

The increase of the number of operatives in 1919 in spite of the diminution of factories, as compared with 1909, and also in 1922 as against the preceding year, is due to the abolition or amalgamation of smaller factories and establishment or expansion of larger ones. On the other hand the reverse phenomenon as seen in 1920 may be accounted for by the panic which struck the industrial circles in March of the same year, resulting in the curtailment of production and dismissal of many workers, as well as the comparative increase in the number of smaller factories.

As a general rule the number of female operatives always exceeds that of the male. But the recent statistics show a tendency of decrease in the former and increase in the latter. This may be attributed to the growing predominance in recent years of machine and tool manufacture and chemical industry, which have to depend chiefly on male workers. It is noteworthy in this connection that over 80 per cent. of factory girls in Japan are employed in spinning and weaving mills.

No. of Workers as Classified by the Kinds of Factories (End of 1922)

Factories	No. of workers	Percentage
Textile	858,264	50.75
Machine and tool	305,240	18.05
Chemical	172,639	10.21

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Factories	No. of workers	Percentage
Food and drink	161,934	9.58
Miscellaneous	155,937	9.22
Special	37,005	2.19
Total	1,691,019	100.00

No. of Factory Laborers as Classified by Age

At the end of 1922 the total number of factory laborers amounted to 1,768,905, of which 1,691,019 or 95.92% were regular operatives and the others were employees chiefly consisting of sundry men. Of the regular operatives those under 16 years numbered only 285,155 or 16.17% of the whole laborers. Male operatives 16 years old or above claimed 87.84%, and female 71.48%. Only 5.83% of those under 16 were male, while the females occupied as much as 26.74. This large percentage of girls under 16 is accounted for by the great number of females employed in filatures and cotton mills.

	Total (%)	Regular operatives (%)			Other employees (%)
		16 & above	Under 16	Total	
Male	50.52	55.65	18.20	49.34	78.44
Female	49.48	44.35	81.80	50.66	21.56
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	100.00	87.84	5.83	93.67	6.33
Female	100.00	71.48	26.74	98.22	1.78
Total	100.00	79.75	16.17	95.92	4.08

Wages

According to the investigation made by the Social Works Bureau of the Home Dep't, the average daily wages and allowances for male operatives in the 2nd half of 1923 were ¥1.886 and for female operatives ¥0.926. On the whole the wages show a tendency to advance. Below are given the average daily wages for 8 months from July 1923 to February 1924, including allowances and bonus:—

Total Average

	1923 Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.	1924 Jan.	Feb.
Factories	432	608	607	604	622	615	582	653	692
Male .....¥	1.79	1.86	1.86	1.94	1.93	1.96	1.89	1.98	1.96
Female .....¥	0.88	0.90	0.88	0.94	0.98	0.97	0.93	0.93	0.98

Textile factories

Factories	128	194	197	187	195	189	182	201	215
Male .....¥	1.30	1.30	1.37	1.29	1.37	1.36	1.33	1.41	1.39
Female .....¥	0.87	0.88	0.84	0.87	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.91	0.89

Machine and tool factories

Factories	94	137	141	141	137	141	132	148	155
Male .....¥	1.95	2.55	2.64	2.43	2.59	2.85	2.48	2.64	2.63
Female .....¥	0.79	1.03	1.06	1.00	1.21	1.17	1.03	0.97	1.11

Chemical works

Factories	93	130	122	124	128	119	119	137	143
Male .....¥	1.87	1.82	1.54	1.79	1.86	1.91	1.80	1.89	1.90
Female .....¥	0.82	0.82	0.80	0.84	0.90	0.92	0.85	0.88	0.93

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	1923 Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.	1924 Jan.	Feb
Food and drink factories									
Factories	56	70	70	67	75	72	68	79	85
Male .....¥	1.79	1.71	1.53	1.72	1.67	1.76	1.68	1.90	1.91
Female .....¥	0.86	0.85	0.74	0.79	0.84	0.91	0.83	0.95	0.89
Miscellaneous factories									
Factories	52	66	69	78	78	86	72	81	87
Male .....¥	1.73	1.62	1.85	1.86	1.95	2.17	1.86	1.96	1.83
Female .....¥	0.89	0.87	0.87	0.86	1.06	0.99	0.92	0.87	0.89
Special works									
Factories	9	2	8	7	8	8	8	7	7
Male .....¥	2.59	2.14	1.98	2.57	2.17	1.71	2.19	2.10	2.20
Female .....¥	1.25	0.97	0.94	1.25	1.12	0.96	1.08	1.11	1.15

Working Hours

An investigation into the actual working hours of male operatives above 15 years in 80,597 factories as existing at the end of 1921 shows that provision and beverage factories occupy 45.35% and 26.57% respectively of those practising 8 hour day or below and 8-9 hour day, while longer hours are mostly worked in dyeing and weaving factories (Table A). On the other hand 9-10 hour day and 10-12 hour day factories claim respectively 30.73% and 22.45%, which means half the total number of factories. (Table B).

Table A

Factories	Total (%)	Factories working: Under 8 hrs (%)	Under 9 hrs (%)	Under 10 hrs (%)	Under 12 hrs (%)	Above 12 hrs (%)
Textile	33.32	16.94	21.08	31.11	60.82	46.21
Machine & tool...	12.27	7.68	17.83	17.65	5.90	4.31
Chemical	9.71	10.88	13.43	10.42	5.79	1.94
Food & drink	28.60	45.35	26.57	23.23	18.98	41.93
Miscellaneous ...	15.50	18.48	20.63	17.25	7.75	5.35
Special	0.60	0.67	0.51	0.47	0.76	0.82
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B

Factories	Total (%)	Factories working: Under 8 hrs (%)	Under 9 hrs (%)	Under 10 hrs (%)	Under 12 hrs (%)	Above 12 hrs (%
Textile	100.00	10.82	12.79	28.65	40.98	6.45
Machine & tool...	100.00	13.33	29.27	44.04	10.79	1.61
Chemical	100.00	23.86	27.95	33.02	13.39	1.15
Food & drink	100.00	33.75	18.77	24.94	14.89	6.61
Miscellaneous ...	100.00	25.38	26.89	34.15	11.22	1.58
Special	100.00	23.46	17.08	24.28	28.19	6.17
Total	100.00	21.29	20.21	30.73	22.45	4.65

Holidays

According to an investigation into the holidays for the male operatives of 15 years and above, factories allowing 2 off-days

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every month lead the list in number, occupying 68.98% of the total, and next come those giving 3 off-days representing 7.24%, followed by 3.76% those allowing only 1 day. Thus most of the factories in this country are found to give from 2 to 3 holidays a month. There are no off-days given in 6.5% of the total number of factories. Provision and beverage, chemical and miscellaneous factories figure on the list of these last named.

Recess

Of the 67,070 factories investigated at the end of 1921 as to the recess of male operatives of 15 years and above, 40.25% of the total number give from ½ to 1 hour recess, 31.23% of them give from 1½ to 2 hours, 11.14% give over 2 hours, and only 8.47% give from 1 to 1½ hour. In textile, chemical, and miscellaneous factories 1 hour recess or below predominates, followed by 2 hours recess, while recesses below 1 hour and ½ hour are the most usual in machine and tool factories. Most of the food and drink factories give 1 hour recess.

THE FACTORY LAW

The present Factory Law enacted and put in force from Sept. 1st, 1916, is a tentative legislation and is applicable only to those factories employing regularly not less than 15 persons or to those engaged in dangerous and unhealthy work. Factories not employing motive power or those devoted to work of simple description are, even when more than 15 people are at work, placed outside the control of the law.

Working Hours.—The maximum working hours are fixed at 12, but this may not be strictly adhered to at factories employing only male operatives over 15 years of age, children under 15 and females over 15 being regarded as protected workers. At filatures or factories turning out silk goods for export a similar extension may be allowed for 15 years to come.

Night-work.—Night-work is divided into early work (till 10 p.m.) and late work (10 p.m.-4 a.m.). Except for works that do not admit holding over, such as preserving of flesh or vegetables, printing of newspapers, etc., the protected workers must not be employed in late night-work, but this restriction may not come in force till Sept. 1933 in case the late night-work is further divided into two shifts. During the period of suspension the employes must be allowed at least 2-4 holidays a month. Then rest of half an hour must be given when a day's work exceeds 6 hours, and an hour at least when it exceeds 10.

Maternity and Sick Women.—Women in maternity or who are sick of certain illness must not be employed, except with the approval of medical practitioners. Post-maternity women may, with similar approval, be made to resume work after 3 weeks.

Workmen's Compensation.—Workmen injured by accident or falling ill while attending to their duty, are entitled to compensation by employers at the following rate:—

1. Medical treatment till cured.
2. For temporary disablement, not less than ½ wage-rate daily from 1st day till cured, but not less than ⅓ wage from 91st day.
3. For permanent disablement, not less than 150 times the daily wage-rate.

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4. For permanent invalidism not less than 170 times the daily wage-rate.
5. Death, ditto, with ¥10 as funeral expense.
6. For damaged working capacity, health permanently impaired, or, in the case of women, facial disfigurement, not less than 100 times the daily wage-rate.
7. For permanent though slight disfigurement without damaging working capacity; not less than 30 times the daily wage-rate.

The factories under the control of the Factory Law are gradually growing in number. They totalled 18,660 at the end of 1916, to increase to 26,593 at the end of 1922. The number of operatives employed in those factories, which was 1,104,000 in 1916, also yearly increased and reached 1,507,000 in 1919, but this record figure fell off after March 1920, when a panic struck the industrial circles and many companies curtailed their operations. In the last few years, however, the number has again shown a tendency to grow.

JAPAN IN THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

In the first International Labor Conference held at Washington in Oct., 1919, Japan was represented by two Gov. delegates; Messrs. Minoru Oka (formerly Dir. of the Industrial Bureau, Department of Agr. & Com.), and Eikichi Kamada (ex-President of the Keio Univ., Mem. of House of Peers), and for the capitalists by Mr. Sanji Muto (Pres. of Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill) with Uhei Masumoto, Chief-Eng. of Toba Dockyards, for employees. As female adviser Government choice fell on Mrs. K. Tanaka. The preliminary conference held in Tokyo which was attended by seventy-five representatives from the various provinces and from the principal trade unions presented exciting scenes, the union men severely criticising the method followed by the Government for selecting the labor representatives.

Japan also participated in the second conference held in June, 1920, at Genoa and in the third held at Geneva in Oct. '21. In the 4th session at Geneva Mr. Y. Tazawa, manager of the Kyocho-kai (the Harmonization Association), was sent as workers' del., whom the Japanese Federation of Labor refused to recognize as its representative. He criticized the attitude of the Japanese Govt. toward the draft treaty passed at the Washington Conference, saying that its essential parts still remained unadopted by it. His proposal that the post of a national correspondent of the I. L. B. be created in Japan was approved. At the 5th conference held at Geneva in Oct. 1923, a protest was made as to the qualification of the Japanese labor delegate, Mr. R. Uno, of the Osaka Technical Education Association. In view of repeated troubles in connection with the selection of the labor delegates and their advisers the Government adopted a new method of electing them for the 6th international session in 1924. Representative labor unions with a membership of over 1,000 were entitled to cast one vote per every 1,000 of their members. Then the Government made appointment from the candidates elected, after taking into consideration the nature of the subjects of discussion at the session.

By this method Mr. B. Suzuki, Chairman of the General Federation of Japanese Labor, was elected labor representative to the 6th and 7th international conferences.

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Among the treaties and advice adopted at the past conferences the following are now enforced or enacted in Japan:—(1st Conf.) part of the treaty relating to unemployment; treaty relating to minimum age of child labor in manufacturing industries; advice on the prohibition of the use of yellow phosphorus; advice on the protection of women and children from lead poisoning; (2nd Conf.) treaty relating to minimum age of child labor on the sea; treaty relating to seamen's labor exchange.

RECENT LABOR DISPUTES

In recent years, the troubles have grown more serious both in number and character. In 1919, there were 2,388 cases involving 335,225 workers, and of this number 497, affecting 63,137 workers, developed into strike. In 1920 there were 1,069 disputes, involving 127,491 workers, of which 282 developed into strikes and affected 36,371 workers. During 1921 there occurred 896 labor troubles involving 170,889 workers, of which 266 cases ended in strikes. In 1924 the troubles numbered 338 participated in by 54,526 workers. Since the panic in April 1920 contraction has been the ruling policy in business and industrial enterprises. In 1921-22 especially many workshops were closed down, followed by wholesale dismissal of workmen. Most labor disputes were mainly over the question of wages and dismissal allowance instead of over matters of principle such as collective bargaining and shop-committee. It also deserves mention that opposition to the lowering of wages gained a great force in 1922. This means among other things that in the troubles the position of laborers was one of self-defence. Among the more serious disputes that broke out during the year may be counted those at the Yokohama Dockyard Co. lasting from Feb. 21st to March 13th and involving 4,000 workers, at the Sumitomo Copper-rolling Works, Osaka, participated in by 2,000, and at the Osaka Electric Light Co., with 1,200 participants. They originated either directly or indirectly through dissatisfaction concerning dismissal allowances and the reduction of wages.

Data for Strikes

	Cases	Participants	Participants per cases	Strikes counted by number of days
1921	246	58,225	236	—
1922	250	41,503	—	—
1923	270	36,259	—	—
1924	333	54,526	—	—

Average Number of Strikers Per Case Clasified by Occupations

(1914-1924)

	Cases	Strikers	Average per case
Mining	259	70,957	273
Spin. and weaving	258	44,950	174
Dyeing	246	35,047	142
Mech. and metal workers.	439	63,461	146
Ship-building	69	66,074	957
Chemical industry	273	32,278	118
Salt-fields	54	13,768	254
Total incl. others	2,925	437,956	149

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Strikes Classified by Causes

	1922		1923		1924	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
For higher wage	71	9,779	118	15,303	134	23,637
Against its decrease..	67	10,433	29	2,446	30	3,227
For better treatment.	56	17,072	59	9,832	100	21,818
Against foreman	23	1,982	18	1,105	15	1,431
Others	33	2,237	46	7,573	45	4,413
Total	250	41,503	270	36,259	333	54,526

Strikes Classified by Result

		Compromise effected	Demand accepted	Demand withdrawn	Demand refused	Total
1921	Cases	140	123	44	37	344
	Participants..	24,522	3,166	20,180	10,152	58,020
1922	Cases	107	40	—	103	250
	Participants..	21,076	4,971	—	15,456	41,503
1923	Cases	120	38	—	110	270
	Participants..	14,379	6,908	—	14,937	36,259
1924	Cases	66	35	139	—	333
	Participants..	11,608	19,707	23,211	—	54,526

Strikers Arrested Under the Peace Regulation

	Strikers		Arrests		Found guilty	Acquitted	Cases dropped
	Cases	Strikers	Cases	Strikers			
1918	417	66,457	34	375	63	35	239
1919	497	63,137	37	536	—	—	—
1920	282	36,371	26	375	—	—	—

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

It was after the economic panic of 1920 that the unemployment question came to arrest the keen attention of thinkers and the public in this country as one of the important social problems. The slump in the share market in March that year precipitated a general economic inactivity and plunged all lines of industry into a paralyzed condition. Factories had to close one after another, and a general curtailment of operations was resorted to, a large number of factory workers and other laborers being thrown out of employment in consequence thereof. Of all lines of industry that were affected the worst afflicted was dyeing and weaving, followed by engineering, chemical industry, mining and others in the given order. The situation remained little improved in the following year, and in 1922 the situation was made worse on account of the naval armament reduction carried out in conformity with the navy treaty concluded at the Washington Conference, which resulted in the dismissal of a large number of workmen in the navy and private dockyards. The large discharge of workers in the Government factories and navy arsenals on account of the army and navy adjustment, in March, 1923, followed next month by similar cashiering of Government officials and clerks, added further gravity to the unemployment question, the number of the unemployed at the end of April, 1923, footing up to 250,000. The disastrous earthquake that occurred in the Kwan-

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to district on September 1 that year, when a large number of factories, large and small, were destroyed in the afflicted district, threw out of employment numberless workmen, thereby swelling the unemployment roll. 226 factories and mines dismissed workers through dull business in the course of that year while 333 others had to stop work on account of the seismic disaster. The number of those thrown out of work was roughly estimated at 60,000 all told.

In 1924, the situation remained dismal owing to a large dismissal in May at the Army and Navy arsenals and other factories and the Mint and of about 20,000 Government officials and clerks through the administrative and financial adjustment in November, and as no effective measures for mitigating the serious unemployment situation are found the outlook is as gloomy as ever. The number of those without employment at the end of September, 1925, was roughly estimated at something like 450,000 throughout the country. The system of unemployment insurance does not exist in Japan and the unemployment relief work of the labour unions is still in undeveloped condition. The private petty employment agencies that exist since old time form the sole organ for the relief of unemployment, together with the employment supply law or labor exchange regulations, put into force in June, 1921. In accordance with the said regulations a central labor exchange office was established in Tokyo and three local exchange offices at Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, each local office with a number of branch offices, totalling 168. Recently, with a view to relieving the increasing gravity of the position in the labor market the Government is contemplating measures for facilitating the flotation of public loans in principal prefectures for raising funds for various public works.

The results of the services rendered by the above mentioned labor exchange offices during the three years ending 1923 is shown in the following statistics:

Year	Vacancies notified	Registrations	Engaged	Rate of Engaged per 100 registered
1921	338,000	313,000	151,000	48%
1922	451,000	453,000	341,000	44%
1923	817,000	720,000	516,000	43%

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CHAPTER XIII

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND FACTS

THE SITUATION

So far as the socialist movement is concerned, the two years of 1923 and 1924 were the most eventful in Japan. In June 1923 a communists' plot was revealed and many of them were arrested, while in September the same year the earthquake disaster gave rise to a reactionary movement which was accelerated by the rumor of Korean attacks. Then in December the so-called Tora-no-mon "lese majeste" affair caused a great shock to the whole nation. As a result the authorities began to exercise stricter control over secret societies and movements, until at last the Peace Preservation Law was enacted in the 50th session of the Diet. It is noteworthy, however, that in 1924 the socialist movement passed into a new stage of development, becoming more open, systematic, and general. An eloquent illustration of this is the formation of the Fabian Society and the Political Research Society. The former is a socialistic body formed by such scholars and thinkers as Prof. I. Abe, of Waseda Univ., etc., while the latter is an organization preliminary to the creation of a proletariat party, including labor leaders, scholars and thinkers.

DELIBERATIVE ORGANS

With the sudden development of social, especially labor, movements after the European War, various organs have been established to conduct researches and investigations into the subject. The principal ones now existing are as follows:—

The Kyocho-kai (Tokyo).—Organized in 1919 by Government authorities, university professors, business men, social workers, under the principle of the "harmonization of capital and labor." Carries on investigation of social problems and issues a monthly.

Ohara Social Research Institute (Osaka).—Established by Mr. Ohara, a millionaire in Okayama. Is one of the most important research organs for social problems in the country, with Dr. Takano as the chief and a number of able experts on the staff.

Kurashiki Institute for the Research of the Science of Labor (Kurashiki, Okayama Pref.).—Also founded by Mr. Ohara. Investigates the scientific aspects of the labor problem.

Industrial Labor Investigation Office (Tokyo).—Established in 1924, chiefly by representatives of labor organizations and scholars, to investigate political, economical and social affairs of the country, for the purpose of furnishing rational and fundamental data for the labor movement.

Arima's Agrarian Research Institute (Tokyo).—Established by Mr. R. Arima who is a member of a noble family and has the most advanced and democratic ideas. Is devoted to the study of

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agrarian problems, which are now growing in importance and attracting the serious attention of the public.

SOCIAL BUREAU AND NEW LAWS

To keep pace with the advance of the times the Government created the Social Bureau under the control of the Home Department for the administration of labor and social works. In 1922 the Seamen's Labor Exchange Law and the Health Insurance Law were enacted. In the following year the Diet passed the Bill for the Minimum Age of Industrial Laborers and the Revision of the Factory Law.

In 1925 the regulations controlling the enlistment of laborers were enforced. Further in view of the adoption of the universal manhood suffrage the Government is deliberating upon its future social policy and labor legislation. It is expected in this connection that the measures for enactment of the Trade Union Law and Labor Dispute Conciliation Law as well as the abolition of Article 17 of the Public Order and Police Law will be submitted to the next session of the Diet.

TENANCY DISPUTES

The tenancy disputes have become so wide and so serious that in not a few cases they even invited police intervention. According to the Home Office, the number grew from 408 in 1920 to 1,800 in 1923, and of the latter 93 came from floods and other natural disasters, 84 from the proposed increase of farm-rent, etc. Hyogo Prefecture headed the list with 500 cases, followed by Osaka and Okayama with 150 and 50 respectively. As the number of disputes increased, tenants' unions also grew in number, amounting to 1,530 in December 1923. These minor organizations have combined into a national federation under the title of Japan Farmers' Union. On the other hand there are 414 associations formed by landowners as rival to those peasants' unions. The Committee for the Investigation of Tenancy System, which was appointed by the Government to deliberate on measures for coping with the increasing troubles, has recently submitted to the latter a draft for the introduction of a small landholder system.

The Tenancy Dispute Conciliation Law came into force on December 1st, 1924. In the same month the cases brought before the arbitrators numbered only 31, but they gradually increased, amounting to 46 in January 1925, 70 in February, 134 in March and 242 in April. Out of the total numbering 523 cases, 114 have been successfully settled and 40 were withdrawn in course of mediation or before it was begun.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The co-operative societies in Japan were established under the Co-operative Societies Law enacted in 1909, the object being to supply to middle class producers, agricultural, industrial, etc. funds at a low rate of interest and without mortgage. The societies are juridical persons and are classed as Credit Societies, Sales Societies, Purchase Societies and Productive Societies. These different lines may be combined in one society, so that

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there are altogether eleven other kinds consisting of two to four different lines. In order to make a society easily accessible to people, it is provided that one subscription should not exceed ¥50, while to prevent aggrandizement one member is not allowed to own more than ten such shares. Special privileges are afforded to co-operative societies by the Government, as exemption of taxes on income and business, reduction of registration taxes, while the Hypothec Banks are permitted to advance funds without security and redeemable in five year instalments. At the end of 1925 there existed 14,260 societies with a total membership of over 3,000,000.

Mention must be made here of the "shohi-kumiai" (consumers' co-operative societies). These do not form an independent class in the Co-operative Societies Law, but come under the purchase society. They numbered about 260 out of the 425 independent purchase societies as existing at the end of 1923. There is an essential distinction between the consummer' co-operative societies and the other classes of co-operative societies. The one is merely a society for consumption, while the others are capitalistic organizations aiming at profit. At the time of the enactment of the Law there already existed a consumers' society organized by subordinate government officials, called the Kyodosha. Since then this special kind of co-operative society made but insignificant progress until 1918 and the following few years, when the sudden advance of the prices of commodities menaced the living of propertiless classes and in consequence gave stimulus to its development.

The investigation effected by the Ohara Social Research Institute puts the number of the societies at the end of 1922 at 282. The membership and percentage of 46 principal organizations as classified by the members' occupation were as follows:—

Occupation	Membership	Percentage
Agriculture and fishery	195	0.54
Commerce	5,516	15.11
Manufacturing and mining	11,162	30.58
Miscellaneous	19,255	52.75
Unknown	372	1.02
Total	36,501	100.00

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKMEN

In almost all Government or private establishments of a large scope the mutual aid system of workmen or their families is in force. The following shows the summarised figures for 1923 for all associations, i.e. the Government Printing Bureau, Police (for 1920), Public Works Bureau, Monopoly Bureau (1922), Mint, Naval and Military Workshops, Forestry Bureau (1922), Yawata Government Iron Foundry, Communications Department, Government Railways (1921):—

Total Membership	498,926
Receipts	
Fees	¥11,161,383
Government Grants	9,206,272
Others	2,659,447
Total	23,077,102

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Allowances	
Death	894,254
Wounded and sick	745,310
Continued service	1,218,103
Retirement	2,784,463
Medical treatment	1,056,261
Others	1,730,393
Total	8,656,514
Total No. of recipients	200,166

WOMEN PROBLEMS

Women in Politics

The repeal of Clause 2 of Article V of the Public Peace and Order Police Regulations prohibiting women from promoting or attending political meetings in the 45th session of the Imperial Diet (1921-2), marks a step towards the political emancipation of the Japanese women. The inclusion of law in the curriculum of some girls' schools—The Joshi Daigaku or Women's University (Vide Chap. Education), for instance,—the departure made by some private universities in Tokyo and elsewhere which have thrown open the lectures on law, political enonomy, sociology and other social or political science to the atttendance of girl students and women—the Meiji University and the Nippon University, for instance,—are all proofs attesting the gradual awakening of Japanese women.

The woman's suffrage movement is gradually coming to the fore in Japan, though the petitions for upholding the cause have received rather cool handling in the House of Representatives. There exist at present three bodies organized by "new women" and they are (1) the National Girl Students' League, (2) the Woman's Suffrage League, and (3) the National Female Teachers' League. The first named body has a membership roll of about 1000 members, including those in Seoul (Korea). The second, Woman's Suffrage League, has 300 members, whilst the 3rd body is the largest of all with the membership roll of about 20,000 out of the total force of female teachers throughout the country of approximately 70,000.

The popularly known leaders of the woman's suffrage movement in Japan are Miss Raicho Hiratsuka, Mrs. Hatoyama, wife of Dr. I. Hatoyama, M.P., and Mr. Kumpei Matsumoto, also M.P. Some of the suffragettes have even had their names registered on the roll of membership of a political party.

These agitators are clamoring for the grant of a higher grade of education to women and insist that college education for women should be speedly provided by the Government. Political meetings held by women were unthinkable before in Japan, but they are by no means rare now, the first gathering of the kind having been carried out in Kobe in May 1922.

Women as Bread Winners

With the recent expansion of their field of activity, the number of women clerks in Japan has considerably increased of late. While women are in great demand in this field, men for similar positions experience great difficulty in getting work. This fact is eloquently explained by the statistics filed at the labor exchanges, according to which during the year 1924, 270,000

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men applied for employment and 240,000 vacancies were open, whereas the same year 17,000 women sought work and 41,000 were required. Women workers, including typists, conductresses and clerks, are in great demand, but the salaries offered them are still low, partly because of the general economic depression and partly because women are willing to work for less amount than men, this latter fact accounting for the increasing demand for women workers.

The official returns taken in 1919, the latest available, shows that number of women as bread winners throughout Japan proper stood at 3,581,183, or about 13 per cent. of the total female population numbering approximately 27,000,000. Those engaged in manual labor claimed 2,720,500 and those in other work 860,600, the ratio being 75% to 25%. The detailed figures are as follows:

Agriculture	1,315,900
Commerce	400,000
Marine product industry	324,000
Factory and mine workers	980,000
Domestic service	91,100
Others	10,200
Other than manual work	429,544

Women Workers in Tokyo and Osaka

The returns for the two premier cities are not synchronous, the figures for the former city being based on the census of October 1920 while those for the other are as later as 1924. For lack of better available returns, however, they are used here to show the condition of women workers in leading urban districts. The returns of Osaka cover only 1,433 women clerks and are therefore less instructive than those of Tokyo.

Comparative figures for women workers in Tokyo and Osaka

	Tokyo	Osaka
Total No. of workers	137,373	—
% to total female pop.	13.71	—
% of married workers	83.60	3

% of Workers in Principal Occupations in Tokyo
Trade 39.3; Industry, 28.6; Office work, 21.0

Earnings of Largest Working Occupation in Tokyo

Occupation	Total No. workers	Monthly Earnings in yen		
		Maximum	Minimum	Average
Factory girls	53,814	70	15	26
House maids	35,000	20	10	15
Office clerks	15,000	75	30	35
Hair-dressers	9,180	700	80	150
Waitresses	5,000	200	20	70
Mid-wives	4,617	500	80	150
Restaurant, etc. maids ..	3,200	300	15	80
Primary school teachers ..	1,598	100	45	70

The returns by the Social Bureau of Osaka give the average of ¥1.10 for daily earners and of ¥41.15 for those on monthly basis. As salaried women the foreign language typists get the maximum of ¥58.69 and the telephone girls the minimum of ¥35.65.

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LOCAL YOUNG MEN'S LEAGUE

These are young men's patriotic institutions derived in principle from the local young men's associations that were first created at Kamakura toward the end of the 12th century with the object of promoting and protecting the public welfare and the interests of different localities. To adapt themselves to the need of the times, the young men's leagues of today serve as something like auxiliary organs for helping the development of local autonomy. They are, for instance, doing various useful works such as attending to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of local people, spread of education and advancement of culture, relief of the poor, exploiting wild land, road-making and so forth. Encouragement and guidance have been extended them by the authorities, and stimulated by the strong patriotic sense which was the growth of the wars of 1884-5 and 1904-5 they have spread all over the realm. At the end of March '25 14,885 such leagues existed throughout the country with a total membership of 2,544,734, the year's estimated outlay amounting to ¥2,744,068. One thing noteworthy is that they are in close touch with the Imperial Court and the memory of Emperor Meiji. The Meiji Shrine's outer court has been placed at their disposal for erecting the "Nippon Seinen Kan" (Japan Young Men's Hall), while every autumn a grand national athletic meeting is held at the stadium in the same court.

THE "SPECIAL" CLASS PEOPLE

These special people are scattered all over Japan and are estimated to number somewhere about 1,200,000. They were placed on exactly the same legal status as ordinary people when the feudal regime was abolished in 1867, but long custom dies hard, and while ordinary people still treat the "newly emancipated" class as outcasts, the latter continue, perhaps obliged by force of circumstances, to live apart in their own community as before.

Ethnologically and physically they are indistinguishable from the ordinary people. They come of a mixed stock just as the other. To be more specific, they are supposed to be descendants of aborigines, refugees of civil wars, disgraced Samurai, escaped criminals and above all those of the "emibe" origin, the "unclean family" who cared for the deal in the early stage of Japanese history. As we know, they were never a caste quite in the Indian sense, but the introduction of Buddhism has resulted in ostracising-those belonging to this class, who were engaged, as many of them are still now, in tanning and butchers' work considered unclean by Buddhists.

The Suihei-sha ("Equality" Society)

Inspired by the wide-spread spirit of social upheaval, these people have lately grown markedly self-assertive, even aggressive, as if to redress by their own hand the wrong to which they were subjected for centuries. In 1923 fierce quarrels occurred between them and their neighbors in Gumma and Nara prefectures. At the slight provocations which they formerly bore with meek submission they openly declared war upon their "haughty" neighbors. Blows were freely exchanged and much blood was

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shed, and in Nara troops had to be called in to restore order. In Gumma the Equality men assaulted a law court in order to set free their comrades confined there. In the Equality National Convention held at Kyoto in March 1922 the resolution was passed to (1) effect absolute emancipation of the Equality people on their own exertions, (2) demand freedom of occupation and economic enterprises, and (3) boldly push forward to attain ideal perfection open to humanity. The Society has now a membership of 200,000 and its branches exist in almost every prefecture.

ELEEMOSYNARY WORK

Administrative Organs

The administrative arrangement for dealing with matters relating to relief and reformatory works has been repeatedly remodelled and enlarged in view of the steadily widening scope of charity, relief and social business demanding Government attention.

As regards legislative measures for eleemosynary and similar purposes, there are, to mention those that are now in force, relief arrangement for the destitute and helpless, treatment of unclaimed travellers fallen sick or who die, succor of sufferers from natural calamities, protection of persons afflicted by insanity and tuberculosis, reform of refractory boys, provision for controlling lepers, aids to private charity work, training of officials and others connected with such work, education of blind, deaf and mute, protection of discharged prisoners.

STATE AND COMMUNAL RELIEF FOR PAUPERS

The Relief rules announced in 1874 provide that decrepit persons, infants, disabled persons and invalids with no relatives to care for them may be granted relief as follows:—

Decrepit (above 70 years old)
or disabled person .....1.8 koku of rice per year.
Infant (under 13) .....0.7 koku of rice per year.
Invalid .. 3 go of rice for man and 2 go for woman per.day.

To those who take care of foundlings 0.7 koku of rice may be granted per head every year for bringing them up.

Paupers and foundlings given relief under the above rules at the State and communal expenses and cases of destitute sick travellers attended to by the local authorities are as follows:—

year ended Dec.	Paupers No.	Paupers Dis'ts by state and communes	Foundlings No.	Foundlings Dis'ts by state and communes	Sick travellers No.	Sick travellers Dis'ts by communes
1917	7,355	¥163,520	1,608	¥64,960	3,054	¥234,827
1918	7,556	222,075	1,472	74,734	2,145	213,955
1919	7,880	334,562	1,392	84,683	1,979	258,021
1920	7,565	427,053	1,128	116,321	1,881	285,458
1921	7,908	443,395	755	120,691	2,013	389,067

Relief to Sufferers from Natural Calamities

The law of 1899 relating to relief funds for sufferers from extreme calamity provides that each prefecture should lay aside a sum of not less than ¥500,000 as a fund for giving relief when

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such calamity overtakes the whole or part of its jurisdiction. When the amount of the relief exceeds 5 per cent. of the funds at the beginning of the year one-third of the sum thus disbursed is supplied by the State Treasury. The aggregate funds in hand on April 1st 1920 amounted to ₹60,066,307. The total disbursements from the funds for the three years ending March 1921 are as follows:—

Year ended March	Shelter	Food	Clothing	Medicine	Temporary lodgings	Providing with work	Total incl. others
1919	14,317	245,843	8,287	2,319	53,878	52,622	380,707
1920	4,719	119,425	17,376	224	61,412	20,117	229,613
1921	4,542	173,405	19,465	958	36,400	52,173	292,283

Eleemosynary Work Summarised

The benevolent enterprises either under State, communal or private management make the following record at the end of the year ending March, 1920:—

		No. of establishments	Fund existing	Expenses	No. of persons received
Relief for paupers		67	3,397,068	642,893	6,434
Asylums for aged		18	138,450	52,879	259
Asylums for invalid soldiers		2	1,164	7,019	604
Relief to families of soldiers in service or deceased		15	1,984,596	341,180	455
Charity hospitals		33	6,116,390	1,185,991	*1,317,945
Lunatic asylums		3	68,038	172,750	*10,990
Tuberculosis hospitals		5	68,469	14,777	*18,906
Leper hospitals		11	628,807	489,966	*570,996
Other est'ts giving free med. treatment		34	801,517	242,492	524,391
Intelligence offices		40	297,287	126,198	179,589
Providing with work		23	502,744	411,854	344,464
Vagrants homes		32	195,878	134,831	413,995
Protection of women		11	35,926	21,017	1,379
S. P. C. A.		4	3,500	1,979	—
Nurseries		82	286,712	164,370	12,622
Orphanages		122	2,636,412	637,297	8,334
Reformatories		59	—	407,424	2,562
Education or protection of	poor children	98	713,176	218,923	15,893
	deaf-mutes	77	1,343,521	324,792	3,379
	stammerers	1	45,538	10,261	50
	feeble-minded	3	8,685	4,449	27
	other children	3	296,060	6,953	1,353
Miscellaneous		29	814,787	153,782	3,156

Note.—* Received counted by number of days.

The number of establishments does not coincide with the real number of charity bodies as one or more works are often combined in one institution.

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CHAPTER XIV

JUSTICE, PRISONS AND POLICE

1. Justice

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Japanese Courts consist of (1) Local Courts (Ku-Saibansho), (2) District Courts (Chiho-Saibansho), (3) Courts of Appeal (Koso-in), and (4) the Supreme Court (Daishin-in). The Local Courts are held by single judges; District Courts and Courts of Appeal are collegiate courts, divided into several divisions, each consisting of three judges; and the Supreme Court is a collegiate court, also divided into divisions, in each of which five judges sit. All the courts have both civil and criminal jurisdiction, but the scope of jurisdiction possessed by the various classes is defined by law. In addition to the ordinary courts there is one called the Court of Administrative Litigation (Gyosei-Saibansho) which tries actions brought by the injured party to protest against encroachment upon individual right by an illegal administrative disposition.

Actions.—(1) Procedure in Court. All proceedings are oral, unless it is otherwise provided by law. For persons unacquainted with the Japanese language an interpreter must be provided. In an action to which a foreigner is a party, the oral proceedings may be in a foreign language, if the officials and all the other persons concerned are acquainted with such language, but no instance of an actual application of this provision of the law has ever been known.

(2) Appeal, Revision and Complaint.—An appeal lies against a judgment rendered in first instance by a District or a Local Court. It must be lodged within one month from the service of the judgment. Proceedings before the Court of Appeal are oral, and new allegations of facts and new evidence may be introduced.

Revision applies to judgments rendered in the second instance by a District Court or a Court of Appeal. It is only for errors in law. The time for claiming revision is the same as for appeal.

Complaint can be made against any ruling or order of the court other than a judgment, by which an application relating to the proceedings is refused, and in such other cases as are prescribed by law. A decision on a complaint is generally made without oral proceedings. No period is fixed for a complaint, except that in certain cases an immediate complaint is provided for, which must be made within one week from the service of the order or ruling.

(3) Summary Proceedings.—When a claim is for a fixed sum of money, or for the presentation of a fixed quantity of other tangible things, or of securities, the creditor, instead of bringing.

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an action, may apply to the Local Court of the general forum of the debtor, or if the claim is secured by a lien on an immovable of the real forum, to make an "order of payment" against the debtor. The latter may object to this order within two weeks after it is served upon him, or at any time before an order of execution is made. If he does not do so, an order will be made for the execution of the order of payment.

Acknowledgments.—These can be made in the presence of a Notary Public, but the drawback to employing a Notary is that the proceedings must be conducted in the Japanese language, and that the Notary's act must be recorded in Japanese script, thus entailing much troublesome work. Among foreigners resident in Japan, the custom is to make acknowledgments before their respective Consuls, but the documents so acknowledged are neither deemed to be "Notarial Deeds" by the Courts, nor to possess evidential value in judicial sense.

Costs in Civil Procedure.—These are paid by means of adhesive stamps affixed to the original petitions. Costs of First Instance are:—

	Value of the subject-matter Yen	Stamp duty Yen
Not exceeding	500	12.00
" "	750	15.00
" "	1,000	18.00
" "	2,500	25.00
" "	5,000	30.00

For amounts exceeding 5,000 yen—three (3) yen is to be added for each ¥1,000. If the value of the suit was—e.g.—¥50,000, the costs would be ¥30 for the first ¥5,000 and ¥3 per each subsequent ¥1,000—i.e.—¥30 plus (45 by 3=¥135)=¥165.

Costs of Appeal Instance are the same as stated above, but with a surcharge of 50 per cent. added thereto.

Costs in the Supreme Court are double those in first instance.

Sundry Fees. The law provides for certain small fees to be paid in respect to incidental petitions and statements varying from 20 sen to ¥1 each.

Process-Servers' Fees depend upon the work entailed, as provided for in the law. All papers must be served by an official Process-Server.

Lawyers' Fees. There is no official scale, and the question of fees is one of custom and arrangement. As a rule, the Japanese lawyers charge on the basis of a percentage which varies with the difficulty and importance of the case, the value of the subject-matter of the suit, the time taken up, etc. The professional standing of the practitioner has also to be taken into consideration. Speaking generally, law-suits are necessarily costly because all foreign exhibits must be translated into the Japanese language, and because the amount of time frittered away over even the most simple cases is such that a lawyer cannot afford to handle them without adequate remuneration, the upshot being that small causes, which should entail only very trifling fees, often result in legal bills disproportionate to the interests involved. It must also be borne in mind that the party defeated is only bound to pay the "judicial costs" occasioned by the suit,

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and that these do not include the lawyer's fees, as between solicitor and client, incurred by the successful party.

Composition of Courts at End of 1923

	Supreme	Appeal	District	Local	Total
No. of Courts	1	7	51	281	340
No. of Judges	31	95	1,054		1,630
Procurators	5	34	539		578

Number of Civil Cases in 1923

Courts	Kind of cases	No. of cases	Cases disposed of	Cases remaining in hand
Local*	1st instance	539,145	488,207	50,938
	Retrial	18	12	6
District	1st instance	79,827	46,656	33,171
	Trial for appeal	8,454	4,558	3,896
	Trial for complaint	1,668	1,357	331
	Total	89,949	52,571	37,378
	Retrial	29	14	15
Appeal	Trial for appeal	7,820	3,364	4,456
	Trial for revision	3	1	2
	Trial for complaint	321	253	68
	Special trial	2	2	—
	Total	8,146	3,620	4,526
	Retrial	7	2	5
Supreme	Trial for revision	1,331	906	425
	Trial for complaint	630	612	18
	Total	1,961	1,518	443
	Retrial	—	—	—
Total cases†	1st instance	258,066	175,594	82,472
	Trial for appeal	16,274	7,922	8,352
	Trial for revision	1,334	907	427
	Trial for complaint	2,619	2,222	397
	Total	278,293	186,645	91,648
	Retrial	54	28	26

*includes reconciliations, summary procedures, ordinary cases, suits on documents and bills of provisional seizures and dispositions, etc.

†includes all the cases in various trials except reconciliations, summary procedures, public summons, motions for provisional seizures and dispositions, etc. Special trial in Appeal Courts is included in the first instance.

Civil Cases Disposed of

	Year	Total no. of cases	Cases decided	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining in hand
Cases of 1st instance	1919	208,609	58,802	44,950	15,125	46,170	43,562
	1920	221,388	57,921	43,393	15,015	50,454	54,605
	1921	253,503	71,948	47,334	19,887	52,843	61,491
	1922	283,804	81,224	49,888	23,337	57,160	72,195
	1923	315,914	90,690	55,106	24,205	62,026	83,887
	Average	256,644	72,114	48,134	19,514	53,731	63,148

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	Year	Total no. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining in hand
Cases appealed	1919	13,180	1,830	3,403	2,053	405	47	5,942
	1920	13,029	1,258	2,997	1,990	436	37	6,311
	1921	14,483	1,372	3,358	2,077	560	59	7,057
	1922	15,436	1,489	3,588	2,045	668	44	7,602
	1923	16,274	1,408	3,649	2,089	731	45	8,352
	Average ...	14,480	1,371	3,399	2,501	560	46	7,053

	Year	Total no. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	Reconciled or in other ways	Remaining in hand
Cases complained	1919	1,164	685	170	113	15	181
	1920	1,249	723	172	116	26	212
	1921	1,607	1,016	177	125	16	273
	1922	2,051	1,253	242	184	37	335
	1923	2,661	1,710	347	156	49	399
	Average ..	1,746	1,077	221	139	29	280
Cases demanding revision	1919	1,286	167	809	107	—	203
	1920	1,188	170	710	102	—	206
	1921	1,224	170	754	95	—	205
	1922	1,354	175	781	95	—	302
	1923	1,834	153	643	111	1	427
	Average..	1,277	167	739	102	—	269

Nature of Civil Cases Settled at 1st Instance

Year	No. of cases	Personal	Land	Buildings & ships	Money	Cereals	Goods	Documents	Others
1919	165,047	5,115	6,291	6,167	84,843	2,786	3,135	479	56,231
1920	166,783	5,129	6,355	6,445	85,881	2,200	2,913	396	57,464
1921	192,012	5,035	5,262	7,628	109,555	1,319	2,983	528	59,702
1922	211,609	5,032	5,095	8,528	123,816	1,353	2,976	544	64,265
1923	232,025	4,690	4,861	8,427	139,802	1,467	3,182	491	69,105
Average...	193,495	5,000	5,573	7,439	108,779	1,825	3,038	488	61,353

Cases of Bankruptcy and Rehabilitation

	Adjudicated for Bankruptcy								Rehabilitation	
Year	No. of cases	Individual	Partnership	Partnership Ltd.	Joint stock Co.	Total	Cases remaining in hand	Amount of credit	Sanctioned	Rejected
1919 ...	475	95	6	6	10	117	358	4,548,019	6	1
1920 ...	518	101	1	10	10	122	395	3,499,302	13	2
1921 ...	622	153	1	10	20	184	438	3,250,457	11	—
1922 ...	730	106	2	11	36	155	575	10,809,531	7	1
1923 ...	722	97	1	16	29	143	579	5,637,421	3	1
Average	613	110	2	11	21	144	469	5,548.946	8	1

Cases of Insolvency and Rehabilitation

Year	No. of cases	No. of debtors	No. of creditors	Amount of credit	Rehabilitation Sanctioned	Rejected
1919	320	364	330	1,557,820	107	5
1920	284	299	286	407,792	102	3
1921	287	310	291	477,720	91	—
1922	404	437	431	1,123,240	73	1
1923	2	2	2	2,066	24	2
Average	259	282	268	714,091	79	2

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Criminal Cases

Daily life constitutes an important factor in awarding judgment on cases of criminal offences according to the revised code put in force in 1909 and professional gamblers, pickpockets and other scum of society are visited with graver sentences than was possible under the old code. Chiefs of gamblers, pickpockets and others in Tokyo and elsewhere who used to levy percentage on their followers and were leading very luxurious lives with impunity have even been sentenced to as long as 15 years. Sentences inflicted on these classes being generally much longer, the number of prison inmates suddenly increased for some period after the enforcement of the new code.

The condition of criminal cases handled in course of three years is as follows:—

		No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases in hand
Search carried out.	1921	293,230	290,057	525
	1922	282,815	279,493	505
	1923	303,459	299,008	470
Preliminary trial...	1921	4,043	3,518	1,200
	1922	4,091	3,586	1,540
	1923	4,210	3,740	1,470
Summary judgment.	1921	54,467	53,269	3,856
	1922	51,107	49,567	3,499
	1923	56,092	54,622	4,214
First instance	1921	33,534	29,678	3,856
	1922	31,397	27,898	3,499
	1923	31,398	27,184	4,214
Appeal trial	1921	7,845	6,853	992
	1922	7,769	6,732	1,037
	1923	7,568	6,378	1,190
Trial for complaint.	1921	2,500	2,165	335
	1922	2,525	2,242	233
	1923	2,422	1,940	482
Cases for complaint.	1921	30	30	—
	1922	49	48	1
	1923	41	40	1
Recision trial	1921	30	30	—
	1922	22	21	1
	1923	24	23	1
Grand total	1921	395,679	385,598	10,081
	1922	379,775	369,587	10,188
	1923	405,214	392,935	12,279

Sentence Carried Out

Year	No. of offenders	Capital punishment	Imprisonment and confinement	Penalty fine, etc	Total	Offenders per 100,000 population
Decision at 1st Instance 1921	38,957	49	27,743	10,106	37,898	70
1922	35,875	38	25,976	8,794	34,808	62
1923	37,153	—	25,562	10,423	35,985	63

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	Year		No. of offenders	Capital punishment	Imprisonment and confinement	Penalty fine, etc.	Total	Offenders per 100,000 population
Summary Judgment	1921	....	85,741	—	—	85,741	85,741	152
	1922	....	81,631	—	—	81,631	81,631	142
	1923	....	93,754	—	—	93,754	93,754	160
Summary Judgment for Police offence	1921	....	419,802	—	50,603	359,417	410,020	748
	1922	....	454,470	—	53,401	390,929	444,330	786
	1923	....	419,138	—	50,487	348,284	398,771	715
Grand Total.	1921	....	544,500	49	78,346	455,264	533,659	971
	1922	....	571,976	38	79,377	481,354	560,769	990
	1923	....	550,045	—	76,049	452,461	528,510	938

Foreigners Criminal Cases

1923	Capital punishment	Imprisonment	Fine	Penalty	Total
Criminal	——	63	25	10	58
Special	——	2	6	—	8
Total	——	65	31	10	66

AGE-LIMIT FOR JUDICIAL OFFICIALS

With the approval of the 1920-21 Diet age-limit for judicial officials has been inserted in the Constitution of the Court of Justice. The President of the Court of Cassation, hitherto allowed to remain in office indefinitely must retire when he attains 65 years of age while judges and procurators in general are to resign at 63 years. They may all be allowed to retain their office 5 years longer with the approval of a general meeting of the members of the Supreme Court or the Courts of Appeal.

JUVENILE COURTS

Opened on 1 Jan. 1923 there are only two Courts, in Tokyo and Osaka. The cases handled by them during 8 months from Aug., '24, to Apr.,'25 are tabulated below:—

1924	No. of cases	Cases disposed of: Without trial	Placed under protection	Transferred to procurators	Finished	Cases in hand
Aug.	1,325	456	153	1	611	714
Sept.	1,959	1,060	289	2	1,354	605
Oct.	1,851	864	377	—	1,241	610
Nov.	1,829	868	319	1	1,191	638
Dec.	2,285	1,481	418	—	1,902	483
1925						
Jan.	1,187	447	246	—	693	494
Feb.	1,413	508	298	2	789	624
Mar.	2,055	1,016	359	—	1,376	679
Apr.	1,873	841	794	1	1,210	663

Jury System

The Jury System Bill, approved in the 46th session of the Diet and promulgated in April, '23, is to be enforced partially

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from 1927. The idea of the new legislation lies in making common people participate in judicial affairs instead of entrusting the decision on such matters to the judicial officials exclusively, thereby to enhance the public trust in the decision of the courts of law. The measure applies only to criminal cases.

The cases to be submitted to trial by jury are limited to crimes punishable with the death penalty, life servitude or imprisonment, or servitude or imprisonment for a period exceeding 3 years, all of which come under the jurisdiction of the "chiho-saibansho," or district courts. They are submitted to trial by jury only upon the request of the accused, such request being invalid unless it is made within 10 days from the date on which the accused receives summons for a public trial, and in case the accused confesses to the crime for which he was prosecuted the case will not go to a jury. The crimes mentioned hereunder are excluded:

Crimes committed by the members of the Imperial family; Cases of Lese Majeste; Crimes connected with civil war, or war with a foreign country, or prejudicial to international friendship; Crimes of sedition; Crimes stipulated for in the Army criminal law, the Navy criminal law and the military secret protection law; Crimes concerning public election.

The jury for each criminal case is made up of 12 members, selected from among Japanese male subjects of over 30 years, who have had their dwellings in the same city or town or village for over 2 years and are payers of direct tax not less than ¥3 and who can read and write. The judgment of the jury does not affect the judges who reserve the right to dismiss a jury and empanel another as often as they please if they were not satisfied with the verdict. The jury is not authorised to inquire into the crime; it has only to decide whether the accused is guilty or not, etc.

II. PRISONS AND PRISONERS

Just as in Western countries associate and solitary confinement arrangement is in force in Japanese prisons. All prisoners under the age of 18 are kept in cells different from those for older ages. Japanese generally living in a house which is practically one big room, though usually divided into a number of smaller rooms with sliding doors, the solitary confinement seems to be too sudden a change, and is apt to exert a morbid influence upon the prisoners. The solitary system is therefore sparingly enforced in Japan. Prisoners in penal servitude from compulsion and other inmates from option, are made to work at the workhouse, and rewards at certain rate are given. Workhouses are closed twelve days in a year, and a prisoner whose father or mother dies is allowed release from labor for three days. Moral instruction is given on holidays or Sundays, and ordinary education is given under 4 hours a day for prisoners of primary education grade and under 2 for those of higher grade. Those of still higher grade are left to their own devices, 3 books being allowed at one time, exclusive of a dictionary. The daily ration per capita of prisoners consists of .95 pint of inferior rice and barley mixture and side-dish costing not more than 10 sen. The bath is opened once in every 5 days in warm season and 7 days in the other. An interview, for 30 minutes or less, with relatives is allowed once every day for detention prisoners,

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once a month for those under sentence of imprisonment and once every two months for those in penal servitude. The number of letters to be sent or received is one in every ten days for a detention criminal, one in every month for an imprisonment and one in every two months for a servitude criminal. Taken altogether, the national characteristic of simplicity and light-heartedness is reflected even on prison life, and while the management is less stern, prisoners look less gloomy and dejected than the convicts in Western prisons. Then Japanese prisoners appear to be more amenable to reform and better able to mix in society after discharge.

Number of Prison Inmates

Dec. 31	No. of prisons	Convicts	Criminal defendants	In separate cells	Infants	Total
1921	171	43,659	2,575	139	22	46,395
1922	173	41,311	2,668	159	15	44,153
1923	—	38,751	2,783	127	9	41,670

New Convicts Classified, 1923

Crime	Convicts	Crime	Convicts
Theft	8,684	Obscenity, illicit sexual intercourse, &c.	171
Gambling	2,185	Trespass into another's house	161
Fraud and usurpation ...	4,144	Perjury	40
Forgery of documents....	571	Sedition	35
Battery & assaults.....	1,617	Abduction	—
Stolen goods concealed, &c.	201	Others	411
Murder	631	Military law	43
Burglary	314	Forestry law	61
Incendiary	301	Military summons	23
Disturbing official duty...	85	Post and telegram rules	6
Concealment, &c.	39	Other laws	308
Forgery of coins.....	30	Total	20,146
Abortion	82		

Capital Punishments Classified

Year	Murder	Burglary	Incendiary	Illicit Manf. of Explosives	Total	Year	Murder	Burglary	Incendiary	Illicit Manf. of Explosives	Total
1917	33	19	1	—	53	1920	14	20	1	—	35
1918	24	25	1	—	50	1921	22	26	1	—	49
1919	23	16	4	—	43	1922	15	22	1	—	38

New Convicts Classified by Ages

Year	Under 18	18—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	Over 60	Total
1920	1,127	1,700	11,280	7,903	5,048	1,986	682	29,726
1921	929	1,351	9,456	6,280	3,947	1,555	546	24,064
1922	792	1,255	8,781	5,655	3,665	1,306	411	21,895
1923	564	1,034	8,427	5,311	9,205	1,174	358	20,073

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New Convicts Classified by Education

Year	High school education M.	F.	Middle school education M.	F.	Elementary school education M	F.	Elementary school unfinished M.	F.	Illiterate M.	F.	Unknown	Total
1920 ..	62	1	1,083	8	17,618	357	7,739	385	2,095	368	10	29,726
1921 ..	53	—	918	6	13,840	247	6,919	340	1,473	259	—	24,162
1922 ..	37	1	837	2	12,688	227	6,399	271	1,171	247	—	21,830

New Convicts Classified by Property

Year	With property M.	F.	With small property M.	F.	Without property M.	F.	Indigence M.	F.	Unknown	Total
1920	502	8	2,412	69	19,219	760	6,431	281	44	29,726
1921	270	4	1,781	36	16,539	576	4,565	239	—	24,010
1922	213	3	1,463	42	15,538	524	3,906	176	—	21,865

Sick Rate and Mortality of Prison-Inmates

Year	No. sick inmates	Average No. of sick inmate per day	Sick rate per inmate per annum	No. of mortality	Mortality per. 1,000 inmates
1921	66,286	182	1.35	718	14.7
1922	75,105	206	1.51	570	12.4
1923	62,574	171	1.54	450	10.4

Number of Prison-Inmates Whose Names are Cancelled

Year	Serving out the term	Amnesty	Provisional release	Died	Escaped	Total
1920	32,028	—	3,022	1,005	14	36,069
1921	27,716	—	2,376	717	9	82.718
1922	24,862	—	1,782	593	16	27,253

Ratio of Prison-Officers and Prison-Inmates

Year	No. of officers, etc.	Inmates per officer	Male inmates per turnkey	Fem. inmates per female keeper
1921	7,614	6.3	6.8	7.1
1922	7,926	5.6	6.6	6.1
1923	7,905	5.6	6.0	6.7

Year	Number of workers (days in 1000) Gov't work	Cont. work	Trust work	Wages (1000 yen) Govt. work	Cont. work	Trust work	Wages per day per capita (sen) Govt. work	Cont. work	Trust work
1921	3,410	8.596	2,084	815	3,436	574	23.9	40.0	27.6
1922	3,257	7,610	2,182	996	3,824	781	30.7	50.2	35.8
1923	3,437	6,669	1,336	1,075	3,122	748	31.3	46.8	38.6

Wage earning rate of convicts stands still very low in Japan, compared with that in England and Germany, being 42 percent of U.S.A. Formosa, however, is an exception, for the wages earned by its convicts meet the expenses of maintenance, and its prisons are practically self-supporting.

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Revenue of Prisons (in yen)

Year ended March	Ordinary: Earnings from labour	Ordinary: Rental of property	Ordinary: Other receipts	Ordinary: Total	Extra-ordinary	Total
1921	6,042,739	1,137	8,150	6,052,026	63,647	6,115,673
1922	6,994,063	1,392	11,699	7,007,154	45,911	7,053,065
1923	5,979,738	17,767	118,107	6,115,612	82,932	6,198,544

Expenditure of Prisons (in yen)

Year ended March	Ordinary: Salaries of officers	Ordinary: Wages and sundries	Ordinary: Expenses for inmates	Ordinary: Total with others	Extra-ordinary	Total
1921	622,910	6,197,726	5,570,313	12,430,610	1,019,373	13,449,983
1922	621,438	6,531,606	5,846,097	13,040,735	1,703,284	14,744,019
1923	612,702	6,381,751	5,876,393	12,903,587	2,554,387	15,457,974

Annual Earnings and Expenses per Prison-Inmate (in yen)

Year ended March	Income (Earning) of wages and works of inmates	Expenses: Ordinary	Expenses: Extraordinary	Expenses: Total
1917	46.645	112.625	9.834	122.459
1918	61.971	141.365	11.270	152.635
1919	83.747	162.542	13.966	176.508

III. POLICE

The Japanese policeman has generally earned a well deserved praise for integrity and clean-handedness. Exceptions may occur now and then, but the most important point is that, whereas in other countries, police constables are generally known to wink at peccadillos for a consideration, the rules and tradition in Japan bid these petty guardians of public peace sternly to uphold the honor of the service. Whenever a distinguished foreign visitor wishes to reward a policeman for a signal service rendered him the latter feels annoyed, and when the reward is received, with the cognition of his chief, owing to the insistent offer of the visitor, it is generally used for purposes of common benefits. With a pittance of a salary, ¥45-70 in the service of the Metropolitan Police Board, besides a petty allowance below ¥7, the lot of policemen is a sufficiently hard one, and they certainly deserve better treatment from the central and local treasuries. As a consolation, a policeman of diligent and meritorious services may rise to the post of a chief police commissioner drawing ¥900-2,400 a year. New policemen are admitted on examination, and they are then made to go through six months' training at regular headquarters. A Police Friendly Society is in operation for the purpose of mutual aid and protection.

Police Offences

Police offences are liable to detention not exceeding 20 days or fine under ¥20. Offences liable to detention are four, they being hiding in others' building or ships, prostitution, vagrancy and intimidation. Offences liable to either detention or fines

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number 37, some of them are:—beggary and forced selling of anything, exaggerated or false advertisements, practical joke or obstruction to others' business or festival or other ceremonial procession, or obstructing traffic or disorderly act on the road, fortune-telling etc., practising hypnotism, tattooing one's own or other's body, intruding on scenes of fire, flood or other calamity, shadowing others without justification, mixing foreign ingredients in articles of food or drink, selling unripe fruits or rotten meat. Offences liable to fine number 17, some of which are:—wantonly discharging fire-arms, refusing summons of competent officers, when doctors and midwives refuse summons of clients, exposing shoulders bare, presenting any other indecent appearance, or committing a nuisance on the road, maltreating animals, etc. Police offences are summarily judged at police offices concerned, and this system dates from 1885. By the revised criminal code enforced in 1909 cases liable to this judgment are limited to those not more than 20 days' detention or to fines not exceeding ¥20. An attempt was made in the 1909-10 session of the Diet to abolish this police court judgement system and to transfer it to the jurisdiction of Local Courts, but the measure was not adopted.

Peace Police Regulation

The formation of societies or fraternities and public meetings of a political character are under the control of the Peace Police regulations in force since 1900. Any political association or fraternity must, according to the regulations, be duly reported to the police authorities concerned, within 3 days after its organization, together with the rules, articles of association, etc. When a public meeting or an open air meeting of a political character is to be held its promoter or promoters must apply in writing to the police authorities and obtain their permit. The Regulations forbid men in active service of the Army and Navy, those in reserve service temporarily called out, police officers, Shinto and Buddhist priests, teachers and students of schools, and minors to join or promote such societies or meetings. Women were also included in the list, but were expunged from it in the 1921-22 session, as a step towards their political emancipation. Art. 17 of the Regulations provides for the control of various labor movements.

Peace Preservation Law

The Peace Preservation Law, approved in the last session of the Diet, was put into force on May 11, 1925, with a view to providing against the spread and infusion of dangerous thought. The principal item of the Regulation is Article I, wherein it is provided that any one who has organized a society with the object of altering the national constitution (kokutai) or of repudiating the private property system, or any one who has joined such an organization with full knowledge of its object shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding 10 years. Persons who attempt to commit such acts, have discussed or instigated others as regards the execution of such acts, are also properly punished according to the law. The Regulation also applies to foreign residents and visitors.

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Police Offices and Police Force

Police stations in Japan proper are subordinate to the Police Bureaux attached to the Prefectural governments except in Tokyo-fu where the Metropolitan Police Board is placed under control of the Home Office.

The recent condition is as follows:

	Offices includ. branches	Superintending generals	Police inspectors	Assistant inspectors	Police men
1922	—	184	1,441	1,690	52,161
1923	—	293	1,726	2,473	52,461
1924	1,255	272	1,853	2,634	55,549

Suicides and Suicidal Acts

Act	1920 Male	1920 Female	1921 M.	1921 F.	1922 M.	1922 F.
By hanging	4,079	1,849	4,061	1,784	3,697	1,651
" drowning	2,486	2,102	1,410	2,009	1,079	1,732
" edged tools	351	124	306	104	317	116
" fire arms	151	12	133	11	137	15
" poisons	655	570	1,037	954	964	864
" being run over by trams	1,054	522	1,028	464	944	428
Total incl. others	8,052	5,295	8,266	5,459	7,440	4,919

Principal Causes of Suicides

	1920 Male.	1920 Female.	1921 M.	1921 F.	1922 M.	1922 F.
Mental derangement	2,039	1,251	2,045	1,186	1,316	1,060
From illness	1,934	1,314	1,984	1,443	1,847	1,310
Poverty or misery	323	120	325	140	287	131
Love or jealousy	252	311	287	350	261	318
Remorse	117	48	138	61	136	54
Domestic discord	159	274	180	99	178	279
Fear of detection of crimes or impending punishment	150	19	154	20	121	28
Pessimism	181	126	185	116	144	108
Business failure and debts.	171	26	200	21	106	16
Divorce	19	70	32	85	26	77
Melancholia	68	71	54	74	49	50

Number of Suicides by Age (1920)

Under 16 years, M. 125, F. 15; 16-20, M. 376, F. 488; 21-30, M. 1,733, F. 1,324; 31-40, M. 1,069, F. 637; 41-50, M. 1,059, F. 566; over 51, M. 2,902, F. 1,655; unknown, M. 322, F. 84; total M. 7,586, F. 4,845.

No. of Sufferers from Robbery, Peculation and Fraud

Numbers of houses, boats or persons that suffered from robbery, fraud, etc. are as follows:—

Year	Robbery by force	Larceny	Pickpockets	Fraud and blackmailing
1920	818	225,831	4,461	65,599
1921	843	211,725	4,556	77,817
1922	663	182,637	3,518	85,956

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Number of arrests made by police officers is classified as follows:—

Offence	1920	1921	1922
Riot	504	594	383
Incendiarism	9,851	10,912	11,166
Forgery of coins	52	41	63
Forgery of documents	421	453	407
Obscenity	2,473	2,455	2,150
Gambling and lottery	88,070	81,464	73,605
Disgrace of official honor	412	399	315
Murder	1,869	2,021	1,889
Battery and assaults	22,132	21,797	21,746
Accidental battery and assaults	4,944	4,684	4,906
Abortion	792	955	723
Desertion	342	246	257
Abduction	1,134	1,216	1,122
Larceny	76,847	68,088	58,418
Robbery by force	835	885	894
Fraud and blackmailing	45,988	48,185	44,919
Violation of military and naval laws	275	319	320
Violation of police regulations	165,835	134,431	107,467
Violation of administrative rules	269,894	328,958	315,681
Total including others	—	765,867	697,890

Unnatural Deaths

		1920	1921	1922
Murdered		2,165	289	416
Accidental deaths	Tidal waves	3	656	1,035
	Floods	382	11	4
	Shipwrecks	790	308	384
	Fires	320	1	29
	Earthquakes	4	289	471
	Snow or frozen	299	496	499
	Landslips, Collapsed houses, trees, etc	904	313	287
	At mines	907	68	79
	Beasts and poisonous insects	82	479	583
	Railway and tramcars, etc	8,511	1,000	7,087
	Falling ill on the road	1,195	1,261	1,065
	Total inc. others	17,481	16,103	16,494

Number of Foundlings

	Living		Found dead		Total		
Year	Male	Female	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1920	74	50	22	66	26	66	162
1921	28	28	10	12	38	40	28
1922	33	29	6	12	29	41	80

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Fires

Year	No. of cases	No. of houses destroyed or damaged	Building area "tsubo"	Amount of damage ¥ 1,000
1920	15,123	23,339	503,854	54,866
1921	16,007	31,052	815,403	75,170
1922	15,630	27,160	424,810	50,148

Violation of the Law Prohibiting Liquor and Tobacco for Minors

Year	Confiscated	Penalty	Reproof	Total
1921	1,019	86	50,428	51,533
1922	684	58	45,688	46,430
1923	854	266	19,902	21,022

Fire-brigade Stations and Companies of Firemen

Year	No. of stations	Personnel	No. of companies	Members of companies
1920	195	1,656	9,582	1,393,910
1921	203	1,706	9,659	1,418,791
1922	108	1,936	9,877	1,484,000

Machines and tools used by fire-brigades

Year	Steam fire pumps	Steam fire vessels	Gasoline pumps	Water pipe carriers	Hand-pumps
1920	267	—	458	5,304	30,359
1921	296	1	722	5,469	31,336
1922	353	—	1,434	86	4,980

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CHAPTER XV

MEDICINE AND SANITATION

I. MEDICINE

Japan first came into contact with European civilization through medicine which was introduced, strictly speaking, by that pioneer Christian missionary, St. Francis Xavier who arrived in Kagoshima in 1549. Though medicine was to him and other missionaries nothing more than a useful expedient for promoting their work of evangelization, their peculiar medical teaching took firm root in such places as Osaka and Sakai, where this Western practice of medicine was known as Namban (South Barbarian) school as distinguished from Chinese school which was universally in vogue throughout the land. For about two centuries beginning with the middle of the 17th century, Nagasaki was the only point of contact which the semi-hermit Japan had with the outside world, and whither our young aspirants in medicine and other useful knowledge flocked from all parts of the country to get initiated into the wonderful arts and sciences by the doctors whom the small Dutch colony maintained for its benefit and for the enlightenment of such Japanese as came to them for instruction. Among the foreign doctors engaged by the colony were Thunberg (1776-77), Swedish, and von Siebold (1823-29), Austrian, who besides practising medicine and teaching it to native students, left valuable works on Japanese flora and other scientific subjects. But it was after the throwing open of the country to foreign intercourse that large number of Western medical scholars, either in combination with missionary work or as specialists, began to arrive in Japan. It is interesting to note that the first medical doctor engaged by the restored Imperial Government was an Englishman, Dr. William Willis, who was placed in charge of the first military hospital established in Tokyo. For the Naval hospital created some years after Dr. W. Anderson, the author of a famous work on Japanese fine art, was engaged. Among the Americans who contributed much to the development of the European school of medicine in Japan stand first Dr. J. C. Hepburn, the pioneer medical missionary sent to this country, also well known as compiler of the first Japanese-English dictionary; Dr. Alexander E. Vedder, an American naval surgeon who after resigning his post on board a warship, opened practice in Yokohama, at the same time taking pupils; Dr. Eldridge, who came to Hokkaido with General Capron and rendered valuable service in framing our regulations and training our officers as regards quarantine. It may be added that the first dentist, as the term is now known, was also an American, Mr. Eastlake.

In the later stage in the history of development of Japanese medicine, German specialists almost held the field. For this preference of German physicians the advice which Dutch physicians in Nagasaki are said to have tendered to the authorities was responsible. These Germans took the place held by Englishmen and Americans and also were given chairs in an Imperial univer-

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city created in the meanwhile. When the graduates went abroad for further prosecution of studies they naturally choose Germany as the place of their sojourn, and though in naval surgery the British method and in dental surgery the American predominated, on the whole the Japanese medicine has taken the German system as its model. Among the German physicians who taught Japanese students, the names of Dr. Baelz for internal medicine and Dr. Scriba for surgery will long remain in the history of Japanese medicine.

Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, etc.

Medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, midwives, etc. must be those who have graduated from schools of recognized status or have passed an examination. At the end of 1920 the practitioners in Japan proper totalled 45.504, including 16 foreigners and were classified as follows as to status;—university graduates 4,776; graduates of medical schools (Gov., public and private) 18,485; passed examination 16,685; from established right (in practice before the enforcement of the law), 4,928, others 635. Statistics for the other classes of professionals for 1922 are as follows:—

Dentists	Pharmacists	Midwives	Nurses	Acupuncturists
7,738	7,176	37,704	30,271	65,743

The figures for nurses include 51 males while those for acupuncturists include shampooers and moxicauterists. Of the latter 34,386 were blind and 31,357 not blind.

Hospitals

Hospitals occupy a most important part in the welfare scheme of Japanese people who, owing to inadequate provision even in the best families and to imperfect training of housewives in nursing, prefer to enter hospitals when cases are serious. Figures for 1922 are as follows:—

	No.	No. beds	Ave. no. in-patients per hospital	Ave. no. out-patients per hospital
Public	76	8,526	1,136.70	10,528.26

Private hospitals number 1,192; charity hospitals, 31;—infectious diseases hospitals and isolation-wards, 1,491; hospitals for prostitutes, 149.

CHARITY HOSPITALS

Statistics for charity hospitals at the end of 1922 are as follows:—

			In-patients		Out-patients.	
	No.	No. beds	No.	Day's sickness	No.	Day's sickness
Public	12	2,985	7,185	948,109	13,509	101,448
Private	19	1,020	2,909	238,635	32,004	455,173

The following are some of the more important ones.

Saiseikai.—The work of this charity organization is now divided into two kinds, one consisting in establishing free hospitals, and the other in distributing free tickets for treatment in

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the provinces. The fund subscribed by June, 1918, totalled about ¥24,302,400 of which over ¥15,117,500 is called. It has now hospitals and dispensaries in Tokyo, Osaka, Kanagawa, Hyogo and Fukuoka prefectures. Work was started in May, 1912, and from the beginning to the end of June, 1920, patients treated in Tokyo numbered 298,905, corresponding to over 9 million in number of days treated. In the provinces, patients treated to June, 1919 totalled 377,431, making about 1.5 millions. (Location, Shiba, Tokyo).

St. Luke's International Hospital.—The Institution was founded in 1895 by, and is under the direction of the American Episcopal Church Mission. It cares for the sick and suffering of all nations, irrespective of race, colour, language, or creed. Dr. S. Osada, the first director, was succeeded in 1900 by Dr. R. B. Teusler, the present director. The director receives his appointment from the Bishop who is the head of the Mission. The property of the Hospital is held by the foundation of American Episcopal Missionaries, and it also receives an annual appropriation from the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church in America. The Hospital intends to accommodate 200 free patients and 100 paying patients. The staff consists of three or four foreign and 12 to 15 native doctors. (Location, Tsukiji, Tokyo).

Dojinkai.—The Society was founded in 1902 for diffusing medical knowledge in China and other Asiatic countries and to establish for that purpose free hospitals and to supply doctors and nurses. Maintains such hospitals at Peking, Seoul and about 30 other places to which 320 practitioners and nurses have been despatched. During the decade ended 1917 the society's hospitals cared for 213,936 days patients of all nationalities. The Hon. Pres. is Prince Kuni, Vice-Pres., Dr. Tamba. (Location, Kanda, Tokyo).

Izumibashi (Mitsui) Charity Hospital.—This is the largest private charity hospital in Japan and was founded by the Mitsui family which gave ¥1,250,000 for the purpose. The work began at the end of 1908. ¥1,500,000 was added in 1919 to the fund. During the 1920 36,868 days' patients were received in the hospital besides many more out-patients. The staff numbers 53. (Location, Kanda, Tokyo).

Tokyo Charity Hospital (Jikei-iin).—This is a private inst. est. 1882; during the year ended Mar. 1921 had 48,280 in-patients, besides 294,357 out-patients in number of days treated; in March, 1921 possessed fund of ¥1,408,090, disbursing from ¥80,000 to 1,000,000 annually. The Hospital is under special patronage of the Court. (Location, Shiba, Tokyo).

The City Charity Hospital of Tokyo.—The Hospital was opened in 1911 at an estimated expense of ¥60,000 and with scope for 400 patients at one time. It is attended to by Naval surgeons. In 1919 about 1,145 in-patients and 88,646 out-patients were given treatment. (Location, Tsukiji, Tokyo).

Leper Hospitals

It was by foreign missionaries that all the private asylums and hospitals for lepers were first founded in Japan, and it was through their agitation that both the public and the Government began to adopt definite arrangements for sheltering and segregating this unhappy class of fellow mortals. In the session for

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1906-7 the Imperial Diet voted a measure for establishing five leper hospitals at State expense, one each near Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Takamatsu and Aomori. The country is divided into 5 districts each of which has such a hospital. In Mar. 1922 the inmates at the five Govt. leper hospitals numbered 1945 besides some 300 at private ones, distributed as follows:—

Zensei Hospital, Tokyo-fu (1st District)	.....	642
Hokubu Hoyo-in, Aomori (2nd Dist.)	.....	168
Hoyo-in, Osaka-fu (3rd Dist.)	.....	549
Ryoyo-in, near Takamatsu (4th Dist.)	.....	304
Kyushu Ryoyo-jo, Kumamoto (5th Dist.)	.....	232
Total	.....	1,945
Gotemba Hospital, Shizuoka-ken Tairo-in, Kumamoto Kwaishun Hospital, Kumamoto	(private).....	201 (about)

Lepers throughout Japan number some 25,000, but hospitals can at present accommodate only 6.4% of them.

Morphine & Cocaine & Salts; Medical Opium

All these drugs are placed under the strict control of the Home Minister who forbids their sale or transfer to any person other than specialists or those chemists who have secured a license for dealing in them. Opium is a Government monopoly, and for the export or import the sanction of the Home Minister is necessary. A small quantity of poppy is cultivated in Osaka and Wakayama prefectures.

Patent Medicine

The patent medicines on the register of the Home Office at the end of 1920 numbered 100,078 while the retail-dealers in them numbered no less than 187,256. The value of the revenue stamps as used on patent medicines amounted in the same year to a little under ¥8,000,000, and as the stamps to be affixed are 10% of the declared value the total amount of such value was tenfold the stamp revenue as accruing to the Treasury.

II. SANITATION

Sanitation in the modern sense may be said to have its genesis in Japan in the despatch of Sensai Nagayo (d. 1910) to America and Europe not long after the establishment of the Imperial government to investigate matters of public hygiene. His mission forms the opening chapter of the history of our sanitation. It should, however, be noted before proceeding further that prior to that memorable incident Japan was indebted to the Dutch physicians in Nagasaki for vaccines.

As the existing system of sanitary administration stands, there is the Sanitary Bureau in the Home Office as a central organ for controlling all matters of public hygiene, and subordinate to it are a number of consulting bodies and also experimental or investigating institutes or laboratories. Thus the two Hygienic Laboratories, one in Tokyo and the other in Osaka, take charge of matters relative to medicines, foods, beverages, and hygienic examinations and investigations; the Institute for Alimentary Researches studies questions of national alimentation;

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the Central Board of Health presents its views in response to inquiry put by the Home Minister as regards public health or the health of domestic animals, and so on.

Epidemic Laboratories

Two epidemic laboratories exist in Tokyo, one affiliated to the Tokyo Imperial University and the other, private, conducted by Dr. Baron Kitazato, a noted bacteriologist. Epidemic rearch work in Japan, it should be mentioned, dates from his return in 1892 after prolonged study under Dr. Koch. At the instance of Yukichi Fukuzawa and the late Baron Morimura a laboratory was established in Tokyo with Dr. Kitazato as its director, and seven years later it was transferred to State control on the earnest recommendation of the late Dr. T. Hasegawa, then an M.P. From that time till its thorough reorganization in 1914, the Laboratory was the only centre of bacteriological research and training in Japan, almost all our medical experts having been initiated here into the theory and practice of this special investigation. When in 1914 the Laboratory was transferred from the Home Department to the Department of Education, the Director and all his assistants resigned and established the Kitazato Epidemic Laboratory. The Government Laboratory was placed in charge of the late Dr. Baron Aoyama, Dr. H. Hayashi, and others; it is now supervised by Dr. Nagayo, Prof. of the Medical College, Tokyo Imperial University.

Removal of Foul Matter

For 83 cities and four towns where the Law for removal of foul matter is in force the average amount of such refuse removed per household in 1920 was 184.52 kan (1 kan=1,525 lb) of rubbish, 57.56 kan of dirt, and 3.28 koku (1 Koku=130.2 gal.) of night-soil. Roughly 2,000,000 households were cleaned of such matter, the filth removed totalling 362,123,777 kan of rubbish, 109,711,046 kan of dirt, and 3,319,220 koku of night-soil. Of the six premier cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagaya, the average figure per household in Tokyo for 1924 stands as follows:—

	Rubbish and Dirt	Night soil and dregs of fuel
Tokyo	70,497,346	2,673,497

Tuberculosis

The alarming spread of pulmonary tuberculosis recently has begun to draw the attention of both the Government and the public to the necessity of devising measures for fighting the evil. Even the Army and the Navy are not free from it, though the case is far more serious among the elementary school teachers. The Department of Education has discovered that in the two prefectures of Okayama and Fukushima about six teachers are affected per 100. The Government has ordained that teachers affected with diseases judged prejudicial to the health of pupils shall be granted medical allowance ranging from ¥50 to 250, and from ¥100 to 400 when they are permanently placed on the retired list.

In 1914 and 1919 a law was enacted for establishing sana-

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toria for consumptives in cities that have a population of more than 300,000, and for a city of at least 50,000 souls. The latter is to be established and maintained by a public corporation when the Home Minister judges its creation is necessary for the benefit of those who have no means to receive treatment. The National Treasury is to give a subsidy of 1-5 to 1-3 of the expenditures defrayed by the city. There are six sanatoria coming under the law, and eight others are in contemplation.

A tuberculosis research society was organized in 1916 with Dr. Kitazato as president, while in 1917 the Takeo Tuberculosis Laboratory at Osaka was opened.

Burial and Cremation

Though existing grave-yards are generally left uninterfered with, those in newly-risen industrial towns have not unfrequently been removed by administrative order. A new cemetery must be laid out in a place at least 120 yards from the nearest dwelling houses. Cremation still claims a lesser half of all the bodies buried, being for 1920 ⅌40.8 to ⅌59.2 for uncremated burials. Cremation gained 1.8⅌ over the preceding year. The grave-yard occupies roughly 52,123 acres in Japan proper.

Vaccination

Vaccination is compulsory and is to be undergone twice, first in the period ending June of the following year of birth and next when the child completes its ninth year. For 1920 the total cases of the 1st period vaccination numbered 1,552,441 (of which 1,317,223 successful), while the 2nd period numbered 1,601,009 (788,448 successful).

Trachoma

Control of the infectious eye-disease trachoma is regulated by a law which provides, among other things, that the Treasury allows aids to a prefecture ⅙ of the expense incurred in enforcing preventive measures, while in turn a civic corporation is granted by the prefectural treasury ⅙ to ¼ of its expenditure for similar purposes. The Home Office has trained a large number of specialists for fighting the spread of the disease.

Infectious Diseases

The infectious diseases as recognized by law are cholera, dysentery, typhus fever, scarlet fever, small-pox, exanthematous typhus, diphtheria (including croup), plague, paratyphus, and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. In 1920 the National Treasury spent on its own account for prevention of infectious diseases roughly ¥1,600,000 while the aids granted to the prefectures for the same purposes amounted to a little over ¥1,000,000.

Epidemic Mortality

		Enteric fever	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Small pox	Cholera	Pest	Total with other four
1921	Cases	50,133	12,445	14,522	889	29	2	86,843
	Deaths	10,634	2,941	9,501	212	16	—	18,623
1922	Cases	52,419	15,135	13,737	679	743	118	92,567
	Deaths	11,218	3,975	3,254	124	427	89	20,569
1923	Cases	52,636	20,270	12,776	1,922	4	1	7,655
	Deaths	16,371	7,372	3,111	381	2	1	1,155

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Port Quarantine

The infectious diseases subject to inspection of quantine officers are cholera, small-pox, scarlet fever, plague and yellow fever. The ports where such inspection is carried out are Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagasaki, Moji, Shimonoseki, Tsuruga, Wakamatsu, Miike and Kuchinotsu, and, in case deemed necessary, vessels coming from foreign ports, Korea and Formosa may be subjected to similar inspection at Karatsu, Hakodate, Yokkaichi, Nagoya and Kagoshima.

Prevention of Venereal Diseases

Local governors are under obligation to establish and supervise hospitals for giving treatment to those who are engaged in occupations that demand control from consideration of public morality. At the end of 1920 those pursuing this particular trade numbered 50,435 in Japan proper. The ratio of public prostitutes judged as suffering from disease was 2.57% and the average number of times a prostitute was admitted into hospital was 1.52. The two extremes of the number of diseased was 6.24% for Tokushima and 5.94% for Wakayama and Yamagata and 0.67% for Toyama and 1.08% for Miyazaki.

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CHAPTER XVI

PRESS AND PUBLICATION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Press

Journalism in Japan in its modern sense is little over fifty years old. But it had existed in a crude and incipient form for nearly three centuries. As soon as the country began to settle down in peace and quiet under the stern but benevolent administration of the Tokugawa Shogunate, there appeared in Yedo (present Tokyo) occasional news-letters containing the latest scandals in town and the happenings at the Shogun's court. These sheets were popularly called "Yomiuri," meaning "sold by hawking about" and were printed from wooden blocks. It was in memory of these historical sheets that the present "Yomiuri Shimbun" was named.

The first periodical publication which went under the name of a newspaper was the "Batavia Shimbun" printed in Yedo towards the close of the fiftieth year of last century. Its contents were mostly translations from Dutch papers published in Batavia. It was followed by "Shimbunshi" at Yokohama and the "Seiyo Zasshi," "Chugai Shimbun" and "Koko Shimbun" in Tokyo. None of these, however, was printed more than once a week.

The first Japanese daily newspaper made its appearance at Yokohama in 1871. It was called the "Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun." It was followed in quick succession by the "Nichi Nichi" in '72, "Hochi" in '73, "Yomiuri" in '74, and so on. The spread of education and the steady growth of wealth, combined with epoch-making events like the wars with China and Russia, and the inauguration of a representative system of government, have led in recent years to a remarkable development of the Press both in its influence and its circulation. There are now papers that claim a daily circulation of a little under three quarters of a million copies.

Deposit of Security.—Two things stand out conspicuous about the Japanese press, of which one is the necessity of depositing with the authorities by any daily or by a periodical discussing current politics a security ranging from 2,000 to 175 yen, according to the place or, in the case of a periodical, to the frequency of publication. This arrangement may be regarded as a sort of property qualification for eligible publishers, in that the Government possesses a lien right over the deposit whenever it has, by decision of a court of law, to exact fine or any other pecuniary obligation from them.

Dummy Editors.—Another peculiarity is that almost all our vernacular papers use dummy editors or publishers, this peculiar device being a relic of bygone days when the censors were authorized to fine or even imprison at their own discretion editors or publishers for an article judged prejudicial to the public order or social decency.

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Law.—With the advent of a Parliamentaly regime the press regulations were radically amended conformably with the increasingly liberal spirit of the times, and at present no editor or publisher can be fined or otherwise punished except by a decision of a court of law. As amended in 1909 those who are amenable to law are:—

(1) One who actually edits the paper, as well as the nominal editor; (2) One who signs published matter; (3) In regard to a correction or contradiction of matter published, one who demands the insertion of the correction or contradiction.

The 13th article of the Press Law provides for the protection of the interests of private individuals, especially as regards libels. It entitles the party concerned to oblige the newspaper to insert a contradiction in one of the three following issues and using the same type as that in which the original paragraph appeared, and in columns equally conspicuous as those in which the offensive matter was printed. The contradiction must be accompanied by the name and address of sender and must not exceed the length of the original statement, any excess to be paid for at the journal's usual advertising rates. Failure to comply with this requirement involves a penalty of from ¥500 to 2,000.

The newspapers are not allowed to publish details of the preliminary examination of a criminal case before the case comes up for public trial; nor to publish matters relating to criminal cases under preliminary examination when their publication has been prohibited by procurators, nor the proceedings of law cases which are being heard in camera.

The prohibitive ordinances enforced in 1914 by the Foreign, War and Naval Departments in connection with military or diplomatic censorship in time of emergency were repealed on 11th Dec. 1922.

Prices.—The prices of dailies range between 2 and 5 sen per copy, there being only two papers charging the latter rate. Most papers are issued in the morning, but several leading papers in Tokyo and Osaka have lately begun to issue evening editions.

Circulation and Capital

The daily volume of circulation of newspapers in Japan proper is roughly estimated at 5 million copies per day, i.e. 1 per 11 to 12 people, so that Japan may be said to occupy a respectable position in the world's statistics of newspaper subscribers. In the relative strength of individual papers as regards circulation the Osaka Asahi and Osaka Mainichi stand foremost with a daily circulation of about 700,000 each. Even the best circulated paper of Tokyo hardly issues half as many.

The newspaper publication is now a highly risky enterprise, for one must be prepared to lose at least 2 million in starting a new daily. At present there are twelve newspaper cos. with subscribed capital of 1 to 5 million yen.

Advertisement Tariff

The tariff has naturally advanced very high and for paper with large circulation it ranges between ¥1 to 1.60 per line of 15 characters, the two leading Osaka papers exacting the higher

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rate. The revenue from this source reaches the neighborhood of ¥200,000 a month for some of the best earners. Some leading papers specialise in certain advertisements, for instance, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi ranking first in the line of publishers' advs.; the Chugai Shogyo as regards companies' balance-sheets and Government notices; and the Jiji for the total number of adv. lines inserted. Companies' reports are most acceptable to the newspapers, as they are allowed very little discount, and next come publishers' advs. Patent medicines, toilet articles, etc. are simply space-fillers and therefore yield relatively the least revenue.

Press Statistics

The following returns compiled by the Police Bureau give the number of dailies and periodicals existing at the end of the respective years:—

	With deposit			Without deposit		
	Newspapers	Periodicals	Total	Newspapers	Periodicals	Total
1920	840	1,864	2,404	271	557	828
1921	884	2,172	3,056	253	671	924
1922	953	1,755	2,708	178	884	1,162

Leading Dailies in Tokyo and Osaka

Chugai Shogyo Shimpo (est. '76) Economic and Commercial Paper; issues an evening edition. Pres. Yanada, Ed. S. Sato. Office, Nihombashi Kitajimacho, Tokyo.

Chu-o Shimbun (est. '90)—Organ of the Seiyukai; issues an evening edition. Pres. K. Tsutsui, Ed. D. Osanai. Office, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Hochi Shimbun (est. '72)—Friendly to the Kenseikai. Issues an evening edition. Pres. C. Machida. Office, Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Jiji Shimpo (est. '82)—Started by the late Yukichi Fukuzawa; independent; issues an evening edition. Pres. S. Fukuzawa, Ed. T. Itakura. Office, Ginza Minaminabecho, Tokyo.

Kokumin Shimbun (est. '92)—Independent. Issues an evening edition. Prop. I. Tokutomi, Ed. S. Yamane. Office, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Miyako Shimbun (est. '85)—Social paper popular among gay circles. Prop. E. Fukuda. Office, Koj. Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Nippon (est. '25)—Independent. Prop. & Editor T. Oma. Office, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Niroku Shimpo (est. '18)—Independent. Issues an evening edition. Prop. S. Yano. Office, Shiba, Tokyo.

Osaka Asahi Shimbun (est. '78)—Independent. Issues an evening edition. Prop. R. Murayama. Office, Nakanoshima, Osaka.

Osaka Chugai Shogyo Shimpo (est. '25)—Independent. Osaka edition of the Chugai Shogyo Shimpo (Tokyo).

Osaka Jiji Shimpo (est. '95)—Independent. Osaka edition of the Jiji (Tokyo). Ed. Y. Uyesugi. Office, Sonezaki, Osaka.

Osaka Mainichi Shimbun (est. '81)—Independent. Issues an

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evening edition. Pres. H. Motoyama. Ed. S. Takaishi. Office, Kitaku, Osaka.

Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun (est. '11)—Independent. Issues an evening edition. Prop. M. Yoshihiro. Office, Kitahama, Osaka.

Tokyo Asahi Shimbun (est. '88)—Independent, a sister paper to the Osaka Asahi; issues an evening edition. Prop. R. Murayama. Office, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun (est. '70)—Evening paper from '16. Prop. H. Chiba. Office, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Tokyo Maiyu Shimbun (est. 98)—Evening paper, friendly to the Seiyukai. Prop. M. Kimura. Office, Eirakucho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun (est. '72)—Independent, a sister paper to the Osaka Mainichi; issues an evening edition. Pres. H. Motoyama. Ed. G. Kido. Office, Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Taisei Shimbun (est. '25)—Independent. Pres. T. Shiba. Office, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Yamato Shimbun (est. '74)—Friendly to the Kenseikai. Issues an evening edition. Prop. Y. Matsushita. Office, Sanjukkenbori, Tokyo.

Yomiuri Shimbun (est. '74)—Friendly to the Seiyu-honto. Prop. M. Shoriki, Ed. G. Hanzawa. Office, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Yorozu Choho (ect. '92)—Independent. Issues an evening paper. Pres. K. Matsuo. Office, Kyobashi Yumi-cho, Tokyo.

Leading English Newspapers

The publication of English papers by foreigners, mostly British and American, is a feature of journalism in Japan. What is particularly note-worthy about them is that several of them date much earlier in creation than the vernacular papers. The circulation being necessarily limited, subscription rate is comparatively high. (Prices per annum for daily.)

Japan Advertiser (est. '05). At home ¥36.00. Abroad ¥50.00, Prop. and Ed. B. W. Fleisher. Office, Yamashitacho, Kyobashiku, Tokyo.

Japan Chronicle (est. '68). (formerly Kobe Chronicle incorporated with Hyogo News). At home ¥33.00. Abroad ¥41.00. Weekly ¥15.00. Ed. A. M. Young. Pub. Y. Ozaki. Office, Naniwamachi, Kobe.

Japan Times (est. '97). At home ¥12.00. Abroad ¥22.00. Pres. Y. Ito, Gen. Mng. and Ed. S. Sheba. Office, Koj. Uchisaiwaicho Itchome, Tokyo.

Kobe Herald (est. '76). ¥31.30. Prop. and Ed. A. Curtiss. Office, Kyomachi, Kobe.

Osaka Mainichi (English Edition) (est. '22). At home ¥14.40. Abroad ¥20.40. Pres. H. Motoyama. Ed. S. Takaishi. Office, Nakanoshima Kitaku, Osaka.

Nagasaki Press (est. '88). ¥22.00. Ed. and Mng. E. R. S. Pardon. Office, 20 Oura, Nagasaki.

Seoul Press (est. '10). ¥.27.50. Pres. Miyoshi, Ed. Miyanaga. Office, Yamatocho, Seoul, Korea.

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PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN TOKYO

(m.—monthly. w.—weekly. f.—fortnightly t.—thrice a month.
•—in English)

Title	Interests and subjects	Publishers
Boken Sekai (m)	Juvenile	Hakubun-kwan
Bungei Club (m)	Literature	„
Bungei Shunju (m)	„	Bungei-Shunju-sha
Bunsho Club (m)	„	Shincho-sha
Chugaku Sei (m)	Juvenile	Kenkyu-sha
Chugaku Sekai (m)	„	Hakubun-kwan
Chugai Iji Shimpo (t)	Medicine	Chugai-iji-shimpo-sha
Chuo-Koron (m)	General	Chuo-koron-sha
"Diamond" (t)	Finance	"Diamond"-sha
"Economist" (f)	Eco.	Osaka Mainichi office
Eigo Seinen (f)	Study of English	Eigoseinen-sha
Engei Gaho (m)	Theatrical	Engei Gaho-sha
Fujin-Gaho (m)	For women	Tokyo-sha
Fujin-kai (m)	„	Shimei-sha
Fujin-Koron (m)	„	Chuo-koron-sha
Fujin-Mondai (m)	„	Fujin-mondai-kenkyu-sha
Fujin-no-Kuni (m)	„	Shincho-sha
Fujin-no-Tomo (m)	„	Fujin-no-tomo-sha
Fujin-Sekai (m)	„	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Fujo-Kai (m)	„	Fujo-kai-sha
Gaiko Jiho (f)	Diplomacy	Gaiko-jiho-sha
Gakwan (m)	General	Kakwan-sha
Gendai (m)	„	Dai-Nihon-Yuben-kai
Hogaku-Kyokai Zasshi (m)	Law	Hogaku Kyokai (Tokyo Imp. Univ.)
•Japan Magazine (m)	Things Japanese	J. M. Office
•Japan Medical World (m)	Medicine	J. M. W. Office
Jitsugyo-no-Nihon (f)	Eco. and trade	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Jitsugyo-no-Sekai (m)	Eco.	Jitsugyo-no-sekai-sha
Jogaku Sekai (m)	For girls	Hakubun-kwan
Josei (m)	For women	"Puraton"-sha
Kagaku Kogei (m)	Chemical Ind.	Kagaku-kogei-sha
Kagaku Chishiki (m)	Natural science	Kagaku-chishiki-fukyu-kai
Kagaku Gaho (m)	„	Shinko-sha
Kaizo (m)	General	Kaizo-sha
"Camera" (m)	Photography	"Ars"-sha
Katsudo Zasshi (m)	Moving picture	Katsudo-zasshi-sha
Katei Zasshi (m)	House keeping	Hakubun-kwan
Kodan Zasshi (m)	Story	„
Kokka (m)	Fine art rep'tion	Kokka-sha
Kokka-Gakukai Zasshi (m)	Political science	Kokka-gakukai
Kokumin-Keizai Zasshi (m)	Eco.	Hobun-kwan

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Title	Interests and subjects	Publishers
Kokusaiho-gaiko Zasshi (m)	Diplomacy	Kokusaiho-gakkai
Kyoiku Jiron (f)	Education	Kaihatsu-sha
Mita Bungaku (m)	Literature	Keio Univ.
Nihon-no-Ikai (f)	Medicine	Nihon-no-Ikai-sha
Nihon-oyobi-Nihonjin (f)	Pol. & review	Seikyo-sha
Nihon Shonen (m)	For boys	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Nogyo Sekai (m)	Agriculture	Hakubun-kwan
Omoshiro Club (m)	Popular	Kodan-sha
Rekishi Chiri (m)	History and geography	Rekishi Chiri-sha
Rikugo Zasshi (m)	Religion	Rikugo-zasshi-sha
Shashin Geijutsu	Photography	Toshi Shoten
Shakai-Seisaku-Jiho (m)	Social Pol.	Kyocho-kwai
Seisho-no-Kenkyu (m)	Religion	Seisho-no-kenkyu-sha
Shinri-Kenkyu (m)	Psychology	Shinri-gakkai
Shin-Shosetsu (m)	Literature	Shun-yo-do
Shirakaba (m)	"	Shirakaba-sha
Shojo Sekai (m)	For girls	Hakubun-kwan
Shojo-no-Tomo (m)	"	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Shoko-Jiho (m)	Com. & Ind.	Shoko-jiho-sha
Shonen (m)	Juvenile	Jiji Shimpo-sha
Shonen Sekai (m)	"	Hakubun-kwan
Shoten-Kai	Store management	Shotenkai-sha
Shufu-no-Tomo (m)	For women	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Shukujo-Gaho (m)	"	Hakubun-kwan
Taiyo (m)	Pol., Eco., Lit.	"
Teiyu-Rinri-Koenshu (m)	Ethics	Dai-Nihon-Tosho-Kaisha
Tetsugaku-Kenkyu (m)	Philosophy	Iwanami Book-store
Tetsugaku-Zasshi (m)	"	"
Toa-no-Hikari (m)	Religion	Toa-no-Hikari-sha
Tokei-Shushi (m)	Statistics	Tokyo Tokeikyokai
Tokyo (m)	General	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Toyo Keizai	Eco.	Toyo Keizai office
*Trans-Pacific (w)	Com. & Ind.	Trans-Pacific office
Yakyu-kai	Baseball & sports	Yakyu-kai-sha
*Young East (m)	General	Young East Office
Waseda Bungaku (m)	Literature	Tokyo-do
Undo-kai (m)	Sports	Undo-kai-sha
Zaisei Keizai Jiho (m)	Eco.	Zaisei Keizai Jiho-sha

*The prices have advanced since the war and now range between ¥.30 and ¥1.00 except some specific publications as the "Kokka" of which the price is ¥4.00 per copy.

There are besides a number of professional and scientific magazines published by learned institutions.

Magazines for Women and Children.—There are over twenty well-known magazines for juvenile readers, also over twenty well-

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known monthlies for women and girls, some of which have a wide sale. The "Fujin Sekai" (Women's World) had at one time a circulation of 130,000.

News Agencies

This form enterprise has made remarkable development since the European War. The Kokusai Tsushin, for instance, which is a comparatively new establishment, is a flourishing agency ranking with the leading agencies of the world.

Dokuritsu Tsushin.—Office, Kyobashi Yamashitacho, Tokyo.

Jiyu Tsushin (est. '99).—Office, Kyobashi Shin-Sakanacho, Tokyo.

Kokusai Tsushin (est. '14).—Office, Koj. Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Nihon Dempo Tsushin (est. '01).—Office, Kyobashi Kagacho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Tsushin.—Office, Kyobashi Unemecho, Tokyo.

Teikoku Tsushin (est. '88)—Office, Kyobashi Yamashitacho, Tokyo.

Toho Tsushin (est. '22).—Office, Kyobashi Hiyoshicho, Tokyo.

Press Associations and Clubs

Among the press associations in Japan the most important is the Shunju Society, intended to represent the Press of Tokyo on all important questions of public interest. It contains some 60 members. To facilitate reporting newspaper men organize themselves, with official approval, into clubs identified with various departments of the Government or other leading institutions of State, the Kasumi Club, for instance, being composed of reporters who have an entree to the Foreign Office.

Publication

Reprint of old costly works by subscription and on the instalment plan has of late become a special feature in publishing enterprise. On the whole, books are published at higher prices than before, for obvious reason. The statistics on books during the last few years available is:—

Year	Original works	Periodicals	Translation	Total
1922	12,836	—	245	13,081
1923	10,945	18,409	—	29,354
1924	14,361	23,433	—	37,794
1925 (1st half) ..	6,781	11,545	—	18,286

N.B.—Official publications are excluded from the figures.

Classified as to subjects the following led the list of the original works in 1924:—

Politics, 554; law, 426; economics, 284; social problem, 404; statistics, 81; religion, 763; philosophy, 274; education, 2,495; literature, 2,323; language, 490; medicine, 370; military, 55; geography, 527; history, 226; industry, 692; communications, 147; arts, 453; physics and engineering, 498; music, 1,171; total including others 14,361.

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Publication by Subscription

Publication by subscription having been grossly abused and even made use of as means of fraud, a measure to deal with this special kind of publication was enacted as law in April 1910. The principal provisions are that the publisher is to deposit with the authorities as security a sum of ¥500 if the price is below ¥10 and of ¥1,000 if the price is above that sum.

Copyright

By the revised law enforced in 1910 and based on the resolution of the International Convention of Copyright held at Berne in 1908; the protection covered by the new legislative act has been considerably enlarged in scope. The law no longer requires the registration of copyright merely for purpose of protecting it against piracy, but registration is required when copyright is to be used as an object of pledge, and generally as an object of market value.

The fee is ¥10 for a book, 0.50 for a newspaper or periodical, 45 for a drama or photo.

Royalty

Royalty differs according to the kind of books and to the popular estimation of the authors, the rate ranging generally 10-20% of the published price of a book. One peculiarity in the Japanese publication is the attaching of the author's seal on the colophon of a book to guard his interest. In case the stipulation is made on the basis of royalty instead of selling manuscripts outright to the publisher, any book on sale without the author's seal impressed is considered an irregularity on the part of the publisher.

Censorship and Freedom of Discussion

As applied at present censorship is strict only to those articles or publications that are prejudicial to public order or good morals. In other words, the attention of censors is chiefly directed towards controlling the spread of rabid socialism, communism, and also ideas implying lese-majeste. Freedom of discussion, which too often invited official interference in former days is now treated with due respect. Opposition papers can attack a government policy with perfect impunity. It should be remembered that even at the time when the ministry was dominated by a military man, the Press sufficiently demonstrated its potency in fighting it and in making or unmaking cabinets. The collapse of the short-lived 3rd Katsura cabinet and the fall of the Yamamoto cabinet over the Navy scandal case were effected by the fierce attack of a majority of the Press in combination with the Opposition M. Ps. For the abortive attempt of Viscount Kiyoura to form a ministry with the countenance of Marshal Yamagata as a successor to the Yamamoto cabinet, and, on the other hand for the successful formation of the Okuma cabinet, the Press was chiefly responsible, the former by offering opposition and the latter by extending support. The gagging of the Press with regard to the rice riots and the vehement opposition which it aroused led to the downfall of the Terauchi cabinet.

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The power wielded by the Press in guiding public opinion is, therefore, more potent in Japan than is generally thought by the foreign students of Japanese journalism.

Western Books in Customs Returns

The imports of foreign books did not exceed ¥500,000 a year in the pre-war times, but grew to ¥1,884,000 in 1921 and ¥1,741,000 up to September of 1922. 80% of the total value comes in through the port of Yokohama. Classified according to countries England heads the list with 35% of the total value for the nine months of 1922, Germany and the U. S. A., 28% each, against the pre-war ratio (1913) of 52; 26 and 16 respectively. In 1918 England contributed 65% and the U. S. A. 32% while German books were practically nil. The figures in recent years are shown below (in ¥1,000):—

	1913	1921	1922 (up to Sept.)
England	256	615	612
U. S. A.	81	570	494
Germany	132	493	494
France	11	73	41
Total including others	497	1,884	1,741

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CHAPTER XVII

MODERN LITERATURE

VANISHING YEDO LITERATURE AND THE DAWN OF MEIJI LITERATURE 1868-1885.

For about twenty years after the establishment of the rehabilitated Imperial regime, in 1868, the literature of Japan, like other institutions of native origin, was submerged in the huge social and political convulsion that swept over the country after it was thrown open to intercourse with Western nations. Both the Government and people were intent on reconstructing Japan on the Western model and had no time to attend to the cultural aspect of life. There was only the decadent literature of the Yedo period founded, as regards fiction, on the cramped and didactic school of Bakin (1766—'48) Kyoden (1760-'16) and others whose stories invariably bore the stamp of moral purpose.

The first sign of the revived activity of literature was seen in the appearance of politico-social romances by young political aspirants of the day who were denied freedom of speech. Yano Ryukei's "Keikoku Bidan" (Rise of Thebes), in 1883, Suehiro Tetcho's "Setchu-bai" (Plum Tree Amidst the Snow) in '86, and Shiba Tokai-Sanshi's "Kajin-no-kigu" (Chance Meeting of the Fair and Brave) in '85 may be mentioned. These effusions were devoid of any literary merit, but as a sign of the times they were sufficiently significant, for in the years prior to and after the Satsuma rebellion of 1878 Japan was full of ardent advocates of the French school of liberty and equality who clamored for the establishment of a constitutional regime.

These extremists found in the political novels of English, French and Russian writers something so absorbing both in general interest and basic ideas, and so different from what they were used to in native literature, that they hastened to publish adapted translations to fan the agitation for freedom. It was about that period also that the translation of European novels, mostly English, such as the works of Lord Lytton, Disraeli, and Walter Scott, and also Dumas appeared in succession and enabled the Japanese people to get a peep into the technique of Western fiction-writing. Both those political novels and translated works were crude productions judged by modern standards, but evidently they had their use in those early days of the Meiji era. They prepared the ground for the growth and rise of Meiji literature.

Transition Period—the "Primitives", living and dead.

For convenience of treatment the rise of modern imaginative literature in Japan may be divided into two stages, one dating from the appearance in 1885 of a short treatise by Dr. Y. Tsubouchi entitled "Essentials of Fiction-writing" in which he boldly denounced the conventional method of the old school

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and strongly insisted that novels, as an interpretation of life, must depict not what should be, but what is. This earlier stage may be considered to extend from 1885 to about the close of the Russo-Japanese war (1904-5), and the other to cover the subsequent period including the terrible world's war.

Those who played a prominent part in the earlier half may not inaptly be called "Primitives" as they helped to guide and give shape to our fiction-writing in that transition period. The place of honor on the thinning roll goes by general consent to Prof. Dr. Tsubouchi, of Waseda University, whose treatise, though of no great importance as seen today, was a death-knell to the virtue-rewarding and evil-punishing cannon of the old conventional writers.

Dr. Tsubouchi. The venerable Nestor of modern Japanese literature, who, as a devoted Shakespearian scholar, has translated almost all the dramatic works of the immortal bard, himself wrote at first some stories to exemplify the realistic ideas laid down by him. These are "Shosei-katagi" (Student Life), "Imotose Kagami" (A Married Couple) 1885-6, "Saikun" (Wife) 1888, etc. He has subsequently given up fiction in order, as described later on, to devote himself to drama in which his "Kamakura trio", i.e. the "Makino-Kata" (1897), "Yoshitoki no Saigo" (The Last Hour of Yoshitoki) (1917) and "Nagorino Hoshizuki-yo" (1918), and also "Urashima," (1905), will remain classical.

Futabatei Shimei (1866-07). Dr. Tsubouchi found in him a powerful ally in the new movement. His "Ukigumo" (Fleeting Cloud) furnished with even greater effect a practical demonstration of the theory advanced by the Doctor, for Futabatei as a novelist was frankly recognized by his master as his superior. He was a Russian scholar and an admirer of Turgenieff and other Russian masters, several of whose works he translated into Japanese. The contrast between Futabatei and the Doctor is highly interesting, the former tinged deep by Russian literature and the latter a staunch admirer of English writers. Futabatei's last two novels, "Heibon" (Commonplace) and "Sono-omokage," ("An Adopted Husband" in English by Mr. B. Mitsui), are regarded as masterpieces of this author.

Under the influence of two writers of such opposite tendency there grew up gradually a new literature of Meiji, in which two main currents made their mark, though both started from aesthetic realism.

Ozaki Koyo (1867-04). One was the art-for-art's sake school represented by Koyo and the other the idealist led by Koda Rohan (1867-). Koyo organized a literary club known as Genyusha with his friends Kawakami-Bizan (1870-08), Yamada-Bimyosai (1868-09), Hirotsu-Ryuro (1861-), Izumi-Kyoka (1873-), Iwaya-Sazanami (1870-), etc. Of these brother craftsmen Kyoka stands prominent as a writer on weird subjects while Ryuro is strong in drawing the tragic side of life. The latter's "Imado-shinju" (Double Suicide at Imado), "Kawachiya" (House of ill-fame), etc. were much talked about at the time.

Koyo will long remain as a stylist and finished writer and though his fame was at first established as a writer of short stories, it rests on his "Konjiki Yasha" (Golden She-devil), left unfinished in 1897. It depicts the tragic struggle between a young hero and his unfaithful sweetheart, a usurer's daughter.

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It has been dramatised and also exists in an English translation.

Koda Roban was the foremost rival of Koyo and he belonged to an aesthetic idealist school with a coloring of Buddhistic and philosophic sentiment. If Koyo is feminine in tendency both in subject and delineation, Roban is masculine, typical examples of his work being "Furyu-butsu," "Ikkoken," and "Goju-no-to" (Pagoda), which has been translated into English. Roban wrote two novels in '19 and the historic romance "Taira-no Masakado" in '20. They are by no means unworthy of their author, but evidently the taste of the reading public had changed, for they were not so warmly received. Roban has long ceased to produce literary works except for occasional essays on history. He once occupied a chair of Literature in the Kyoto Imperial University.

Translation.—The translation of European fiction, formerly attempted by amateurs though with some notable exceptions, and with no serious meaning as literary productions, now began to draw the serious attention of regular men of letters. Kuroiwa Ruiko (1863-1917), who first tried his hand in the translation of English detective stories, made his name as a translator of consummate ability, and then there were Morita Shiken (d. 1907), who generally dealt with Hugo's works, Uchida Roan (1860-), translator of Dostoievsky, Mrs. Wakamatsu Shizuko (1902) who gave us Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and some others.

Mori Ogai (1860-'22), retired Surgeon-Gen. and a German scholar, will long remain in the history of Japanese literature as pioneer in the introduction of continental, especially German, French and Italian, literature. His first story, "the Dancing Girl," a story of love between a German woman and a Japanese, is still acknowledged as a literary gem, but it was as a translator of Goethe, Ibsen, Hans Andersen, etc. that he contributed most to the literature of Japan. His style bears the mark of high polish tempered with his intimate knowledge of foreign writing. In later years he tried his trained hand in historical romances and produced Oshio Heihachiro in 1914, Kanzan-Jittoku and Takasebune (River Craft) in '16 and his last work, more an authentic biography than a romance, the Life of Izawa Ranken, a pioneer Dutch scholar and physician, in '20.

Lady Novelists.—What specially characterized this transition period was the appearance of novels by lady authors, among whom may be mentioned Wakamatsu Shizu-ko, Koganei Kimiko, Miyake Kaho (wife of Dr. Miyake, a renowned scholar and essayist)). But the greatest of all was Higuchi Ichiyo.

Higuchi Ichiyo (1872-96). Her career as an author lasted only four years, but in this short period she wrote over 20 short stories and wo novels, "Nigorie" and "Takekurabe," her masterpieces. A keen observer of life and a writer with warm, tender heart, her writing is permeated with a certain pathos felt in sympathy with poor downtrodden women. Though somewhat marred by conventionalism, her style is very graceful and charming, and altogether her name will forever remain in the history of Japanese literature.

Domestic Novels.—The period saw toward its close an immense vogue for domestic novels, as if to fill the gap occasioned by the premature death of Koyo and Futabatei, the retirement

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of Roban from the field of fiction, and by the early exhaustion of those younger authors who tried their hands at treating social phases of life.

Tokutomi Roka (1868-). Among the writers of works of this sentimental school the first to be mentioned is Tokutomi Roka whose "Hototogisu" (1900), or "Namiko" in the English translation, his first novel, was the best seller of the day, being well adapted to the simple taste of housewives and school girls. It is based on a real pathetic story of a betrothed girl dying of a broken heart after being disowned by her future mother-in-law as tainted with consumption. Roka is believed to be a socialist by conviction and an ardent follower of Tolstoy whom he visited in person in 1906 at Yasuyana Poliana in course of his pilgrimage to Jerusalem and revisited the historic village (1919-20) with his wife, as narrated in "From Japan to Japan" issued as a joint work. He has written quite a number of books, stories pure or partly autobiographical, and collections of sketches and meditations, all of which have won a wide vogue for chaste style and clean imagery. As if to follow his great Russian master to the letter he has withdrawn to Kasuya, a village some eight miles west of Tokyo, and lives a semi-hermit life. Roka's writing reveals within a safe limit an underlying socialistic ground.

Rise of Naturalism

Japan's success in the second foreign war, with Russia, in 1904-5 awoke in the minds of younger men of letters a sharp craving for a new meaning of life and growing repugnance to conventional morality. In their rebellious mood against the accepted canons they now turned to continental authors, the school of Turgeniev and Tolstoy, Zola and Maupassant, D'Annunzio, Ibsen, Hauptman and other naturalists, as sources of their inspiration. They found these European masters simply irresistible in the magic pen they wielded in boldly depicting life as it exists. In the eyes of our young authors the curtain that formerly separated art from life was for the first time lifted by their new masters. They fondly believed that art thus acquired a real significance.

This new school produced several apt exponents, such as Tayama Katai (1871), Shimazaki Toson (1872), Tokuda Shusei (1871-), and Kunikida Doppo (1871-'8), and Masamune Hakucho (1879-) and a host of lesser luminaries.

Doppo.—As a Naturalist Doppo's fame has outlived his premature death, and a collection of his short stories still enjoys wide popularity for the powerful and naturalistic depiction of contemporary life. Some of them have been translated into English and Russian. A great admirer of Wordsworth his stories are healthy in tone. Of the three living elder naturalists perhaps Toson is distinguished from the other two as being least sensual in style and sentimental in the pictures drawn, for he is at once a novelist and poet. Katai, who is a voluminous writer, is most fleshly, and one of his later productions invited the censor's suppression as being prejudicial to public morality. Shusei loves to depict the gloomy side of life, so that most of his works are comfortless and oppressive. Hakucho is tinged by nihilistic idea and is now dividing his efforts between fiction and drama.

Meanwhile the public had grown tired of the objective, self-

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centred and very often superficial and bestial picture of life depicted by the votaries of the naturalistic school, who on their part had been already awakened to the sense of their exhaustion and had to yield the dominant position to writers of different faiths. Of these Natsume Soseki and his school first claim notice.

Natsume Soseki and his school (1867-1916).—A pupil of Lafcadio Hearn and later a professor of English Literature at the Tokyo Imperial University it was as late as 1905 that he first attempted fiction in "I am a Cat". His motif was naturally placed on a higher level than the "direct action" principle of the Naturalists. His first work is characteristic, it being a calm domestic observation from the household pet's point of view, much as Riki was accustomed to sit in judgement on Anatole France's amiable M. Bergeret. Natsume and the younger writers who rallied around him are therefore classed under the title of "School of Sanity and Culture" Irony, humor, and power of psychological analysis characterized his works which are also rich in background made up of wide knowledge, profound learning, and mature observation. His style, classically correct, is graceful and subtle, though lapsing into tediousness at times. The "Botchan," the "Higan-sugi-made," the "Sanshiro," and the "Mei-an" unfinished, are his representative works. He has also written sketches.

Soseki had followers, as may be expected, among university graduates and others of similar extraction, so that they are also called academic writers. Of these three stand out prominent, namely, Kikuchi-Kan (1889-), Akutagawa-Ryunosuke (1892-), and Kume-Masao (1891-).

School of Sanity and Culture.—This is identified with a group of young graduates of the Imperial Universities and their friends and is led by the above trio. Kikuchi is a equally celebrated as a critic, dramatist, and novelist, and one of the few living authors whose works are eagerly sought after by publishers. In his two latter capacities he skilfully seizes upon or creates out of ordinary materials a psychological point that touches the human chord in the minds of his readers and sets it vibrating.

Among his stories may be mentioned the Tadanao Kyo Gyojoki (Life of Lord Tada-nao), '18, the "Tojuro-no-koi" (Love of Tojuro), '19, and the "Onshu-no Kanatani", '19, which last has been translated into English by Prof. K. Ando under the title of "The Serene Realm beyond the Passions."

Akutagawa Ryunosuke is a skilful psychological analyst whose romanticism is pure, and almost severe, and seldom steps out of the noble and elegant atmosphere of Oriental spirit and character. He is fond of treating old materials under a new light, and somewhat reminds us of Natsume in his technique. "Jigoku-hen" (Hell Treuble), "Hana" (Nose) '16, "Un" (Luck), '17, "Aruhi-no Oishi Kuranosuke," '18 "Saigo Takamori" '18 are some of his works.

Kume Masao is a sentimentalist and a gifted and many-sided writer, a dramatist, a novelist, and a critic, but has lately taken to writing popular tales. "Hotarugusa," 1918 is a love story believed to be autebiographical, and there are also "Tejina-shi" (Juggler) '16, "Shinju Gojitsudan" (Memory of a Double Sui-

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cide), '17, and "Ryoyu Akuyu" (Good Friends and Bad), '18. His works are much in demand among publishers.

These men own their organ styled "Shin Shicho" (New Current of Thought) as a rival of the "White Birch" started by the Humanitarians, referred to later on.

The Later Half Period

Apart from the pronounced cosmopolitan and socialistic feature which the world's war has imparted to Japanese thought and literature, in common to those of other countries, there is nothing specially marked to distinguish the earlier half from the other. The two have common "isms", only in the latter they are drawn in stronger color. The division is arbitrary and comes chiefly from consideration of the balance of space.

The advent of the present reign of Taisho in 1912 saw the Naturalists thrown into the shade by younger writers who rebelled against the sordid depiction carried to fulsome excess by Katai and Shusei and their younger imitaters. Some of these rebels aimed at a humanitarian view of life, others idealistic interpretation as inspired by Tolstoy, while still others were grouped as the "Art-for-art's sake" coterie. Of course this division is by no means clearly drawn, for very often the so-called humanitarians are found shading off into idealists, and so on. It is interesting to note that the permeation by Tolstoyism of the realm of thought and letters of Japan almost coincided with the outbreak of the world's war.

Humanitarians

There are grouped under this head several authors called the "Shirakaba" (White Birch) coterie from the title of their literary organ, prominent figures among them being the late Arishima-Takeo (1878-1923), his brother Arishima-Ikuma (1882-), Shiga-Naoya (1883-), Mushakoji-Saneatsu (1895-), and a host of minor writers.

Arishima Takeo ('78-'23). A romanticist, poet, and missionary of love, Takeo was blessed with wide knowledge, rich experience and mature powers of observation and his productions are consequently rich in background. His humanitarian characteristics seem to be the love of a parent for off-spring. His collected works were published by subscription shortly after his sensational double suicide in 1923, and the success of this undertaking may well attest the important position he occupied in contemporary literature.

Arishima Ikuma, brother of the above, is more a poet than a novelist which latter title he has however justified by the "Gondora-no-ichiya" (A Night in a Gondola), "Komori-no-gotoku" (Like a Bat), and other works.

Shiga Naoya is the most pronounced humanitarian and also a strict moralist. He is a very spare user of words and his writing is marked by clear-cut style besides being original both in conception and treatment. His works are admitted by his brother craftsmen as bearing comparison with the best of Tchehof and Maupassant.

Mushakoji Sane-atsu, born of a noble family (1895-) is an out-and-out Tolstoyan and has retired with several of his friends

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to a secluded corner in Kyushu to act up to the ideal life taught by their Russian master. He lacks system and seasoned thought but this is compensated for by his warm sentiment of love. He is also known as a dramatist.

There is also a group of writers who are generally separated from the Humanitarians on account of their idealism different in aim and complexion. Mushakoji-Saneatsu mentioned before is of the Tolstoyan utopia and Shiga-Naoya and Satomi-Ton (1888-) are writers of fame who are associated with Mushakoji.

Among idealists of the opposite school to the Tolstoyists are found two or three writers who rank high, viz., Tanizaki-Junichiro (1886-) and Nagai-Kafu (1879). The former is believed to be richer in imagination and higher in style, something like a mixture of DeQuincy and Edgar Allan Poe. His versatility and power are shown both in his fiction and drama. He is fond of writing of satanism, sensationalism and sex perversion.

Nagai Kafu (1879-) is a hedonist of established reputation. He himself says that he means to depict the story of a pleasure-seeker whom his surroundings compel to enter a life of resignation and acquiescence. His hedonism stands out in bold relief in his "Reisho" (Sneer), a satire of the Japanese society of the day. The "Stories about America" and the "Stories about France" are reminiscences of his sojourn abroad. His voluptuous style is well qualified for describing love scenes heightened by the glamor of town life.

An author of an entirely different stamp and future promise is **Sato Haruo** (1892-) who by an exquisite fancy and dreamy interpretation of life with the style characteristic of him has forced himself into public recognition. He has lately turned to Chinese literature to supply him with hints and materials.

The World's War and After

The close of the world's war has been followed also in Japan by general awakening to the problem of social reconstruction and especially elevation of the laboring classes. Though still existing only as an ominous undercurrent, the agitation has profoundly affected the trend of thought in general and the tone of literature in particular. Novelists, dramatists and critics drawing their inspiration from Russian socialists and Marxian communists have grown in number. A sign of the times is supplied by the appearance in 1924 of the "Bungei Sensen" (La Fronto) as an organ of a group of rising writers, calling themselves "Proletarians". They find themselves confronted by a rival coterie known as "Bourgeoisists" with their organ "Bungei" (Arts & Crafts). The two are equally dissatisfied with the "existing order in the realm of letters," but there they part company, the Proletarians aiming at as their ultimate goal the destruction of class discrimination while the Bourgeoisists aspire to seek a new meaning of life. The Proletarians have as their fellow idealists several writers of established fame, i.e. Roka Tokutomi, Mimei Ogawa, Toyohiko Kagawa and some other, all individual men of letters with socialistic leaning, but as a school they are still insignificant, and come far below their rivals in public esteem. Kagawa sprang into fame in 1919 by his first work, "Shisen-wo-koete" ("Before Dawn" in the English version), followed by

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two others, all of which have had immense popularity at the time. They are a personal record of a sincere socialist and philanthropist helping the poor and have no claim to plot and dramatic situation. The works were written, it is believed, not particularly to give relief to his literary craving but chiefly to gain funds to conduct his work of charity. Whether the works will survive remains to be seen.

After all, despite the loud clamoring of the Proletarians and their rivals, both equally immature, those elder writers who have won public recognition as Naturalists, Idealists, or votaries of Sanity and Culture still dominate the world of fiction and will not be easily dislodged from their entrenched position. Toson Shimazaki, Katai Tayama and Shusei Tokuda, among pioneer Naturalists, the trio of the Culture school and others of equal renown are all welcome in the columns of the best-paying periodicals. Among the works that appeared in 1924 Shimazaki's "Three People" and Haruo Sato's "The Traveller" were accorded the place of honor as the two best novels of the year.

DRAMA

The origin of the classical drama of Japan is to be sought in the texts of the lyric music for puppet-plays written by Monzaemon Chikamatsu (1650-1714), Izumo Takeda (1693-1757) and several others who flourished in the Osaka-Kyoto districts in the 17th-18th centuries, the home of the puppet-plays, even today. The marionette performances, it should be noted, are still popular among lovers of a special lyric music known as gidayu and those who appreciate and study posture-dancing.

The "kabuki" is a hybrid between the No play that was brought to high perfection in the Ashikaga period (1336-1573), the sacred dance and the vulgarized folk dance. In time, especially in the Tokugawa period, it completely threw into the shade the stiff though refined "No" play. The name of Mokuami Kawatake (1816-1893) will forever remain on the pages of the history of Japanese drama as the last ornament of the Augustan era of Tokugawa. (Vide Chap. Amusements, Ed. J.Y.B.)

Modern Development

As in the case of modern fiction Dr. Tsubouchi started the movement that has led to the modernization of Japanese drama, not only by writing himself a number of plays, most of which have become household words, but by establishing a special dramatic society for giving training to a new school of actors. When he found that the cause was safe in the hands of his pupils and followers, his fertile brain began diverting itself in minor dramatic exhibitions as children's plays, open air performances, pageants, etc. One of his plays, "The Hermit", has been translated into French.

Dr. Tsubouchi found in the late Surgeon-Gen. Dr. Ogai Mori a collaborator as enthusiastic as himself in promoting the development of modern drama, the Surgeon-Gen. chiefly confining his efforts to the introduction of modern European drama, as the work of Ibsen, Strindberg, Hauptmann, Maeterlinck, Shaw and D'Annunzio.

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Younger dramatists and later situation.—With the classical drama brought to such mature perfection in acting, setting, etc. and so deeply rooted in the public taste, modern playwrights did not dare at first to advance off the beaten path trodden by the old masters. Almost all the well-received plays by modern authors are therefore modelled on the traditional pattern and reluctantly include chorus and lyric interlude, as witness such often-staged plays as "Kojo-no-rakugetsu" (Fall of Toyotomi) by Dr. Tsubouchi, "Lord Tadanao and Onshu-no-kanata" (Revenge Disillusioned) by Kan Kikuchi. "The Warrior Sakazaki Dewa" by Mr. Yuzo Yamamoto and some others. The fact is that the great theatres in Tokyo and Osaka still shut their door to the new plays, and only admit them now and then as a sort of diversion, while, on the other hand, the actors of the classic school are too conscious of the fascinating power they still exercise over the minds of both intellectual and common classes with their consummate rendering and exquisite posture-dancing that they are not to be easily persuaded to try their skill on new plays.

Modern plays, however, are far more appreciated by newspapers and periodicals. Literary magazines that formerly looked askance at productions of the modern playwrights have lately begun to open their columns to them equally as to novels. The two are now treated on an entirely equal basis. One thing that is noted with Japanese plays, as distingulshed from those in the West, is that in Japan new works are first printed and transferred to the stage only after they have passed the examination of the critics. The order is quite the reverse to that obtaining in Europe and America.

Among the playwrights who have followed in the wake of the two venerable pioneers are first Shoyo Matsui (1870-) who has won wide popularity as an introducer of foreign dramas and also as author of several original plays well adapted to show to advantage the individual strength of the living actors of note, the author being well versed in stagecraft. Some of his most successful pieces are "Hideyoshi and Yodogimi", "Yodogimi and Mitsunari", both historical, and the "Bando Musha" (Bando Warriors)), all three being comedies of no small merit.

Kido Okamoto (1872-) is one of the most fertile and versatile dramatists of the day, and aided by his consummate knowledge of stagecraft, has turned out plays cleverly woven out of old familiar stories, such as "Onoye Itahachi", "Ogurusu Chobei", "A Tale of Shuzenji," "Double Suicide at Minowa". They are of the melodramatic type and interlaced by lyrical music as in the classical drama. He has also written socialistic plays for actors of the "New School", some of these being "My Home", "After the Battle", and "the Classes".

Kichizo Nakamura (1877-) perhaps stands foremost as a playwright of socialistic tinge. A graduate of Waseda who studied further at Princeton and Columbia, the very fact that he severed connection with the "Art Society" founded by Dr. Tsubouchi, his master, and set up with the late Sumako Matsui, a star actress of the modern school, and the late Hogetsu Shimamura (1867-'18), her lover, illustrates his restless mentality, and that he is impatient of the established order of things. All his well-known plays, such as "The Razor", "Bread", "The Bomb", etc. are strongly lined with socialistic coloring. His hero is invari-

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ably a socialist of strong will bitterly attacking social evils and clamoring for social reconstruction. The "Razor" has been included in "Three Modern Japanese Plays" published in America.

Kaoru Osanai (1881-), one of the co-founders of "The Free Theatre" with Sadanji Ichikawa established in Tokyo in 1913 and next that of the Little Tsukiji Theatre opened in 1914 in Tokyo by a group of actors and writers, is a talented playwright with university education. An earnest dramatic reformer both as regards play and acting, he has contributed much to the progress of Japanese drama by original writing and translation of foreign drama. His delicacy and ingenuity in treatment reminds one of Granville Barker. "The First World", "Yosaburo" and "The Son" are characteristic works.

Yuzo Yamamoto (1887-) is a graduate of the college of German Literature of the Tokyo Imp. University; his strength lies in depicting contemporary life, in realistic style with skilled psychological representation of his characters. He is best known by "The Crown of Life", "Prof. Tsumura", "The Mother," "The Illness of a Maid", all based upon his social and psychological study.

Masao Kume (1891-) is another Tokyo Imp. University graduate, from the English Literature school, who has risen to prominence both as novelist and dramatist. His most popular plays are "The Double Suicide at Abukuma", "Miura Spinning Mill", "The Origin of the Jizokyo", etc. These depict in his characteristic elegant style the working of the bright side of Japanese mentality.

Hyakuzo Kurata, (1891-) stands apart from others with his Buddhistic interpretation of life as flavored by Oriental moralty and ideas. His first success was "The Buddhist Priest and his Disciples" and the next best is "Shunkan," an ill-fated exile of the 12th century. The latter has been translated into English.

Other playwrights of equal repute are Kan Kikuchi, Saneatsu Mushakoji, Jun-ichiro Tanizaki, Ujaku Akita (1883-), Seika Mayama. (1878-).

One thing that is significant of the progress of Japanese drama recently has been the recognition by theatre managers of authors' rights over the acting of their plays on the stage.

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CHAPTER XVIII

ARTS AND CRAFTS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

In his "Dai Nippon Bijutsushi" (History of Japanese Art, pub. 1922), Mr. Hoshin Kuroda, a well-known historian and critic of art, enumerates five fundamental characteristics of Japanese art as distinguished from the Occidental, i. e. (1) Vegetable in nature as contrasted with the mineral, (2) Naturalistic as against human, (3) Idealistic as against realistic, (4) Symbolic as against individualistic, and (5) Decorative as against utilitarian.

(1) **Vegetable:**—The Vegetable nature of Japanese art is most pronounced in architecture and next in sculpture, and explains why grace, delicacy and simplicity are features of Japanese productions in these particular fields.

(2) **Naturalistic:**—The fact that the Oriental art, Chinese and Japanese, is rich in landscape, birds, flowers, and other natural objects, and is poor in portraits demonstrates how widely the two arts are separated in motif from that of the Occident.

(3) **Idealistic:**—In treating natural objects Japanese artists do not care much to represent them as they are, but rather try to depict them as they should be. Their method is idealistic and imaginative. They lay greater importance on the nature of lines and regard perspective or light and shade as secondary.

(4) **Symbolic:**—Idealistic treatment naturally results in symbolic and conventional representation as distinguished from the individualistic. This explains why Japanese pictures, landscapes, for instance, bear a family likeness whether drawn by masters of the Yamato-ye, Southern Chinese or Maruyama schools. The absence of individual peculiarity is especially marked in Buddhist images which are all modelled on conventional patterns.

(5) **Decorative:**—The flowers and birds drawn by Korin and his followers are remarkable specimens of the wonderful development of Japanese art in decorative effect at the expense of the utilitarian side. A fine pagoda standing in temple grounds supplies another significant example, for it is nothing more than a fantastic development of the stupa that even now marks a burial mound.

THE PERIOD OF MEIJI (1868-1912) & AFTER

1. TRANSITION PERIOD TILL 1882

In all other periods transition from one to the other proceeded by gradual steps with an intermediate stage spanning the two, but in the case of the Meiji period the change was so sudden and abrupt, especially as regards art, that it seemed as if there

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was no connecting link between it and its predecessor. Even in the troubled days of the tottering Tokugawa government the traditional canons of art at least commanded some measures of respect, but with the termination of the seclusion policy they were thrown into utter confusion in consequence of the introduction of the entirely different system of Occidental art. Their aristocratic patrons gone all at once and the people smitten with a craze for anything of Western origin, our artists and artisans were at a loss how to adjust themselves to the new surroundings.

The age of chaos followed and lasted till about 1882. It was at that time that Kano Hogai (d. 1888), one of the greatest painters of modern Japan, accepted with something like gratitude the offer by a certain appreciative foreign connoisseur to hire him at a monthly allowance of yen 20, and that his equally famous brother painter, Hashimoto Gaho (d. 1908), had to eke out an existence as a petty draughtsman in the Admiralty. Painters of Kyoto were not much better off, for they had to work hard for bare existence as humble designers of patterns for printed cottons.

Master sculptors, chisellers and others were overtaken by a similar turn of fortune, for in the eyes of the people now dazzled by the material prosperity of the West and blindly intent on introducing it, objects of art by native master craftsmen were no longer of value. And these objects were literally thrown on the market by ruined samurai who lost all the amortized bonds they had got in lieu of their hereditary feudal pensions in trade and other novel ventures for which they were entirely unqualified. No wonder that in those vandalistic days many a costly gold lacquered work of exquisite workmanship suffered demolition merely to get the gold dust, and the old brocade mounting of kakemono was ruthlessly detached from the masterly pictures and burned to get the gold used in the gold threads. Tens of thousands of "koto" were cut up to get the well-polished paulownia for making braziers.

2. PERIOD OF REACTION—from c. 1882 to c. 1896.

Fortunately a reaction was soon to set in to arrest this blind movement hurrying toward vandalism and folly. The warning voice came from outside. The favorable reception which the Japanese picture enjoyed at the Vienna World's Fair was a surprise alike to the Government and exhibitors. This, however, was not enough to rouse our people from their pernicious delusion. So infatuated were they with things Occidental that, while leaving the native art in utter neglect, they hastened to establish in 1876 the Fine Art Department at the Gov. Engineering Coll., engaging three Italian artists for the three courses of painting, carving and mechanical and decorative drawing. For all the care bestowed upon it, it failed to make healthy growth; it failed to enlist the required number of students, while those who studied there rebelled against their teachers. Meanwhile the ardent plea made by the late Mr. E. F. Fenollosa (who came to Japan in 1879 as Prof. of philosophy at the Imperial University), Dr. Wagner (Prof. of the University) Sig. Chiosonne (Italian sculptor engaged by the Gov. Printing Bureau), and Mr. Bigelow (Secretary of the American Legation) in favor of Japanese art slowly

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began to open the eyes of the authorities. It was at the instance of these foreign connoisseurs that a special art society for study was formed, and that it was afterward expanded as the present Japan Fine Art Society. The Government now began to perceive the necessity of carrying out thorough change in the policy of art education, and it was time that they should. The upshot was that the Art Department was closed in 1883, and two years later the First Picture Exhibition was held as a means of reviving the native art of painting. This show was repeated after the lapse of another two years. The movement was carried further and a fine art school on purely native line was established in 1889. The Imperial Court also took interest in the revival movement, appointed a national treasure investigation committee in 1889 and created in the following year the honorable post of art commissioner, appointing to it a number of master painters, the post being subsequently thrown open to artists of other classes. Thus at last began to dawn the light of renaissance, as it is believed, upon the benighted field of Japanese art.

The subsequent period down to the present day of the Taisho era beginning with 1912 may be subdivided into three stages. In the first ending about the time of the Russo-Japanese war (1904-5), though marked as before with imitation of Western art, our artists were more discriminative and better able to appreciate its spirit and to care less for its form. They had acquired sufficient attainment to undertake foreign-style works with their own hands. In the second stage their self-confidence further bid them to be more eclectic in adapting Western style to Japanese conditions, and at the same time they were eagerly on the lookout to introduce novel movements from Europe and America.

In the last extending to the present day the reform movement is taking definite form and the amorphous condition has begun to settle down.

Architecture

A decline of religious architecture on one hand and the rise of public structures are a dominant feature in the new period. Till about 1883 most of the Government offices, schools, etc. built in Western style were undertaken by either foreign engineers or architects. These buildings, to mention some of them, were the former Shimbashi station (1871), British Embassy (1872), German Embassy (1877), General Staff (1879), Foreign Office (1879), Prince Arisugawa's mansion (1882). Most of them are in Renaissance or Gothic style.

From the 2nd period works undertaken by Japanese architects who studied either at home or abroad began to predominate over those by foreign experts. In Tokyo the former erected 16 as against five by the others. Of the 16 the main buildings of the College of Science, Tokyo Imp. Univ., by Dr. H. Yamaguchi (1885), the Department of Agriculture and Commerce by Dr. Shinya (1889), the Bank of Japan by Dr. Tatsuno (1895) may be mentioned. Of the foreign architects, the late Dr. Conder is best known. The Nicolai Church (1891) was built by a Russian; the Admiralty (1894), by Dr. Conder. The erection of native-style buildings, viz., the Nara Prefectural Office (1895) by Dr. Nagano, the Daikyokuden Hall, Kyoto, by Messrs. Kiko and Ito (1895),

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and the Amida Hall, East Hongan-ji, Kyoto (1895) may be taken as a sign of the growing revival of native art, for it should be added, a chair for it was first created in the Imp. University in 1880. From about 1897 on, by which time graduates from the course of Architecture of the Imp. Engineering College had numbered over forty, almost all the important foreign style buildings were the work of our architects who had acquired sufficient self-confidence from experience and study. A list is given below;—Tokyo Chamber of Commerce by the late Dr. Tsumagi (in 1899); the Mitsui Bank, Dr. Yokogawa (in 1902); the Yokohama Specie Bank, Dr. Tsumagi (1904); Akasaka Palace, the late Dr. Katayama (1907); Communication Department, Messrs. Yoshii and Ushida (1909); Imperial Theatre, Dr. Yokogawa (in 1911); Manseibashi Station, Dr. Tatsuno (1912); Tokyo Central Station, Dr. Tatsuno (1914); Kogyo Club, Dr. Yokogawa (1920); Meiji Shrine, Prof. Dr. C. Ito (1920); Mitsukoshi Department Store, Dr. Yokogawa (1921).

The Meiji Shrine is an interesting structure for this later time, it being in a "nagare-tsukuri" style of the Heian period, or about one thousand years ago, and a strictly wooden Shinto construction as adapted to modern requirements. About ten Shinto to Buddhistic structures have been designed by the same Professor and others in various parts of the Empire.

The practice has lately appeared of engaging foreign, mostly American, experts of the so-called Fuller style, to erect big piles in a comparatively short time, but it may be said that on the whole Japan is steadily emerging from the imitation stage as regards the construction of European style buildings. These foreign-designed edifices were seriously damaged in the earthquake of Sept, 1. 1923. Many massive buildings in the downtown of Tokyo were gutted or otherwise rendered useless by fire and shock on the same occasion.

Sculpture

This is relatively the most backward of the three forms of art reviewed here. The course of sculpture established in 1876 in the Fine Art Department of the Gov. Engineering College by engaging an Italian sculptor, Sig. Ragusa, was shut in 1882 from lack of students, but in 1889, with the creation of the present Fine Art Academy, the course, this time native carving, was revived, and to this the Western style was added not many years after. It was not from want of sculptors of merit that the art failed to make any mark, for in Profs. Kano Natsuo (1827-98) Kagawa Katsuhiro, Unno Shomin, all of the Tokyo Art Academy, Japan had glyptic artists of no mean power, but it was because public patronage, with the decline of Buddhism with no new demand appearing to take its place, was not yet sufficient to encourage its growth. Profs. K. Takeuchi and K. Takamura, originally Buddhist carvers, taught wood-carving in the Art Academy. Of Ragusa's pupils only two, B. Fujita and U. Okuma, have attained to some renown.

Metal-carving as an applied art soon recovered its activity in a new direction, for in the production of vases and other hall decorations the glyptic artists found wider field of employment

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than making sword-decorations, as described below in some detail.

From the 3rd period dating from 1904 the development attained by our sculptors has been rather striking, especially since the opening of the Government art exhibition in 1907, and we have now a pretty large number of men who occupy front rank in this art. These are Asakura Fumio, Tatehata Taimu, Kitamura Shikai, Ogihara Morie, Fujii Koyu, Hiragushi Denchu. Profs. Takamura and Shinkai who are their seniors were elected members of the Imperial Art Academy organized in 1919, and are therefore Nestors in this field. It may be remarked that the custom of erecting bronze statues of illustrious persons has made its appearance, but as works of art none of them have achieved any great success.

Painting

So far as the schools of painting existing in the pre-Restoration period are concerned, there are not wanting more or less representative painters who survived the dark days following the great political and social upheaval occasioned by the abolition of feudalism. For the Tosa school we had Kawasaki Chitora and Kawanobe Mitate, and their pupils Kohori Tomone and Murata Tanryu. The latest addition is Matsuoka Eikyu who is trying to revive the Yamatoye-style.

The Kano school was well represented by Kano Hogai and Hashimoto Gaho, pupils of the Kobikicho Branch of the Kano hierarchy mentioned before, and by such prominent pupils of Gaho as Terazaki Kogyo, shimomura Kanzan, Hishida Shunso, etc. Kogyo and his brother-pupils, however have developed, under the influence of European painting, new features distinct from the traditional style.

The Maruyama school had Nakajima Raisho, pupil of Ozui, son of Okyo; Kawabata Gyokusho who studied under Raisho; Suzuki Hyakunen under Onishi Chinnen; Suzuki Shonen and Imao Keinen under Hyakunen.

The Shijo school was represented by Shiokawa Bunrin, pupil of Okamura Toyohiko; Shioba Bumpo, Kono Bairei and Nomura Bunkyo, pupils of Bunrin; Kikuchi Hobun, Takeuchi Seiho, Kamimura Shoen, pupils of Bairei.

What distinguishes this school from others is that it counts among contemporary painters several followers who by adopting their style to the new times are displaying great activity.

The Ukiyoye school had Kuniyoshi, Yoshitoshi, Toshikata, and the contemporary painter Kaburaki Kiyokata (pupil of Toshikata), but the style that was in vogue in the pre-Restoration days has no longer any worthy representative.

Though the Korin school produced no artist worth mentioning after the death of Kiichi, its influence so far as regards decorative effect was plainly visible till only a short time ago.

The Chinese school was well represented, notable workers being Chokunyu, Hirano Gagaku, and Kodama Kwatei, pupils of Chikuden; Noguchi Yukoku, of Chinzan; Taniguchi Aizan, Takaku Aigai; Noguchi Shokei and Inose Tonei, (whose "One Thousand Carps" has been reproduced in a later edition of Encyclophedia Britannica), pupils of Hine Taizan; Taki Kwatei and Kawamura Ukoku, of Ishizaki Yushi.

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Buncho school had Araki Kampo and his pupils Satake Eisai and Satake Eiko.

Influence of Western Painting

It should not be supposed that all that while our painters were contented with the flattering comment offered by foreign critics and with merely adhering to the traditional canons of the native style. This was far from the case. The idea that they should do something towards shaking themselves free from the trammels of the conventional rules and perhaps should bring their art more in touch with the cannon of the European style began to take firmer hold on the minds of our painters. So far as respects the latter point the idea was not a novel one, on the contrary even the great Okyo (d. 1795) and his contemporary Goshun are believed to have received some inspiration from the study of some Dutch copper plates brought by Dutch traders to Nagasaki. But now the serious attention of the whole world of art was centred on the same problem. The establishment of the Tokyo Fine Art Academy by the Government in 1889, itself a memorable incident in the history of Japanese art, simply served to foster the Europeanizing inclination, for the President himself, the late Mr. Kakuzo Okakura (d. 1917) who was a great critic and a man of wide parts, and the two greatest professors in painting, Hogai and Gaho, were in favor of the new movement. The two masters themselves set the example in essaying experiments in the new direction. Hogai's celebrated picture of the Goddess of Mercy, left incomplete, was memorable in this connection, while Gaho carried the innovation a step further in his Buddhist image and the Dragon exhibited in the 4th Domestic Exhibition held at Kyoto in 1895. The movement was of course zealously taken up by younger artists, and these, carried away by excessive ardor, very often overstepped the proper bounds and produced works that shocked the fastidious taste of purists. The success of this movement has so far been a mixed one. That our artists have begun to effect greater precision in their delineation, as, for instance, in perspective, may be recorded to the credit side of the movement; but in regard to that bolder attempt, that of bringing Japanese painting more in touch with Occidental, this has been a failure.

3. ROMANTIC MOVEMENT, c. 1898-

Meanwhile the policy of the Department of Education had swung round in favor of reaction, and Mr. Okakura and the progressive professors had to resign. This occurred in 1898. The sessionists, including the master-painter Gaho, for Hogai was no more, at once started the Nippon Bijutsu-in (Japan Fine Art Institute), boldly raising the banner of "New Japanese Painting." The audacious step they took hastened the evolution of a new style, though it took ten years or so before the secessionists succeeded in overcoming the public prejudice to their new method which was at first freely criticised as "nouveau." They included some of the foremost middle-aged master-painters of the time, as Yokoyama Taikan, Shimomura Kanzan and Hishida Shunso, the last who was the most original of all, dying prematurely in 1911 at the age of 38.

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By the time the Government Art Exhibition, ("Bunten," for short), conducted by the Department of Education was opened in 1907 the romantic movement had so far gained public appreciation that the Government was obliged to appoint several of the Bijutsu-in members to the hanging committee. The conflict of views between the progressive and conservative elements, however, continued for some while to annoy the authorities in the yearly appointment of the hanging committee, causing the resignation of the Bijutsu-in men from the committee and the reopening of their own galley called 'Inten" for short.

Japanese Painting

It was an ambitious idea that inspired the secessionists from the Government Academy of Art inasmuch as they aimed at introducing to Japanese painting a realistic style differing from the objective method on which the Occidental art is based, while retaining the subjective execution which is the very raison d'etre of the Oriental painting. Driven by the zeal to establish a new tradition several of the leading reformers have visited Europe, India and China, for research and study. It is encouraging to note that despite grave obstacles standing in the way of these ardent men, they have, by dint of their concentrated efforts, fairly succeeded in removing the original crudity and producing pictures possessing great merit by calling in aid various devices, such as emancipation of subjects and technique, fresh sensation in form and coloring, and so forth.

The question will naturally arise, where is the time-honored classic tradition? It is of course too hasty to conclude that it has been deserted by living artists, but at the same time it can not be denied that it is distinctly under a cloud. The fact is it can hardly thrive in such an uncongenial atmosphere as is now found in Japan, thoroughly permeated as it is by the materialistic and order-hating spirit. The tradition is feebly kept up by cultured dilettants and men of letters who produce for their own delectation regardless of any fickle change in public taste. To all the others the reform movement is too strong to be resisted, though of course in varying degrees. The **Nippon Bijutsu Kyokai**, for instance, is most conservative in this respect, and is even inclined to adhere more closely to the orthodox style than the majority of those artists whose works are acceptable to the hanging committee of the Imperial Academy. The **Kokuga Sosaku Kyokai** (their gallery called "Koku-ten" for short) organized by a number of young radicals in Kyoto occuples the other extreme, these aspiring to reform Japanese painting along cosmopolitan lines and to carry it to the level of the modern painting in Western Europe. In other words, the Koku-ten radicals have in their eyes a realistic impressionist attitude as opposed to the idealistic realism of the Bijutsu-in school. It is worthy of note that of the three different groups, that identified with the conservative Nippon Bijutsu Kyokai stands lower in public esteem than the other two, showing the trend of public taste.

This change in public taste is of prime importance for those professional workers in canvass and pigments whose main aim is how best to live and not how to leave their fame to posterity, and who therefore are willing to meet the demand of their

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monied patrons, mostly parvenues and stock-brokers with low taste and picture-dealers bent on pandering to it. It is consoling to notice that amidst such corrupting surroundings there are found a number of painters sufficiently strong in their conviction and really faithful to their noble mission to resist the tempting demand and sternly repress sordid cravings. These are Taikan Yokoyama, Reika Kikkawa, Kansetsu Hashimoto, Seiho Takeuchi, Hyakusui Hirafuku, Eikyu Matsuoka, Kiyokata Kaburaki, and a few others. The first three or four may be briefly described to show the healthy aspect of Japanese painting of today.

Taikan towers over all the members-artists identified with the Inten and shares with Seiho the enviable fame of commanding the highest price for his works. Tutored at first under masters of the classical Kano school, notably by Gaho Hashimoto and Hogai Kano, his eclectic researches into diverse schools, both Oriental and Occidental, have resulted in the present style marked by its fire and vigor for which he is probably indebted to his original training in the Kano school. Among his fellow members, for the Inten follows the round-table system, there are such well-known painters as Kanzan, Kokei and Yukihiko.

Kansetsu retains in greater degree than Taikan the characteristic features of the Oriental painting in the broad sense, for coming originally from the Shijo school founded by Goshun, a contemporary of O-kyo, he has assiduously studied the masters of the Southern school both of Japan and China. And true to the best tradition of that school he has attained equal mastery both in brush-work and handwriting. Perhaps as a Chinese scholar he stands foremost of all his brother craftsmen. He allows only a few followers.

Reika, the youngest of the three, occupies an interesting position in the present pictorial art of Japan, as he represents to some extent the renaissance movement of the old Yamatoye style, that of the classic schools of Tosa and Sumiyoshi, both strong on depicting ancient manners and customs and also religious subjects, as the Kano and Southern schools are noted for landscapes. With Reika are associated the names of Tomone Kobori, Academician, his master, Eikyu Matsuoka, a fellow pupil, and Kiyokata Kaburaki, acknowledged leader of the Ukiyoye school as modified by the new surroundings.

Seiho comes from the pure Shijo school and is a painter of wonderful versatility and amazing technical skill. As a master of pictorial bon mots he has no equal, but this cleverness is his weakness, for he has seldom produced, as the other three have, any grand work touching the deeper chords of men. He is acknowledged as the prime leader of almost all the painters of Kyoto, for even Kansetsu studied at his atelier for a short while.

Western Painting

Pioneers.—Though pictures brought by Dutch traders are believed to have been studied by Japanese painters who lived in the middle of the Tokugawa period, the honor of having studied oil painting with serious purpose must go to Kawakami Togai (d. 1881) who was a professor of the Dutch language in the Kaisei-Gakko, forerunner of the present Imperial University of Tokyo. Among his pupils, the late Takahashi Yuichi and Koyama

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Shotaro have risen to distinction. The former subsequently studied under Charles Wirgman (d. 1891), London "Daily News" correspondent in Tokyo who was an art amateur of exceptional power. He took many Japanese students of Western painting and initiated them into the technique of the art. Among his pupils may be mentioned Goseda Yoshimatsu and Yamamoto Hosui, and the former had the honor of sketching from life a portrait of Emperor Meiji in 1878, a rare distinction in those days.

The short-lived Art Department (1876-1882) affiliated to the Gov. Engineering College in Tokyo with Italian instructors in charge did not contribute much in promoting the diffusion of this art, for it was attended by only a small number of students who moreover rebelled against their teachers. The only graduate who afterward won fame as a painter and more especially as a teacher was the late Prof. Koyama Shotaro, who kept his atelier after the close of the Department. Fortunately there were about that time three or four Japanese painters of Western style who came back from their study abroad, these being Kunisawa Shinkuro (d. 1877) who returned in 1873 from England where he studied under John Wilcomb, Kawamura Kiyo-o who learned at the Academy of Venice from 1871 to '86, Harada Naojiro (d. 1899) who was in Gabriel Mack's atelier from 1884 to '88, and Yamamoto Hosui who was under Jerome in the Academy of Paris from 1878 to 1887. All these young Western painters of Japan took under them a number of students.

Romanticism.—The restoration of the Western painting course with the creation of the Tokyo Art Academy in 1889 of course considerably encouraged the study of this exotic art, while the return of Mr. (2nd Vis.) Kuroda Kiyoteru (d. 1923) in 1893 after studying under Collin at Paris, and of Messrs. Kume Sei-ichiro and Iwamura Toru about the same time also from Paris, also gave great animation to the progress of this style of painting. They with the support of graduates from the Gov. Art Academy organized in 1896 the Hakuba-kai, a society comparable to the Bijutsu-in for Japanese painting in its romantic ideal.

The Situation

Paris continues as primary source of inspiration to Japanese painters in oil, all of whom are consumed by the desire to visit the French capital. Indeed the stream of those returning home from it and others starting for it is constantly kept up, so that every change in the style practised in Paris quickly finds its way to Japan, for being so fascinated by the French art our oil-painters leave London and Munchen in utter neglect.

The Impressionism that once held away was superseded by the style of Van Goh and Cezanne, but today the influence of such Neo-Classicists as Berain, Bissiere, and Lhote is much in evidence. It should not be concluded that Japanese oil-painters are contented with slavish imitation of the French school; on the contrary the cry to achieve independence by means of assimilating the tradition and taste characteristive of Japan is gathering strength.

At present the Imperial Academy is Impressionist while the Nika-kai occupies the opposite camp, being composed of those reformers who rebelled against it.

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Though for bread-earning purpose the exotic art is still a poor staff to rely on and a European style painter of Japan is under serious economic disadvantage compared to his brother craftsmen of the native style, the fact remains that the ranks of students of Western painting, whether at the Art Academies in Tokyo and Kyoto or at private ateliers, are far increasing in numbers than those of the native. The explanation is because these new aspirants are repelled by the necessarily unsystematic method of teaching of painting masters of the native style, and also because the charm of novelty is irresistible to their unsophisticated minds. What is significant in this connection is that though European style painters very often pass over to the indigenous school of painting, as witness Kosugi Misei and Kawabata Ryushi who have blossomed forth as popular painters of native style after deserting the European, the reverse is seldom heard of.

Sculpture

With the art of indigenous wood-carving brought to degeneration in consequence of the decay of Buddhism while the patronage extended to Western sculpture is still scanty, for the custom of erecting statutes or decorating the halk with engraved objects is only a recent innovation, our sculptors are much handicapped in their activity. Here again the French influence is conspicuous. Rodin's day is practically passed, and now Maillol, Bourdelle and Archpenko are popular.

Applied Arts

There were not wanting in the later days of the previous era craftsmen of no common talent, but most of these master artisans ended their careers in obscurity before order had been restored and a new era of sanity and discriminative appreciation in objects of taste and decoration began to dawn. Among the artisans who lived in the unfortunate period of transition were Goto Ichijo (1790-1876) for metalwork, Nakayama Komin (d. 1870) for lacquer-work, Miura Kenya for pottery, to mention only a representative worker in each line. The first as mentioned before, succeeded in reviving the classic style of the Goto family with some modification; Komin was noted for elaborate finish and nice workmanship, being celebrated for imitating antique wares, while Kenya, who learned the art from the celebrated Ogata Kenzan, was considered in the middle of the 19th century as the greatest potter of the time. It was after his death that his merit was appreciated. However better days were in store for workers in applied arts, and in changed circumstances they were more than compensated for what they had lost, in patronage and in educational facilities.

Metal Work.—In place of making "tsuba" and other sword-decorations, our metal artists and craftsmen carve now on vases, censers, statuettes and diverse sorts of hall decorations intended for larger consumers, both native and foreign, than the "daimyo" and "samurai." The benefit of division of labor and of regular education, too, constitutes a powerful factor in promoting a greater improvement of the art. This improvement

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will be apparent when works produced before the Meiji are placed side by side with those of later production. The wares coming under the former present as a rule lack of proportion or other defect of unnaturalness. Of the four divisions of metal-work, i.e. casting, chiselling, hammering and inlaying, the first has the largest guild of all metal-workers, among whom the names of the late Prof. Okazaki Sessei (d. 1921) of the Gov. Art Academy, Suzuki Chokichi (d. 1919) both casters to the Imp. Court, Prof. Katori Shujitsu of the Art Academy from which he graduated in 1897, and Oshima Jo-un, the last reputed as the greatest living master of wax-modelling. He produces hall-decorations. Okazaki cast a number of bronze statues, Suzuki produced eagles, dragons ,etc. in silver, while Prof. Katori is at home in classical designs.

Interesting to state, the public recognition of the modeller's position as being at least equal to that of the caster latest from the time of the Paris Exposition held in 1900 when a highly finished statuette sent by Prof. Okazaki Sessei was refused admission to the art gallery on the ground that it was an applied art object. For the first time the demarkation separating pure from applied art as regards casting was brought home to the minds of our artists, and the modeller was allowed to emerge from obscurity. It should be remembered that in the eyes of Japanese a rough work taken out of the mould was, as still largely so even today, an incomplete piece requiring finishing touches of a caster, who claimed all the honor for any merit possessed by the article. An ambitious modeller was driven in these circumstances, to turn a caster at the earliest opportunity.

For chiselling the list includes Kano Natsuo, mentioned before, his pupil Kagawa Katsuhiro and Unno Shomin (d. 1915) and his son Unno Bisei (d. 1919), all of them Profs. at the Govt. Art Academy, and Tsukada Hideaki. The elder Unno, formerly a sword-decorator to the Lord of Mito, was noted for his human figures; the younger, besides working on medals and decorations, produced decorative objects; Kasuga chiselled flowers, birds and landscapes, while Tsukada loved to work on a larger field, i.e. iron or copper plaques.

Hammer-Work.—The Profs. Hirata Soko and Hirata Juko, cousins and Prof. at the Govt. Art Academy, stand high as figure-hammerers. Kurokawa Eisho was prominent in hollow articles, while Yamada beat animals out of iron, a feat unparalleled not only in modern time but even in the old. Inlaying has several different styles and about the time of the Restoration Takaoka city, Toyoma-ken, was the principal centre for this kind of work. Kajima Ippu (d. 1900), Kurokawa Eisho (mentioned before) and Suzuki Gensuke who died about ten years ago produced flower-vases, cigarette-boxes and similar articles worked out in exquisite style.

Ceramics

First the imitation of old Chinese and Japanese masterpieces and next the production of wares for foreign patrons are the outstanding features in Japanese ceramic art during the period of about half a century extending to the present day. The imitation was extensively practised from about the latter part of the Tokugawa period to supply the demand of votaries of the tea-cult

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and connoisseurs in general, and most of the master-potters of the time had to stoop to play this humiliating part. Such were Seifu Yohei, the First and the Second, Miyagawa Kozan (d. 1920) Suwa Sozan (d. 1922), all potters to the Court, and some others. The opening of kilns at Nagoya, Kyoto, Mino and Kaga for producing export wares between 20 and 40 years ago is a new innovation, chiefly as an industry.

With Satsuma, Arita and Kutani degenerating in the art of producing high class objects, Kyoto has practically monopolized the field during the fifty years under review, and it was in Kyoto that Yohei, Miura Chikusen (d. 1918), Takahashi Dohachi (d. 1915) Shimizu Rokubei, Ito Tozan (potter to the court), have flourished or still do. Kozan, who had his kiln at Yokohama, now kept up by his son Hanzan, originally came from the same place, and Sozan of course stood high among Kyoto potters. The present Seifu Yohei has succeeded his father (d. 1860) both in name and profession, but is reputed to excel his predecessor in technical and artistic skill. His celadon and monochromes of reddish hue are delightful specimens of art, as also his reproductions of old Chinese masterpieces. Dohachi and Rokubei are said to fall below their predecessors in ability. Chikusen produced soft wares of the Cochin-China style .

Tozan, who has his kiln at Awadaguchi, is admitted to be an artist of great calibre with high creative power. His faience in seven colors has won universal admiration. Sozan produced such exquisite reproductions of old China that very often they were sent to Peking by unscrupulous merchants to be sold there as genuine, and it is said that he was now and then amused and annoyed to have his reproduced celadons submitted to his critical examination by ingenuous Japanese who had paid high prices for their "finds" in the Chinese capital. It was not long before he began producing his celadons in his own name and they were highly appreciated by connoisseurs.

Kozan, whose wares were known under the name of Makuzu-yaki, was at first a great imitator of old Chinese masterpieces but his "imitations" were more in name than in reality, for they invariably bore marks of his own originality stamped upon them. A ceramist of wonderful versatility, he was equally at home either with porcelain or faience, monochromes or polychromes.

Awada-yaki has practically superseded Satuma-yaki which it closely resembles in quality and design, being, however, cheaper. The predecessor of the liivng potter Kinkozan Sobei was for somewhile engaged by the Prince of Satsuma and started this imitation Satsuma.

"Shippo" (Enamel Ware).—Owari retains the credit of being the centre of this art and industry. Tokyo boasts Namikawa Sosuke (d. 1911) and Kyoto Namikawa Yukiye, both first class artists in this particular branch of ceramics, but Nagoya has several, of whom Ando Jubei, Hattori Tadasaburo, and Ota Jinnemon are prominent. In the matter of output Nagoya supplies 70 to 80 per cent, the balance being distributed between Tokyo, Kyoto and Yokohama.

The progress in recent time must be said to date from 1880 when Namikawa of Tokyo produced the celebrated cloisonnéless ("musen") ware and erased cloisonné ("shosen"), in which the wires were eradicated by the action of sulphuric acid. The next new departure was translucent enamel by the use of French

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enamel and this was followed by a change in the nature of the body used. Copper had formerly been the most popular metal but the introduction of the new enamel suggested the use of a silver base as providing a better background.

Another improvement made is the production of reddish monochrome in 1904 by Ota by the use of gold chloride. Thanks to this discovery Japan can now produce ware of this particular monochrome of almost any size that may be desired. The "moriage" (piled) style originated by Hattori is also a new process.

Lacquer Art

The art and craft was considerably improved by Zeshin (d. 1891) and his pupils Uematsu Hobi and Ikeda Taishin (d. 1903), but generally speaking, till only a few years ago, "makiye" artists made it a point to slavishly to follow in the wake of old masters in designs, workmanship and kind of work. Some of the leading contemporary artists seem to have discerned the signs of the times and to have been inspired with the new spirit which has come over Japan subsequent to the 1904-5 war. Since then they have been endeavoring to produce objects with bolder and more animated designs based on sketches from nature. Among prominent artists are Kawanobu Itcho (d. 1910), once a Prof. at the Govt. Art Academy and Akazuka Jitoku who is well grounded in painting.

Textile Fabrics

It was in the time of Hideyoshi that the art of weaving and dyeing made notable progress, under the tutelage of some Chinese artisans who came to Sakai near Osaka, a regular port of call for Chinese junks in those days. Figured silk fabrics, light and heavy, were thus introduced, the initiated being mostly weavers and dyers of Kyoto. Hideyoshi caused these men to live at Nishijin, Kyoto, so that its fame for costly textiles dates from this period. From that time till the beginning of the Meiji era weaving and dyeing and embroidery made a marked development in response to the more refined taste resulting from the growing prosperity and the higher standard of living. The gorgeous manners of the Momoyama period and the indulgent habits of the Genroku era called into existence stuffs of diverse quality and designs. It was then that "yuzen" (printed-decorations) and "some-ye" (pictorial printing) and various styles of embroidered stuffs were originated. For the development of the heavy embroidered stuff the custom of Japanese ladies of wearing the "obi" was mainly responsible, as it is still today, though since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, tapestry, table-cloths or bed spreads for foreign or home consumption represent no small quantity of the total output of heavy stuffs turned out by our weavers. The art of embroidery especially has seen a redical change since the Restoration, for besides small embroidered pieces or Japanese "fukusa" (ornamental woven wrapper) used from former times, embroidered "byobu" (folding screens), fire-screens, wall decorations, all for foreign patrons, are now produced, embroidered figures as worked out by first class experts in Kyoto being really things of delight. These experts are specialists, some being strong in landscapes, others in birds and flowers, and so

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on. In some cases, owing to the lustre of the silk yarns used, the reproduced figures look more faithful to life than the original designs furnished by the painters. The notable names in this special line of textile fabrics are Kawashima Jimbei, Date Yasuke (both weavers to the Court), Sugawara Naonosuke, Tatsumura Heizo, and Nishimura Sobei (for dyeing). Kawashima (d. 1910), Nishijin weaver, chiefly produced brocade and the "tsuzure-nishiki," the latter to rival Gobelins. Date (d. 1892), also Nishijin, studied old fabrics of China, India and Italy and revived the fame of Nishijin for heavy stuffs; Sugawara, a self-made man, embroidered a reproduction of the celebrated masterpiece of Kano Hogai, the "Goddess of Mercy"; Tatsumura attempted with success to produce the effect of wood-carving, pearl-inlaying, etc. with embroidery, and is also a deep student of old fabrics. Nishimura is unrivalled for printed-decorations.

4. ART SOCIETIES AND GALLERIES

Teikoku Bijutsu-in or the Imperial Academy of Art. This is the highest seat of art in Japan and corresponds to the Royal Academy of Arts in England. Its creation in 1919 was mainly prompted by the idea of removing the almost perpetual wrangling between the conservative and radical elements of the Hanging Committee as appointed by the Department of Education for its art exhibition held every autumn. It has since been conducted under the direct supervision of the Academy, so that the Department is now only indirectly responsible for it. The Academy consists of a president, managers and 20 members who sit ex-officio on the Hanging Committee. There are also occasional members appointed every season by the Department from among artists of established fame and on the recommendation of the Academicians, who hold their positions for life. Naturally the "radicals," such as those identified with the "Inten" coterie are excluded from the honor. There are two ways of recognizing the merit of superior works, i.e. "Honorable mention" and Academy prize. The latter system was adopted in 1924, but it was only in the exhibition of 1925 that it was put into effect.

The Academy is composed as follows:—

President, Ryozaburo Fukuhara: Managers, Naohiko Masaki, Kei-ichiro Kume, Nobuyoshi Akama; Members,—Japanese painting—Gyokudo Kawai, Tomone Kobori, Seiho Takeuchi, Shunkyo Yamamoto, Sui-un Komuro, Jippo Araki, Somei Yuki, Kako Tsuji, and Keigetsu Kikuchi; Western painting—Eisaku Wada, Saburosuke Okada, Fusetsu Nakamura, Takeji Fujimoto, Kunishiro Mitsuya; Sculpture—Ko-un Takamura, Taketaro Shinkai, Fumio Asakura, Seibo Kitamura. Names of the Occasional Members on the Hanging Committee appointed for the 1925 "Teiten" Exhibition are:—

Japanese painting—Eikyu Matsuoka, Okoku Kojima, Suisho Nishiyama, Manshu Kawamura, Goun Nishimura, Kiyokata Kaburagi, Kyuho Noda, Tamon Yamanouchi, Reika Yoshikawa, Shuzan Hida, Hyakusui Hirafuku.

Western painting—Shuta Nagachi, Kotaro Nagahara, Itaru Tanabe, Sakujiro Okubo, Tokuro Katata, Takeshiro Kanokogi, Hiromitsu Nakazawa, Morinosuke Yamamoto, Tsuguji Fujita, Kunzo Minami, Ikunosuke Shirataki.

Sculpture—Taimu Tatehata, Uichiro Ogura, Saburo Yoshida, Choun Yamazaki, Shin Naito.

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The living artists of note granted highest honor at the former "Bunten" and its successor the "Teiten" exhibitions make a short list, as the Academicians and the above-mentioned members of the Hanging Committee are omitted to avoid repetition. The list is given below.

Japanese painting—Shodo Hirata, Koho Hiroshima, Keisen Ikeda, Kotora Kawasaki, Kagaku Murayama, Chikuho Mizuta, Gen Mizuta, Daisaburo Nakamura, Tomiji Negami, Chikuha Otake, Kokkan Otake, Michihiko Tsubata, Chikusai Yamashita, Shuko Yoshida, Tadao Yoshimura.

Western painting—Kuraji Awoyama, Yasugoro Ataka, Kan Arai, Tanewo Gondo, Gompachiro Hiraoka, Hakutei Ishii, Ryumon Honda, Seikyoku Iwasaki, Sei-ichi Kawai, Misei Kosugi, Shin Kuroda, Masajiro Kawai, Yoshihiko Kumaoka, Kinji Koshiba, Ichiro Kiku, Kanteki Kin, Torao Makino, Chu Moriwaki Kin-ichi Nakamura, Ryutoku Ono, Takatsugu Sekiguchi, Ki-ichi Soma, Tokujiro Satake, Yori Saito, Yoshio Shimizu, On-ichiro Tomita, Soshichi Takama, Yoshio Tatara, Goro Toyama, Ho Yoshida, Kyuta Yuzuki.

Sculpture—Ryo Goto, Shoshi Horiye, Shigeo Kawasaki, Ki Mafuji, Daiju Sasaki, Sho-un Sekino, Keika Shibata, Kanji Yo, Hisatsugu Yoshida.

In the 1925 exhibition the Committee's decision was as follows:—

No. of works submitted			No. of exhibits selected		
J.P.	W.P.	S.	J.P.	W.P.	S.
2,125	2,000	199	144	114	60

Besides there were some exhibits without examination, including those of present and former members of the hanging committee.

N.B.—J.P.—Japanese painting; W.P.—Western painting; S.—Sculpture.

The Academy prizes were awarded to Insho Domoto (J.P.) and Yoshihiko Kumaoka (W.P.)

The honorable mention nominees were:—

1. Japanese painting—Kei-ichi Fukuda, Yuko Hattori, Keiko Kaneshima, Kanji Kobayashi, Shisui Matsumoto, Kenzan Mizuta, Bisho Nobori-uchi, Suison Ogawa, Saifu Tamura, Shuson Uda.

2. Western painting—Asaichi Kitajima, Son Matsumura, Kangi Mayeda, Eizo Okute, Chikuma Suzuki, Manjiro Tera-uchi, Yoshimatsu Yoshimura,.

3. Sculpture—Shimpei Akabori, Ki Ando, Chosun Komuro, Chosun Matsuo, Sosaku Miki, Sei-ichi Yano.

Nippon Bijutsu-in or "Inten" round-table members.—As casually mentioned before this group has no honor or prize regulation though as regards the market price a wide difference separates works of one member from those of other. The admission to the group is very strictly guarded so that its membership is very highly valued by artists and the public in general. The roll now contains forty members, as follows:—

Kampo Araki, Tokan Fudeya, Koyu Fujii, Eiho Hashimoto, Seisui Hashimoto, Denchu Hirakushi, Gyoshu Hayami, Ryumon Hoda, Kakuzo Ishi, Buzan Kimura, Seiju Koshigeda, Ryushi Kawabata, Koichiro Kondo, Tsunetomi Kitano, Kokei Kobayashi, Nampu Katayama, Kahaku Kobayashi, Reimei Mamichi, Seisen

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Maeda, Gakuryo Nakamura, Sofu Nagano, Shokan Ochi, Usen Ogawa, Chozan Sato, Kanzan Shimomura, Sanryo Sakai, Senzin Satokura, Kogan Tobari, Keisen Tomita, Hodo Tomitori, Hakuryo Yoshida, Taikan Yokoyama, Yukihiko Yasuda, Koka Yamamura.

"Inten" and "Nika" galleries.—Both jealously guard the door of their galleries to admission of strangers. In the 1925 exhibitions the former selected only 16 pictures out of the 418 sent in and 33 sculptural works out of the 136 submitted. "Nika" selected 80 including 3 carved pieces as against 1980 sent in. It awards the Chogyu prize named in memory or Chogyu Takayama, a well known critic who prematurely died some 15 years ago.

International Exchange of Art Exhibitions

At the invitation of the Museum of Cleveland (Ohio), an exhibition consisting of 38 pieces by the contemporary Japanese artists was held in 1921 at Boston, Chicago, Washington, St. Louis, Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, etc.

Between April 2 and June 30, 1922, about 150 Japanese paintings both of native and Western schools, some pottery, lacquer ware, castings and textile fabrics besides 100 old masterpieces were exhibited at the Salon of the French Academy, as the first attempt of exchange exhibition between Japanese and French objects of arts. Seiho Takeuchi, Taikan Yokoyama (both Japanese painting), Saburo Okada and Eisaku Wada (Western painting) were recommended as members of the Salon. In Aug. of the year a number of pictures and carved objects by French artists were exhibited in Tokyo.

To the Applied Art Exhibition held at Paris from April to October 1925 Japan sent 638 exhibits. A genuine Japanese residential house was shown on that occasion. As an exchange between Russia and Japan over 150 pictures and sculptures were shipped from Japan in August 1925, and Russia has announced to reciprocate the benefit and to send choice objects of rural art display in Tokyo in May 1926. Then an Italian art display is to be given in autumn same year.

5. NATIONAL TREASURES

The Commission for Preserving Old Temples was first created in 1897 by law and ordinance, appropriating for the purpose a sum varying from ¥150,000 to 200,000 a year. The protection is now extended also to pictures, sculptures, buildings, old documents of historical value, and recently to swords, all kept in Shinto and Buddhist temples. The treasures included in the list are under strict control of the National Treasure Preservation Committee expressly organized for the purpose and made subordinate to the Education Office. The treasures registered from the very beginning numbered 3,463 in March 1922, consisting of pictures (738), sculpture (1,741), applied art objects (324), swords (221), books, Buddhist texts, etc. (439).

There were besides, 1,052 edifices, chiefly religious that are under protection. All these treasures are graded into three classes, according to their relative merits, and the preservation aid is correspondingly dicerentiated. The architectural structures claim a greater part of the State aids set apart for the purpose.

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It should be added that the sum granted for preserving an edifice or art object is generally one half the cost required for upkeep or repair.

6. OLD MASTERPIECES AND CURIO MARKET

Before the National Treasure Commission was created in 1889 to register old masterpieces that belonged to temples and other public institutions, no small number of this sort of national treasures found its way to foreign countries. It is well known, for instance, that of the famous triplets of picture scrolls by Sumiyoshi Keion, one is now at the Boston Museum, while of the remaining two one is in the collection of the Imperial Court and the other belongs to Baron Iwasaki. Among private collectors the names of Marquis Inouye, Baron T. Masuda, the families of Mitui and Iwasaki, Mr. Tomitaro Hara, a. millionaire merchant of Yokohama, etc., stand high on the list. Mr. Hara's "Kujaku Myo-o" is valued at ¥500,000. The Great war and general increase of wealth has created unusual demand for old masterpieces and curios. The year 1917, for instance, witnessed forty five big sales in Tokyo, Kyoto, etc., with proceeds totalling about ¥20,000,000, record figures in the annals of auction sales of such goods. The boom continued both in 1918 and '19, about 30 big sales being held in Tokyo and Osaka, taking into account only those with proceeds of over ¥100,000. About ¥10,000,000 worth of old curios and paintings changed hand. In 1919 sales in Tokyo alone, totalled ¥11,000,000 in value including those of the two Marquises Ikeda, Prince Konoye and Baron Go, each over ¥1,010,-000. Among the notable sales were Gei-ami's paysage at ¥310,000, "Katawaguruma-no-tebako" (a pyxis) at ¥240,000, Shubun's paysage at ¥159,300. Calligraphic specimens by noted scholars and other great men are valued as much as pictorial masterpieces. In certain sales recently conducted in Tokyo and Osaka a small sheet of Ono Tofu's (d. 966 A.D.) handwriting was knocked down at ¥32,000, calligraphic "kakemono" by Sorai (d. 1728) at ¥11,000, and a pair of folding screens with Chinese poems by the late Prince Ito fetched ¥20,000. Old vessels of repute used in tea-ceremony also command extraordinary prices, a tea-caddy of rare note changing hand in a recent auction at ¥57,000.

The prices of curios have dropped by about 50% since the economic reaction subsequent to the War and especially after the disastrous earthquake-fire of September 1923 when priceless treasures were lost to an unknown extent. In the auction given by the House of Mayeda, perhaps the largest collector in Japan, over one million yen was realized, though the articles put to hammer were of second rate grade, for the great peer was obliged to clear the superfluous accumulation for convenience of his removal to a new residential seat. A piece of a historic tea-caddy was knocked down at a little over ¥57,000. It would have commanded at least twice as much before.

All big sales are generally conducted by bodies or curio dealers, and there are several such organizations in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Nagoya. Some of them are,—Tokyo Bijutsu Club at Shiba, Tokyo; Kyoto Bijutsu Club at Miike-dera-machi, Kyoto; Osaka Bijutsu Club at Awajicho Shichome, Osaka, and Nagoya Bijutsu Club, Asahi-machi, Nagoya.

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7. ARTISTS TO THE COURT

This is an honorary post created in 1890 in order to encourage the development of art. At first the honor was limited to only Japanese painting, but the scope has lately been much extended and includes among others sword-making and even photography. The living artists who enjoy this honor are:—

Takeuchi Seiho (Painting), Kobori Tomone (Painting), Kawai Gyokudo (Painting), Shimomura Kanzan (Painting), Yamamoto Shunkyo (Painting) Shinkai Taketaro (Casting) Takamura Koun (Chiselling), Sasaki Iwajiro (Architecture). Namikawa Yasuyuki (Shippo), Miyamoto Hosoku (Sword), Ogawa Ishin (Photography).

PAINTERS OF NOTE IN THE MEIJI ERA

(1868-1912)

Araki, Kwampo, d. '15, master painter of Chinese Northern school.
Hashimoto, Gaho, d. 1908, master painter of Kano school.
Hirano, Gogaku, d. 1893, celebrated painter of Chinese Southern School.
Hishida, Shunso, 1873-1911, master of a new school.
Ikeda, Shoen, d. 1915, ukiyoye lady painter.
Kano, Hogai, d. 1888, master painter of Meiji era.
Kawabata, Gyokusho, d. 1912, master painter of Shijo school.
Kawabe, Mitate, d. 1905, Tosa school and high authority in antiquities.
Kawamura, Oshin (Ukoku), d. 1806, master of Southern school.
Kawanabe, Gyosai, d. 1889, originated a new Popular school.
Kikuchi, Yosai, d. 1878, originated the Yosai style.
Kishi, Chikudo, d. 1895, Kyoto painter.
Kodama, Kwatei, d. 1913, master painter of the Southern school.
Kono, Bairei, d. 1905, Kyoto painter.
Kumagae, Naohiko, d. 1913, mater landscapist of the Shijo school.
Kuroda, Kiyoteru, d. 1925, painter of Western School.
Masugi, Seikin, d. 1901, lady painter pupil of Kumagae Naohiko.
Mochizuki, Gyokusen, d. 1911, Tosa and Chinese school.
Mori, Kwansai, d. 1894, one of masters of Okyo's school.
Morikawa, Sobun, d. 1902, Kyoto painter of Shijo school.
Nakajima, Raisho, d. 1871, Okyo school.
Nakanishi, Shoseki, d. 1883, Prof. in Kyoto Art Academy.
Noguchi, Shohin, d. 1917, master painter of Southern school, a lady.
Noguchi, Yukoku, d. 1898, Southern Chinese school.
Nomura, Bunkyo, d. 1911, landscapist of the Shijo school.
Okuhara, Seiko, d. 1903, lady painter of Southern school.
Saigo, Kogetsu, d. 1912, one of the best pupils of Gaho.
Shibata, Zeshin, d. 1891, painter and Makiye artist.
Shiwokawa, Bunrin, d. 1877, landscapist of Shijo school.
Suzuki, Hyakunen, d. 1891, master of Okyo style.
Suzuki, Shonen, d. 1910, son of above, same school.
Takahashi, Koko, d. 1912, at the age of 36.
Taki, Kwatei, d. 1901, Chinese Southern school.
Taniguchi, Aizan, d. 1899, master of Buncho's style.
Tanomura, Chokunyu, d. 1906, Southern style.
Tazaki, So-un, d. 1898, master painter of Buncho's school.
Terasaki, Kogyo, d. 1919, a master of new school.
Watanabe, Shokwa, d. 1887, son of Kwazan and pupil of Chinzan.

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Yamamoto, Baiso, d. 1920, **Southern Chinese school.**
Yasuda, Rozan, d. 1882, **Southern Chinese school.**

DESIGNS

From the Early Days of Meiji to the Russo-Japanese War

The tide of Western civilization which flooded over our shores after the Restoration of Meiji attained its high water mark about 1887. But this did not much affect patterns for women's dresses. Most of the designs were symbolical and represented felicitous objects, as pine-trees, plum-trees and bamboos, or grapes. All were done in a sombre, realistic manner, and seldom exceeded the height of about 1.5 feet at the skirt.

The Genroku (1688-1704) Designs in 1905-06

With the elevation of our national prestige after the war with Russia, our people naturally took a fancy to things symbolic of grandeur and gorgeousness in composing their designs. What was called the"Genroku" design came into vogue, and "Genroku" sleeves and "Genroku" style of doing womens hair were the rage. Even the so-called "Genroku" dance very much enlivened the gay society at one time. People were then in such a mood that the sumptuous fashion that marked the administration of the 5th Shogun Tsunayoshi strongly appealed to their fancy and they eagerly copied the ostentatious manners and customs seen in the streets of Yedo more than two centuries before.

Momoyama Style and Korin Designs

Next the "Momoyama" style came into fashion but was soon superseded by the Korin designs named after the great decorative painter Ogata Korin.

Though much different from the "Genroku" designs in motif, the effect aimed at was none the less gorgeous. It was about 1908 that the revival of this style of designs took place.

Yushoku Designs

Both the "Genroku" and Korin designs have much in common as regards general appearance and in origin and were principally intended to cater to popular taste. In 1910 and 1911 a reaction came and they were followed by the classic style known as "Yushoku" designs based on the patterns and marks shown on the official costumes of courtiers and others in the Fujiwara era. Aristocratic in origin and use they look elegant and dignified.

It was as if the "Yushoku" were intended to prepare the people for the stern repression of what is gay and ostentatious in designs, called for by the demise of Emperor Meiji in 1912. Out of deference to the Imperial mourning and to show their heartfelt sorrow for the passing of the great sovereign whom they profoundly revered, they chose designs that were subdued and plain in colors and composition.

Exotic and Coronation Designs

The expiry of the period of national mourning was signalized by the return of "Genroku" and "Korin" styles, but only for a

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short while. The turn that came next is interesting, as it signifies the enlargement of the mental horizon of our designers. They attempted for the first time to enrich their repertoires with the help of exotic patterns, that is to say, by the introduction of secession style that had first appeared in Austria and also flourished in Germany, and these were much in evidence in the year of the coronation of the reigning sovereign. Gorgeous colors and patterns symbolizing felicity were principal features.

Subsequent Changes

The Coronation designs were, however, a passing phenomenon, and as the popular sentiment of joy over the auspicious occurrence subsided, the elegant and delicate style of the Tosa school in painting was given preference, to be followed next by more chaste patterns resembling "makiye" figures.

From about 1918 taste demanded a change of an opposite character. Grandeur was now the predominating mark in popular designs in which both European and Oriental styles were used side by side. Patterns after Western flowers were now most in demand in the former, and this novelty still holds the field. One thing that is noticeable about the later changes is that the shading off of hues is conspicuous in designs for ladies' garments, they being shown higher up on the skirt, even up to the shoulder, in utter disregard of the rules of symmetry and convention. It must be remembered that for Japanese designers the only determining factor for devising new designs is the dictates of good taste, within the wide limit of which they can allow their fancy or whim fullest play, and with the audacity and freshness of almost pristine artists.

MUSIC

Music in Japan exists in two distinct forms, one of them Japanese music handed down from old Japan, and the other Western music which was introduced from Europe and America after the Restoration of Meiji. Until about ten years ago these two often appeared together on the program of same concert, but of late they have become separated. There are therefore two sorts of music lovers, one favoring the traditional native music and the other patronizing the Western. Generally speaking, students and other young men prefer the latter.

The indigenous music may be classified into three kinds. The first is called the "gagaku," or elegant music, brought from China and India about 1,000 years ago. It consists of a large orchestra with extremely complex harmony and is one of the most advanced styles of a formal music. It has long vanished from among the people and is retained only as a classical ceremonial music at the Imperial court. But of late some earnest students of music have commenced researches as to its artistic merit and there is a sign of its revival. Mr. H. Eichhelm of America during his stay in this country in 1920, listened to this music played at the Imperial House Department, and was struck so much with its high artistic value that he carried home with him a small piece entitled "Etenraku" and presented it at the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the spring of 1922.

The second kind is vocal and is called "utai" as an accompaniment to the "no" dance. Originated in the time of the

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Ashikaga Shogunate more than 500 years ago and a favorite pastime of the "samurai" class in the feudal period, it has lately become less exclusive and is now very popular among all classes of gentlefolks. Many of the lovers of "utai" are so prejudiced in its favor that they disdain to lend a kindly ear to any other form of music. It is a cult for them.

The third is comprehensively called the "zokugaku," or people's music as distinguished from the aristocratic "gagaku" or "utai" and has developed among merchants and tradesmen. The most common form of it is vocal with accompaniment of a stringed instrument called "samisen," which originally came from the Luchu Islands 250 years ago. The "nagauta" is one of the most popular tunes of all and is widespread among all classes of women. Other varieties of "samisen" songs are practically professional and among their performers are "geisha" girls. The "koto," or lyre, is chiefly taught by blind musicians to daughters of respectable families. The "shakuhachi," or bamboo oboe, and "biwa," or lute, are played by young people.

As regards Western music in Japan a singing lesson was first included in the curriculum of common education by Mr. Mason in 1879, while the Tokyo Academy of Music, the only Government institution of the kind, was till recently the sole centre for introducing more artistic forms of European music such as piano, violin and orchestra. Graduates of the Academy, upwards of 1,000, have contributed much to popularizing the exotic music. But it was after the outbreak of the European war, when the foremost artists fled to America, that the Western music has attained a marked development. Since 1920 foremost violinists of the world such as Piastro, Elman, Zimbalist and Parlow and other great virtuosi, such as Sykora (cello) and Schumann-Heinck (soprano), came over to this country and their exquisite performances were highly appreciated by lovers of music in Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and other large cities. The impressions made on the mind of young Japanese were especially profound and have aroused a great enthusiasm for Western music among them. There are many enthusiastic young students and critics of music who attempt through newspapers and magazines to enlighten both in theory and history the lovers of Western music. It is significant to record that in 1922 alone 7 or 8 new magazines devoted exclusively to Western music have been started, while on the other hand lectures on the subject are given very frequently at several important centres.

The use of gramophones too has come into vogue, there being an enormous demand for Victor, Columbia and Brunswick records, mostly of highly artistic nature.

With the growing popularity of European music a movement for forming a new national music has been started and is gaining ground. It aims at the reconstruction of old Japanese music on the basis of the Western so as to satisfy the craving of the rising generation in this particular direction. Such talented composers as N. Moto-ori and M. Miyagi are taking a leading part in this movement.

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CHAPTER XIX

SPORTS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Till only a few years ago sports were generally considered in Japan as a students' pastime for giving relief to their redundant energy, but this fallacious notion no longer holds. Sports are now a part and parcel of the daily life for young people of all classes. However, the public do not yet possess a clear conception as to the distinction between amateur and professional sports, and it is imperative that they should be properly educated to get rid of their ignorance. The Japan Amateur Athletic Association, the central organ of sports in Japan, has taken upon itself this important task, believing that for the healthy development of sports in Japan the rising generation should be strongly inculcated in the spirit of amateurism and people at large should be taught to treat it with sympathy, if not with enthusiasm.

In the Secondary schools, where the drill is compulsory through the whole course of five years, individual and section drill without arms is given in the 1st year; the same with company drill added in the 2nd year, while in the remaining three years the students are given these three drills with arms, and trained in the practice of giving of command. In the High and similar schools the military training with arms is continued.

1. NATIONAL SPORTS

For judo and fencing see "Physical Culture," Chapter on Education.

Wrestling

The sumo or wrestling may properly be called the national game of Japan, it being popular among all classes of people. It is also a very ancient game, for annalists say that the first bout on record took place as early as 23 B.C. The martial spirit that ruled the land during the long period of feudalism was naturally propitious for the spread of this manly sport. In the time of the Tokugawa many of the great daimyo kept their professional champion wrestlers. For some while after the overthrow of feudalism it suffered decadence, but soon recovered popularity, though at present not so prosperous as before. The Tokyo Professional Wrestlers' Association possesses an amphitheatre at Ryogoku, Tokyo, capable of accommodating 13,000 persons. Tokyo and Osaka are two headquarters of the game where there are some 200 professional wrestlers. They are classified into nine grades of which only those of the first two or three, numbering in all ten, occupy the front rank. Grand matches are given twice a year, January and May, ten days on each occasion, according to the time honored custom observed since 1828. For convenience

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of this public display, the wrestlers are divided into two opposing "camps," eastern and western, and each wrestler is pitted with one on the opposite side, till the whole ten in the rival camps have gone through the matches in the prescribed ten days. There are two grades of champions, namely the Yokozuna (who alone is entitled to hang round his waist the honored straw festoon) and next the San-yaku (or Three services which are the O-zeki, Sekiwaki and Komusubi). Then follow the sixteen wrestlers collectively called Maegashira and as these are entitled to sit within the curtain, their grade is also called Makuno-uchi. After them comes the Makushita or "below the curtain." The wrestlers in the first three grades and 10 in the four are allowed a share of profit which the promoters of the semi-annual matches, usually the Wrestlers' Association, realize. The Association is composed of retired champion wrestlers, limited to 80 in number, wrestlers on active service ("within curtain" rank) and umpires. The Yokozuna and the Three services receive from the Association on occasion of retirement a sum not exceeding ¥1000. The regular income of wrestlers is very small, for the salary they are allowed for the semi-annual matches does not exceed ¥30 or so each. It is on account of the share they are allowed in the profit of the Association and especially of the gifts they receive from their regular patrons that the wrestlers are able to maintain themselves. Wrestlers indeed are admitted from former times as pets of society, and certainly their simplicity and disinterestedness as compared with more artful and worldly actors make these big boys well suited for appealing for such special treatment. The itinerant tour through the provinces wrestlers undertake twice in a year also brings them fair profit. The traditional tricks and dodges of wrestlers number forty-eight based on the fundamental "hand," viz., nage (to throw), kake (feet entangling), hineri (to twist) and sori (to uplift). In practice, however, tricks as used on the ring number some two hundreds. The famous wrestlers of Tokyo are as follows:—

Name Eastern camp	Age	Weight kwan	Height shaku
Nishinoumi (Yokozuna)	35	31.0	6.10
Tachihikari (Ozeki)	29	30.0	5.60
Noshirogata (Sekiwaki).....	30	27.0	5.70
Wakabayama (")	31	28.0	5.80
Kiyosegawa (Komusubi)	33	24.0	5.75
Tochigiyama (Yokozuna)	34	31.0	5.70
Tsunenohana (")	30	30.0	5.90
Onosato (Ozeki)	34	23.0	5.40
Hitachiiwa (Sekiwaki)	26	29.5	5.70
Fukuyanagi (Komusubi)	33	28.0	5.80

Professional wrestling has lost much of its popularity of late years owing too often to doubtful practices. On the other hand, amateur wrestling is steadily gaining favor among boys of collegiate or even secondary schools and their champions meet several times a year at either Tokyo or Osaka to contest the championship. Champions of the Osaka Medical College, Waseda University, Meiji University, and Kansai Gakuin have so far distinguished themselves in the ring.

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Horse Riding and Races

The art of horse riding as a means of culture is quite secondary in Japan, being confined only to high and special classes. Horse racing that declined with the prohibition of pari mutuel tickets in 1908, revived prosperity with the permission of the betting system under strict restriction in 1923. The Government is encouraging racing by granting aids. Ten race clubs exist, as Hanshin at Naruo, Tokyo at Meguro and Nippon at Yokohama, etc. There are 7 others in the prefectures.

In the spring races of 1925 there were altogether 113,627 admissions, prizes awarded amounted to ¥575,578, tickets sold ¥9,-120,150 and amount distributed ¥7,475,761.

The fastest records in recent years are as follows:—

Country Bred

Year	Race at	Distance	Horse	Min.	Sec
1922	Naruo	1 m.	Cherry Blossom	1.	42. 53
1925	Sapporo	2 m.	Koiwai	3.	32. 06

Foreign Bred

1910	Yokohama	1 m.	Dorothy	1.	45. 70
1914	Tokyo	1½ m.	Chishima	1.	40. 57

With the general growth of interest in sports horsemanship has also gained some popularity among the public, especially college students and even women. There are at present about 15 equestrian clubs in larger cities while many universities and collegiate schools have their students' societies for horse-riding.

Swimming

The art of swimming had a special and ancient course of development in Japan, producing many schools of swimmers. The different styles and strokes of the famous swimming masters of the past are, to some extent, perpetuated and taught at swimming schools to be found in all parts of the country. In the summer holidays swimming schools are held by universities and schools, which give regular courses of instruction to students in the art of swimming. In some parts of the country trick swimming is practiced, and interesting competitions are often held. For example, the swimmer is expected to tread water so steadily as to enable him to hold a fan in his left hand and paint a poem upon it with his right hand. Still more spectacular is the military drill and target practice in deep water. It is performed with an ordinary army carbine. The swimmer is expected to aim, fire and reload his rifle, while steadily swimming with the tread stroke.

The 8th National Swimming Championship Contests.—Was held on Oct. 17 and 18 at the Shiba Park Pool and the following results were obtained.

Distance	1st	Time
50 m. free style	Sugihara	29.4"
100 m. " "	Omura	1'9.0"
200 m. " "	Kodama	2'36.0"

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400 m. " "	Kodama	5′53.0″
800 m. " "	Kodama	12′23.6″
100 m. back stroke	Nozuka	1′27.6″
200 m breast stroke	Mikura	3′23.4″
200 m. relay	Ibaraki Mid. Sch.	1′59.0″
800 m. " "	Ibaraki Swim. Club	11′4.6″
Plunge for distance	1st place, Shimizu (5 points); 2nd place, Nagamatsu (10 points).	

The 3rd Inter-collegiate Swimming Contest.—Held at the Shiba Park Pool on Sept. 13 and 14 participated in by 10 schools and universities. Waseda Univ. swimmers secured Dr. S. Kishi's Championship Banner. The points obtained by the participants were:—Waseda Univ., 27.5; Meiji Univ., 20; Keio Univ. 15; Tokyo Higher Normal, 12; Rikkyo Univ., 9.5; Matsuye High School 9; Tokyo Imp. Univ., 7; Jikeikai Med. Coll., 2.

Among other events that took place during 1924 may be mentioned the Meiji Shrine Contest held at the instance of the Home Office, the Contest held by the Hamana Bay Swimming Association, and the 2nd National Swimming Contest held at Nagoya by the Japan Swimming Association, all of these being participated in by girls, too.

One thing notable in the year under review is the fact that in the 8th Olympiad at Paris the Japanese swimmers Takaishi and Saito entered the final in the 100 and 1,500 m. speed swimming and 100 m. backstroke respectively.

Speed Swimming Records for 1925

Event		Time	Holders			Pool
50 m.	free style	27″	K. Takaishi	Waseda	Univ.)	Shiba Park
100 m.	" "	59.4″	"	("	")	" "
200 m.	" "	2′17.8″	"	("	")	" "
400 m.	" "	5′11.4″	"	("	")	" "
800 m.	" "	11′25.8″	T. Satake	("	")	" "
1,500 m.	" "	21′59.8″	K. Takaishi	("	")	" "
100 m.	back stroke	1′17.4″	O. Uyeda (Matsuyama High. Sch.)			Sumida
200 m.	breast "	3′7.2″	T. Ishida (Kansai Gakuin)			Kyoto Univ.
200 m.	relay	1′53.8″	Takaishi, Saito, Miyabata, Onoda			Sumida
400 m.	"	4′25″	Ishige, Nishimoto, Okada, Takaishi			Shiba park
800 m.	"	10′10″	Satake, Ishige, Okada, Takaishi			" "

Mountaineering

Mountaineering as a pious act of religious people is an ancient custom among the Japanese, but it is only within ten years or so that the practice has begun to appeal to the sporting sentiment of those who are inclined to test their sturdy legs and power of endurance. The example was first set by foreigners.

Sacred peaks visited by mountain pilgrims are found almost everywhere in the country, but of these the most popular are Fuji, Ontake, Tateyama, etc.

Fuji (12,387).—Climbing this peak is lately one of the most favorite summer pastimes among people of both sexes and almost of all ages, for Fuji, though the highest in Japan proper, is the

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easiest to ascend, and also in the season best provided with accommodations and facilities. Even a post office is opened then. There are five regular paths leading to the summit, viz., Omiya-guchi (about 20 m. to top), Gotemba-guchi (20 m.), Subashiri-guchi (13 m.), Suyama-guchi (18 m.) and Yoshida-guchi (18 m.). The first four lie along the Tokaido railway while the last is approached from the opposite side.

Japanese Alps.—Though, according to authentic information, the name was first proposed by Prof. W. Gowland when Sir Ernest Satow compiled in 1872 Murray's Hand Book on Japan, this distinction is popularly attributed to the Rev. Walter Weston, an English mountaineer, member of the Alpine Club, London, and first Honorary Member of Japanese Alpine Club, in christening the mountain ranges extending from the Pacific to the Japan Sea, the broadest region of Honshu that comprises the provinces of Hida, Shinano, Mino, Etchu, Echigo and Kai, lying approximately between 35°-37° N. and 137°-139° E. The Japan Alps are commonly divided into three groups, viz., Northern Alps, Central Alps, Southern Alps, as follows:—

Name of Mt.	Height (feet)	Railway Station
Northern Alps:		
Shiro-uma (Orenge)	9,620	Akashina via Omachi
Yarigatake	10,430	Matsumoto; Akashina
Hodaka	10,178	Matsumoto
Jonendake	9,358	Akashina
Otenjodake	9,585	"
Tsubakurodake	9,063	"
Ariake	7,440	"
Yakedake	8,052	Matsumoto
Kasagadake	9,502	Matsumoto; Gifu (via Takayama)
Tateyama	9,540	Ashikura (via Toyama)
Norikuradake	9,927	Matsumoto
Ontake	10,047	Kisofukushima
Central Alps:		
Kisokomagadake	9,693	Miyanokoshi; Tatsuno
Ena	7,224	Nakatsu
Southern Alps:		
Kai-Komagadake	9,730	Kobuchizawa; Hinoharu; Fujimi
Ho-o	9,086	Kobuchizawa; Hinoharu
Jizo	9,000	" ; "
Nokogiridake	8,856	" ; "
Senjogadake	9,950	Chino, or Tatsuno
Akashiyama	10,234	" "
Shirane-Kitadake	10,479	Kofu
Shirane-Ainotake	10,460	"
Uwonashi-Kochidake	10,112	"

Of the three groups the northern one is most popular, being comparatively easy of access and also on account of several thermal springs existing in the valley, such as Kamikochi (5,000 ft. above sea-level), Nakabusa (5,000 ft.), Shirahone (4,000) and Hirayu (4,000). In richness of flora, also, the group surpasses the other two, for it is understood that about two-thirds of the alpine plants existing in Japan are contributed by it. The flower-carpets on Mt. Shiro-uma (also called Orenge) are espe-

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cially conspicuous. The Northern Alps contain two active volcanoes, Yakedake and Ariake.

Mountaineering and Exploration

Peak-hunting is no longer the main object of mountaineering in Japan; it is now chiefly directed to the more serious aim of exploring little known valleys and river sources as also of scenes of rare physical beauty. At first this exploration was confined to summer time, but since 1921, by calling in the help of skil, the explorers have in the winter season extensively covered Shiro-uma, the Tateyama range and other peaks.

First Climbers of Canadian Rockies

In June 1925 a Japanese Alpinists' party of six led by Mr. Maki went over to America on an exploration of the Canadian Rockies and succeeded on 21 July in scaling Mt. Alberta, one of the highest and the most rugged peaks in the group, hitherto defying all human attempts to climb it. They also ascended Mt. Wooley and other peaks in the range. Mr. Maki is one of the foremost alpinists of Japan who scaled the east peak of Mt. Eigar in the Central Alps some years before.

Organization and Publications

Beginning with a modest start in 1905 of a small group of enthusiastic mountain-climbers, such as Messrs. N. Takasu, K. Kojima, R. Takano and K. Takeda, the Japanese Alpine Club, the only authoritative organization devoted to mountain exploration in Japan, now consists of some 800 members, publishing its quarterly organ the "Sangaku" (Mountains). Office at 36 Sendagi Komagome, Tokyo; 7 secretaries and 14 advisers. Indeed so universally has this daring pastime spread during the last ten years that there is now practically no high mountain or no hidden valley that has not been explored. For foreigners desirous of having general information about Japanese mountaineering the following publications are recommended:—

"Murray's Handbook of Japan, 9th edition"; Official Guidebook of Japan, vols. 2 & 3; Japanese Alpine Club Journal "Sangaku," English Supplement; Mr. H. E. Daunt's Journal "Inaka"; Mr. W. Weston's "Exploration of the Japanese Alps" and "Playgrounds of the Far East."

2. WESTERN SPORTS INTRODUCED

Apart from fencing, judo, wrestling, swimming, archery, and other indigenous forms of physical culture, there are other sports which were introduced from Europe and America some half a century ago and which are now even more popular than those of native origin among our young people. Of these Baseball, Football, Tennis, Golf, Track and Field Athletics, Speed Swimming, Rowing, Mountaineering, and Winter sports have particularly acquired a wide vogue.

Baseball

Among the Western sports introduced stands pre-eminent the game of baseball which is played by all classes of students,

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including primary school children as well as college students. It was about 40 years ago that a baseball team was first formed by the officials at Shimbashi Station, though to be more accurate the American professors who were engaged in 1876 for the newly created Sapporo Agricultural Coll. (now Hokkaido Univ.) first introduced the game into Japan. The victory won by the First High School team against an American nine in 1898 led to the speedy popularising of the game throughout the country. This was, however, a local affair. The visit which Waseda Univ. team made to America in 1905, was far more important. The expedition could not score any great success but was fraught with great consequence. In fact the game was revolutionised and the two Universities of Waseda and Keio became champion teams in the country. In 1907 the Keio University invited the St. Louis team of Hawaii. The matches played with the team demonstrated the fact that Japanese students had much to learn before they could cope with the visitors. Since then the Waseda and Keio teams and those of Washington, Chicago and Indiana Universities have frequently exchanged visits, the arrivals now and then of American professional teams further adding to the zest of the game. One thing that still remained as a blot on the record of Japanese sportsmanship was the continued irreconcilable attitude between the Waseda and Keio teams which had to leave, owing to unusual excitement of the rival fans, the issue in 1906 undecided. With the creation of the Hosei Team, a University league was formed in 1918 among the Keio, Waseda, Meiji, Rikkyo and Hosei (all private Universities in Tokyo) and matches are now played between them every year, with the significant exclusion of matches between the first two. It may be noted that the game has become popular lately among young clerks of banks and other business establishments.

The league matches of the five university teams of Tokyo had been robbed much of their interest owing to the long-continued suspension of play between Waseda and Keio until June 1925, when an amicable agreement was reached between the authorities of the two institutions and the play was resumed in the autumn of the same year, when the Keio was completely outmatched by the Waseda, to the surprise of all fans.

After the spring three-game matches of 1925, the Meiji team went over to Hawaii to play games with Japanese and American nines there, and in May the same year the Osaka Mainichi players, the strongest in Kansai, also made a tour in Hawaii and the Continent.

Outside the collegiate league there are other bi-annual games which attract crowds of fans, i.e. those between the Mita, Tomon and Sundai clubs organized by the old boys and undergraduates of Keio, Waseda and Meiji universities respectively.

Middle School League.—The 11th middle school championship games were held in July and August, 1925, in Osaka and the Takamatsu Commercial School team won the final game vis. Waseda Business Sch. nine.

What indicates the wide spread of the game among the public is the existence of many teams among business men and government employees throughout the country.

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Spring Inter-Collegiate Record 1925

	Waseda	Meiji	Keio	Hosei	Rikkyo
At bat	5	8	6	7	8
No. hits	197	297	196	230	256
scores	56	58	41	23	33
s.h.	64	83	77	52	50
2B	7	13	2	8	0
3B	16	12	7	6	6
H.R.	2	0	1	1	0
AB	109	120	66	75	62
So	9	7	14	6	7
BB	114	29	11	11	24
SH	34	45	27	37	38
SB	37	34	36	34	35
BA	.325	.279	.240	.226	.196
PO	138	216	159	180	207
A	62	83	76	74	94
E	14	20	8	30	26
FA	.935	.936	.967	.894	.920

Football

Though it is already more than twenty years since Rugby and Association foot-ball was introduced into Japan, the game is not yet so popular among the public as baseball. This may chiefly be due to the fact that their interest is too much centred on baseball and that there has been no central organ for its diffusion and development.

Association Football.—In February 1918 the first Association football matches were played both in Kanto and Kansai districts. Perhaps as a result of the presence of the then British Ambassador Sir Conyngham Greene at the Kanto matches, a silver cup was presented in March 1919 by the Football Association in England to the Japan Football Association, which latter, however, did not come into existence until October 1921 when it was organized in Tokyo with Mr. J. Inamura as president and Prince I. Tokugawa and the British Ambassador as honorary presidents (Office, Sojuro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo). With the formation of the Association the National Championship Game was started. It is played in Oct. and Nov. every year and the English silver cup is competed for. Other important annual games are the championship games of the higher schools and the league contests of universities and colleges in Tokyo. In the latter games for 1925 the Waseda eleven won in the first division and the First High School in the second division.

Rugby Football.—This old English game was first taught to Keio students by Mr. G. Tanaka who studied at Cambridge. The first match was played between Keio students and British residents in Yokohama and Tokyo about twenty years ago with Mr. Tanaka as referee. About 1907 a Rugby football team was formed in the 3rd High School and the Doshisha, both at Kyoto. Since then inter-school matches have been played every year between these two and Keio. At present Waseda Univ., Tokyo and Kyoto Imp. Univ., Osaka Higher Com. Sch. and many middle and higher schools have a Rugby team. Every year the Championship Game is played between All-Kanto and All-Kansai teams, both consisting of graduates of these schools and uni-

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versities. The match for 1925 (held in February) resulted in the victory of the latter by a score of 12 against 8. The third annual game between Keio and Waseda fifteens took place in Nov. 1924 and was won by the former by 18 to 0.

Lawn Tennis

The soft ball practice that had long been in vogue in Japan has of late begun to be displaced by the hard, or regulation, ball system now widely adopted in Western countries. It is expected that with a national institution for governing lawn tennis in the country coming into existence in March 1922, in the shape of the Japan Lawn Tennis Association with Mr. T. Asabuki as president, all matters relative to this sport will be standardized before long. Under the auspices of this organization the National Championship Tournament was inaugurated. The third tournament was held for 2 weeks in September 1924. The winner of the final games in singles was Tawara of Tokyo Imp. Univ. while in the double games Aoki and Ukegawa of the Tokyo Electric Co. won.

So far as regards international fame, lawn tennis may be called one of the most advanced of the Western games popular in this country, for Japan can boast three players of world wide fame, Kumagai, Shimizu and Kashio, who participated in the Davis Cup Tournament in 1921, the former two challenging the holders of the Cup, the U.S. team. Though they did not come out first in the final their excellent skill and sportsmanlike spirit won admiration in America, while their activity in the international matches gave stimulus to players at home. In the competition for 1925 (August) Shimizu and Harada participated, but they could not win the final round of the American Zone, being defeated by the Australian team.

In 1925 the Japan Lawn Tennis Association undertook for the first time the ranking of Japanese tennis players. Those who lead the list for 1925 are as follows:—

Singles:—1, Tawara (Tokyo Imp. Univ.); 2, Abe (Waseda Univ.); 3, Miki (Osaka High. Com. Sch.); 4, Ukegawa (Tomon); 5, Ota (Tokyo High. Normal Sch.).

Doubles:—1, Aoki-Ukegawa (Tomon): 2, Abe-Kawajiri (Tomon): 3, Kanda-Watanabe (Kansai Gakuin): 4, Odagiri-Sunaga (Tokyo Elec. Co.); 5, Tawara-Kambe (Tokyo Imp. Univ.).

Golf

This dates in Japan from 1907 and there are no less than 10 clubs, i.e. Tokyo Golf Club, the Hodogaya Golf & Country Club, the Golf Association of the Nippon Race Club, the Kobe Golf Club, and one each at Naruo, Tarumi, Nagasaki, Unzen, Seoul and Dairen.

Every spring contests for either Club or inter-club championship or for special prizes are held by those clubs. But this game is not spread so wide as baseball and tennis, it being played here chiefly by the moneyed classes, and not yet popular among the students.

Basketball

Basketball had a hard struggle to get a start in Japan, and it was not until the fall of 1921 that a tournament was run off

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in connection with the annual track and field championships, four teams responding, all from the Y.M.C.A.'s of Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka.

Since then this sport has rapidly spread in the provinces, especially among girl students. At the all-Japan championship contests held on May 24th and 25th, 1924, at the Gakushuin court, the Rikkyo Univ. team came out first in the final with the following score:—

Hitotsubashi Club....(28)	—	Osaka Y.M.C.A.....(18)
Rikkyo Univ. .....(44)	—	Hitotsubashi Club .....(21)
Rikkyo Univ. .....(23)	—	Osaka Y.M.C.A.....(14)

The naitonal championship for girls was won by a team of the Takehaya schools of Tokyo, which defeated the 4th Girls' School aiso of Tokyo by a score of 28 to 8.

Volley-Ball

Volley-Ball came to Japan nand in hand with Basketball, and is now quite popular among school girls. The National Championship games are held annually. At present the Kobe High. Com. School holds the honor. Girls' championship games also take place yearly. In 1924 the Ichioka Girls' School of Osaka won the final.

Rowing

The purchase of some boats by the Tokyo Imperial University from the Admiralty about the year 1880, marks the beginning of the sport. At present it is almost universally practised by students of all schools of middle grade and above that are favorably situated for the purpose. In this connection the services rendered by the young Englishman, Prof. Strange, who at that time taught English in the Preparatory course of the University, in nursing the infantile rowing and other athletic sports are gratefully remembered by those of his old boys who are still alive. The Sumida river in Tokyo, the Seta and Lake Biwa, both near Kyoto are regular scenes where students of the higher institutions in Tokyo and Kyoto contest the championship in spring or fall every year.

The adoption in 1920 of the international standard boat with eight outrigger sliding seats at the instance of Dr. S. Kishi, (of Tokyo Bar), an influential member of the Tokyo University regatta department, revived this sport which had lost much of its interest. To place rowing matches throughout the country under a uniform system, the leaders of all the higher institutions interested in the sport organized in that year the Japan Amateur Rowing Association with Dr. S. Kishi as chairman.

The 5th Inter-collegiate race participated in by 10 crews was held on the river Sumida on 3-4 Oct., 1925, course 1¾m. In the final race between the two champion crews of Tokyo Univ. of Commerce and Meiji Univ. the latter fouled and the honor went to the other, time 9'56". The other regattas given the same year were the Tokyo Imp. Univ.-Kyoto Imp. Univ. contest on May 10th on the Sumida in which the Tokyo again won by 1-3/5 lengths, time 10'54".

Winter Sports; Skating and Skiing

As manly outdoor sports in winter appealing to those who

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are lovers of nature, skating and skiing has recently become very popular at all places affording good slopes.

Skating is no novel sport in Japan. From olden times the frozen streets in towns and villages of north-eastern Japan have provided for the boys skating grounds over which they sped to schools or on errands, wearing straw sandals with a piece of bamboo secured underneath.

The regular skating dates some thirty years back and was introduced by foreigners, but skating as a sport for the general public was created only about 1907 on Lake Suwa, an inland basin 12 miles in circumference and about 40 miles north-west from Tokyo. The shores abound in hot springs, though of little medical value. Every year about the beginning of Feb. is held a regular contest participated in both by Japanese and foreigners. Lake Shoji at the north-eastern foot of Mt. Fuji, and Lake Haruna, some 5m. up from Ikao Spa, are other good skating grounds easily accessible from Tokyo. The Japan Skating Association was formed in 1922 and it has joined the International Skating Union with the view to represent Japan in the annual International Skating meet held in Switzerland. It intended to hold the national championship contest on Lake Suwa in Feb. 1923.

Skiing was introduced about 1910 by an Austrian officer attached to a Japanese Regiment in Takata, Niigata-ken, one of the most snowy districts in Japan. It has subsequently become a popular sport in Niigata, Yamagata and some other districts where at present even school girls very much enjoy it. The favorite skiing grounds as they exist at present are Mt. Myoko (8,180 ft.) situated on the borders of Niigata and Nagano prefectures and reached in about 10 hrs. from Tokyo, Akakura and Seki hot-springs are found at the foot, tolerable hotel accommodations being available both at the place and at Taguchi, a little town close to the railway station of the same name. Goshiki (3,300 ft.) is another hot-spring skiing ground about 2m. up Mt. Azuma situated close by Itaya station on the O-u Main Line. It is about 10 hrs. from Tokyo. Numajiri at the foot of Mt. Bandai was chosen by the Waseda Skil Club in 1923 as its training ground. It is about 12 hrs. away from Tokyo and can be easily reached by a night train from Uyeno. Within an easily accessible distance from Tokyo are found good skiing grounds at Subashiri, Karuizawa, Haruna, Iiyama, Nakano-sawa, Fukushima-ken and Nikko. For skiiers in the Kyoto-Osaka district Mount Ibuki standing near the shore of Lake Biwa offers a good course.

Aomori, Otaru, Sapporo, Niigata have each a ski club, and there are also the Tokyo Ski Club, the Ski Dep't of the Japan Amateur Athletic Ass., the Kansai Ski Club at Osaka, etc. Most of the higher institutions have their own ski departments whose members practise every winter in the northeastern and the Shin-yetsu districts, though they have not yet advanced to the stage of dual meet.

The 3rd all-Japan championship meet was held on Feb. 15 and 16 at Owani Slope, Aomori Pref., participated in by champions representing 5 districts. The Kanto skiers represented by Waseda champions won the honor with 30 points, followed by Hokkaido with 22 points. Principal records were as follows:—

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Events	Time	Points	Name
4 km.	22′57.1″	5	K. Takahashi (Kanto)
10 km.	1°2′33.7″	5	K. Matsuda (Hokkaido)
16 km.	1°39′30.6″	5	A. Nakagawa (Kanto)

Track & Field Athletics

In the history of Japanese athletic sports the year 1922 will stand out prominent for the honor extended by our Prince Regent and also by the Prince of Wales, then on a tour to this country, to the Japan Amateur Athletic Association that was organized in 1911 with the object of enccuraging amateur athletic sports in order to ensure the proper development of national health. The two distinguished patrons each presented a cup to the Association, and the precious trophies were duly awarded as specified by the illustrious donors to the fortunate champion-winners at the grand annual meet of national champions held at the Komaba grounds in Nov. of 1922 when our Prince Regent honored the matches with his presence, the British Prince having left our shores months before.

Records of Meiji Shrine Annual Games

In 1924 the annual games at the Meiji Shrine Stadium were started under the auspices of the Home Department. The first games took place on Nov. 1, 2 and 3 of the same year with the following results:—

Track and Field

Events	Records	Holders
100 metres	11.2″	M. Takagi (Aoyama Gakuin)
200 "	23.2″	M. Takagi (Aoyama Gakuin)
400 "	52.0″	S. Tanaka
800 "	2′7.4″	H. Sato (Tokyo High. Norm.)
1,500 "	4′25.0″	T. Asano
5,000 "	16′14.8″	N. Goto
Marathon	2°46′42″	Y. Morii
110 m. hurdle	16.4″	J. Enokibara (Doshisha)
200 m. "	26.6″	S. Nakada
1,600 m. relay	3′31.0″	Tokyo High. Norm. team
Running high jump	1.725 m.	K. Yamagata
Running broad jump	6.71 m.	M. Oda
Hop, step & jump	14.068 m.	"
Pole vault	3.59 m.	Y. Nakazawa
Discus threw	33.38 m.	Y. Fujita
Javelin threw	49.415 m.	S. Fukuma
16 lb. shot put	12.26 m.	S. Mizokawa
Hammer throw	33.74 m.	T. Akada
Decathlon	5667.90 points.	T. Kobayashi (Tokyo High. Norm.)

Girls' Records

Events	Records	Holders
50 metres	7.2′	T. Sakai (Nagaoka Girl's High School)
100 "	13.4′	S. Yoshimura (Shukutoku)
4,00 " relay	54.4′	Nagaoka Girl's Sch. team
Hop, step & jump	10.07 m.	M. Kitajima

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Records of Young Men's Association

Events	Records	Holders
100 metres	11.4″	H. Takeuchi
400 ″	55.2″	Y. Sakai
1,500 ″	4′27.8″	I. Abe
10,000 ″	34′31.2″	J. Yamagata
800 ″ relay	1′36.8″	Hyogo Pref. team
Running high jump	1.67 m.	G. Matsuki
Running broad jump	5.95 m.	S. Yagi
12 lb. shot put	11.745 m.	I. Morinaga

Speed Swimming

Events	Records	Holders
50 m. free style	28.8″	T. Miyabata (Tokyo High. Norm.)
100 m. ″ ″	1′5.2″	″ ″ ″
400 m. ″ ″	5′33.8″	K. Takaishi (Waseda Univ.)
800 m. ″ ″	12′30.6″	H. Kodama (Nihon Mid. Sch.)
100 m. back stroke	1′18.8″	G. Saito (Rikkyo Univ.)
200 m. breast ″	3′20.4″	A. Toda
200 m. relay	1′54.8″	(Kanto team)
800 m. ″	10′43.8″	(Kanto team)

All Japan Track and Field Records

Events	Time or dist.	Holders	When	Place
100 m.	11″	M. Takagi (Gyosei Mid. Sch.)	May 25, '23	Osaka
200 m.	22.2″	M. Tani (South Manch. Rly.)	Apr. 3, '24	″
400 m.	50.8″	T. Nando (Tokyo H. Norm.)	Dec. 2, '23	Waseda
800 m.	2′ 0.4″	″ ″	Apr. 3, '24	Osaka
1,500 m.	4′ 14.2″	N. Nawada (Waseda Univ.)	Oct. 18, '24	Waseda
5,000 m.	16′ 10 6″	K. Tashiro (Coot. Univ.)	Apr. 12, '25	Komaba
10,000 m.	32′ 11.8″	J. Nagava (Meiji Univ.)	Apr. 19, '25	Tokyo
Marathon	2° 37′ 10″	S. Kanakuri (Teacher, Tokyo Girl's Norm. Sch.)	Apr. 13, '24	Komaba
Low hurdle	26″	S. Nakata (S. M. Rly.)	′24	Tokyo
High hurdle	16″	J. Enokihara (Doshisha)	Nov. 2, '23	″
400 m. relay	44.2″	All-Japan Team	May 24, '24	Osaka
800 m. ″	1′ 32″	Kansai Team	Apr. 3 '24	″
1,600 m. ″	3′ 31″	Tokyo High Norm. Team	Nov. 3, '24	Tokyo
Running broad jump	7.10 m.	M. Oda (Waseda Univ.)	July 19, '25	Osaka
″ High ″	1.85 m.	S. Hiraoka (Keio Univ.)	Apr. 12, '25	Komaba
Hop, step, jump	14.28 m.	M. Oda (Waseda Univ.)	May 22, '23	Osaka
Pole vault	3.65 m.	S. Morioka (Waseda Univ.)	June 21 '25	Tokyo
Discus throw	39.61 m.	Y. Okita (Waseda Univ.)	Apr. 19, '25	″
Javelin throw	53.73 m.	K. Kashara (Waseda Univ.)	June 8, '24	Waseda
Shot put	12.26 m.	S. Mizokawa (Yamaguchi High Com. Sch.)	Nov. 3, '24	Tokyo
Hammer throw	36.37 m.	Y. Sarumaru (Doshisha)	Nov. 11, '28	Osaka
Pentathlon	6,359.935	M. Oda (Waseda Univ.)	Apr. 19, '25	Tokyo

Record of Girls

Events	Time or dist.	Holders	When	Place
50 m.	7″	S. Takamura (Shukutoku G.S.)	June 15, '24	Osaka
100 m.	13.2″	H. Yamashita (Shin-ai G. S.)	June 21, '25	″
200 m.	28.4″	″ ″	Apr. 12, '25	″
50 m. hurdle	8.6″	F. Yano (Tokyo 2nd G. S.)	Nov. 11, '22	Toyama
60 m. ″	10.6″	O. Kaneko (Tokyo 1st G. S.)	Apr. 28, '23	″
200 m. relay	28.4″	Kobe 2nd G. S. Team	Apr. 12, '25	Osaka
400 m. ″	54.4″	Nagaoka G. S. team	Nov. 3, '24	Tokyo
800 m. ″	2° 10.0″	Fushimi 3rd Pr. Sch. team	Apr. 12, '25	Osaka

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Events	Time or dist.	Holders	When	Place
Running broad jump	5.01 m.	S. Takamura(Shukutoku G.S.)	Nov. 7, '24	Tokyo
„ High jump	1.37 m.	Y. Ota (Hokkai G. S.)	July 12, '25	Hokkaido.
Hop, step, jump	10.62 m.	S. Takano (Nagaoka G. S.)	Sept. 27, '25	Niigata
Basket ball throw	24 m.	T. Uyama (Osaka G. Norm. Sch.)	June 15, '24	Osaka
16s. shot put	9.50 m.	H. Hanazono (Tokyo G. Norm. Sch.)	Apr. 28, '32	Toyama

The Far Eastern Olympic Games

The 7th meeting was held at Manila for 8 days from May 16th, 1925. The championships of track and field, baseball, volley ball and basket ball went to the Filipinos, while Japan won in speed swimming and lawn tennis, and China in football.

	Philippines	Japan	China
Track and field	154	69	14
Speed swimming	14	67	0

When the track and field events were half finished a trouble arose regarding the alleged unfairness of the umpires, on the ground of which the Japanese champions left the field on the 21st. This further developed into a dispute between the latter and the officials of the Japan Athletic Association sent there. As a result they had to secede from the track and field contest. This regrettable occurrence is responsible for the comparative few points gained by the Japanese champions in this branch of the games.

Boxing Among Military Officers

On March 17th, 1924, at the invitation of Lieut.-General Ugaki, the Minister of War, and Major-General Shiraishi, the Commandant of the Toyama Gakko, Captain Warren J. Clear, of the American Embassy, began instruction of a class of forty-five officers and non-commissioned officers in boxing. This was the first occasion the sport received regular training in Japan. Captain Clear's offer to train our officers was voluntary and gratuitous, and for two months this young officer exerted all his energies to develop some capable boxers in our Army and gave this new sport an impetus in Japan. Under his instruction the class made remarkable progress, and on May 17th, 1924, the Japanese Army staged its first boxing-bouts at the Toyama Gakko with marked success for so brief a period of training. Capt. Clear deserves mention in the sporting history of Japan together with that Austrian officer who first taught us the use of skiis.

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CHAPTER XX

AMUSEMENTS

1. THE STAGE ART, DANCE AND MUSIC

The year 1922 marks an epoch in the history of the stage art of Japan, for in the spring when the Mayor of Tokyo invited the then visiting Prince of Wales to a special programme in his honor at the Imperial Theatre, a number of Princes and Princesses of the Blood crossed the portals of a public theatre for the first time in this country. The four one-act plays chosen for the occasion fitly illustrated the immediate precursors of the Kabuki school of acting which combines the techniques of the posture dance play, the puppet rendition of drama, and a peculiar stage art called "No" cultivated by the gentry of the feudal regime. The Minister of Foreign Affairs' hospitality to the Royal Visitor included the performance of a well-known musical play by the leading actresses of the Imperial Theatre troupe, for which a temporary stage and auditorium was built as an extension of the Minister's official residence and the architectural and other designs of the new structure included elements from the Kamakura (seven centuries ago) and Momoyama (three centuries ago) periods. Three leading groups of actors and actresses in Tokyo took part in these entertainments. Their stars and managers have agreed to keep "April 17" for an annual commemoration of the great event. Ever since 1885 when the three famous actors of the time, Danjuro, Kikugoro and Sadanji, performed before the Emperor and Empress Meiji and the Empress Dowager on the temporary stage erected in the private residence of the then Foreign Minister, father of the present Marquis Inouye, class barriers between the court music and dance, the "No" drama and the popular stage art and their patrons or audiences have been in course of gradual removal. The Bureau of Music of the Imperial Household now invites the music-loving public to the semi-annual programme of its classical court music and dances as well as of its modern band music.

Sacred Dance, Court Music And "No" Drama

Our sacred dance is closely connected with the mythological tales, handed down from generation to generation by a class of oral traditionists until they were reduced to writing when the ideographic system was introduced from China and Korea. It is still performed in some Shinto shrines and also as a part of the Shinto rituals on an Imperial court festival day. A sacred song in archaic Japanese is chanted by a Shinto or court-robed musician to the clapping of two flat pieces of wood and to a string instrument called "wagon" or Japanese lyre. This oldest form of our music is familiar to every visitor to the Nikko shrine, the Ise shrines, or the Kasuga shrine at Nara. When the Imperial capital was removed from the last-mentioned Buddhist centre to

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Kyoto more than ten centuries ago, the great Tang dynasty music of China became the basis of the classical ceremonial music of the Imperial court, while the masked religious dance, evidently of Indian origin, called "gigaku," continues to be performed in some Buddhist temples on festival occasions. An expert student of music, Mr. Hisao Tanaka, of the Imperial Household Department recently made careful investigations of this classical Chinese music in the Prince Yi's palace at Seoul, Korea, and discovered the wonderful fact that nowhere else, neither in China nor in Japan, have been preserved a complete set of musical instruments of various descriptions and a band of musicians and dancers who can illustrate the marvellous Far Eastern music completed through twenty centuries of evolution and elaboration. Only a part of it, scores of Chinese and Korean pieces with an addition of some Japanese compositions, has been used in the Japanese Palace, both at Kyoto and Tokyo, for ceremonial or banquet purposes. The themes of songs, the postures and movements in dancing, the compositions of music all entered largely into the popular singing and dancing, the "No" drama and the Kabuki stage art of much later origins. Those who profess or patronize the latter three, therefore, will benefit much through acquainting themselves with the court-music and dance rendered in their classical purity.

Culture and refinement did not reach, for a long time, beyond the small circles of the Imperial court and court officials, civil and military, at Kyoto and of Shinto and Buddhist priests scattered throughout the country. By the time of the establishment of the first feudal government at Kamakura, however, a class of professional fighters called **Samurai** came into being between the cultured nobility and the ignorant masses. These men of the sword begun to cultivate the **Zen** sect of Buddhism to prepare their mind and soul for a valorous life and death without tedious processes of training and book learning. Their priest-masters being in many cases men of refined taste and profound scholarship wrote short dramas to be sung or staged by the **samurai** class, including the Shogun and the feudal lords or **daimyo.** These priests also taught such accomplishments as the ceremonial tea-drinking, a philosophical school of landscape gardening, or the art of floral arrangement. An esthete Shogun of the Ashikaga family established in Kyoto, the builder of the Kinkakuji pavilions and gardens, was the first to encourage the **Samurai** class in general to practise especially the "No" singing or acting. This was in the latter part of the fourteenth century. Naturally enough the **Zen** form of Buddhism and the **Yuen** or Mongol dynasty civilization in China were the outstanding features of this new stage art evolved out of the two or three simpler forms of dance much in fashion in the Kamakura period. An Osaka dyer has made an interesting contribution to the history of our fine and applied arts by pointing out, some time ago, that heavy lines and straight angles common in "No" costume designs were indicative of the spirit of **Samurai**—simplicity, directness, power—and had never existed in the aristocratic arts and designs. In contrast to the gorgeous colors, silken fabrics, gold-mounted swords, crowns and caps, lacquered shoes and long trailing skirts, all adapted from the Tang dynasty of China, which can be seen once a year even now on the occasion of the historical Aoi-Matsuri (Hollyhock Festival) procession at Kyoto

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on April 15, the "No" dance costume and stage-setting are simplicity itself. Only three or four characters including the hero or heroine appear in one piece. They enter and quit the boarded stage, with a piece or two of miniature architecture and furniture, by a passage called "bridge". Explanative or descriptive words are sung by a chorus seated on one side of the stage, while the musical instruments used are a flute, a drum, and a large hand-drum and a small one. A character sings or chants his or her own speech as in opera, with slow and stately motions and gestures. It is to listen to a distinguished "No" actor's vocal music, more than to view his manner of acting, that the visitors fill the private theatres owned by different groups of "No" masters who, in their off-stage life, train amateur men and women in singing or dancing according to their traditional canons. Out of the five leading schools of "No" masters, the Hosho's and the Kwanze's are most popular in Tokyo. From the beginning a short kyogen or farce was introduced between two serious pieces to unbend the audience from the emotional tension of a heroic or religious tale. The Imperial Theatre, Tokyo, is contemplating occasional presentation of "No" dramas on its boards for the ordinary theatre-going public.

The Kabuki and Modern Stage Art

While culture and education in general were thus gradually permeating the middle class between the Imperial court and nobility and the common masses, the latter had no amusements or pastimes of their own save such primitive affairs as country dances and ballad singing, until they obtained their musical instrument, the three-stringed guitar called "samisen", some three hundred years ago. Our popular music and stage art owe their origin and development very much to this apparently simple instrument. Some of the songs and tunes of the thirteen-stringed "koto" or lyre, evidently of Chinese origin, which had been the universal instrument played in the upper and middle class families, were adopted or modified by "samisen" musicians. A musical and posture-dance play became then possible. A musical recitation of dramatic compositions also became possible. A stage illustration of a play with puppets, manipulated from behind by the "invisibles," followed, because its explanatory or descriptive text could now be musically recited to the accompanying "samisen", while the words of each character were spoken for the puppet by the same reciter. From puppet acting to human acting it was only a short step. As many of the themes and much of the technique of "No" dramas and puppet plays were derived from the Yuen or Mongol dynasty Chinese model, so the popular stage art of Japan comprises elements of the posture dance play, the "No" drama and farce, and the exaggerated gestures and the like of the puppet acting. The rise of this Kabuki stage art almost synchronized with the birth of "ukiyoye" or genre-picture, both of which indicated that the masses of people, especially in prosperous commercial cities and towns, had become wealthy enough to demand their own amusements and luxuries through continuance of peace under the last of Tokugawa Shogunate which founded the city of Yedo (Tokyo) about three centuries ago. The Kabuki plays are classified into historical and domestic or social pieces

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(we do not classify them into tragedies and comedies, but a comical or fantastic scene is introduced before or after a tragic situation in one play). There is still an exclusively puppet theatre in Osaka, and social plays by the great dramatist Chikamatsu were first staged in that business centre of feudal Japan; grotesque impersonations of legendary or historical heroes were first made on the Yedo stage, for which Moku-ami wrote plays towards the latter part of the Tokugawa Shogunate and at the beginning of the rehabilitated Imperial regime. The main difference between the Kabuki and the modern stage art is that, while more appeal is made to the intellect through the sense of hearing in the latter, the former appeals to imagination through the eye-sight more than to anything else. Successive generations of talented actors, some of whom specialized in feminine roles, have evolved a mass of traditional canons for enunciation, gesticulation, postures and movements of the leading characters of popular, therefore oft-repeated plays. The basic training of a Japanese actor is in posture dance because his actions and poses on the stage must harmonize with the "samisen" music of the Greek-like chorus. The life and thought, costumes and manners of the different strata of our feudal society are graphically illustrated on the Kabuki stage, while skilful color combinations in the costumes, stage architecture and furniture, together with the vocal and instrumental music suggesting a situation or a sentiment, are all calculated to carry the audience (spectators in Japanese) into a land of imagination and romance. (Vide also Chap. Modern Literature. Ed. J.Y.B.)

An element of historical realism was grafted on the Kabuki stock some forty years ago in Tokyo, Dramatist Fukuchi writing a number of new plays for the leading actors of his time. Kawakami and his wife Sada Yacco who made some sensation in their tour through Europe and America started a new grossly realistic school of acting in Kyoto about thirty years ago. They and their troupe took up current events for their staging at first, but on their return from abroad they made another new departure by their successful production of some Shakespearean dramas. For the last ten years or so, both writers and actors have been steadily cultivating the modern European varieties of plays and playing as translations, as adaptations, or in original compositions. The Imperial Theatre in Tokyo was the first to train actresses to appear in modern plays with actors; they have also been taught to play feminine roles in old Kabuki pieces. There are several groups of exclusively modern players, and many young actors of the old school have already attained considerable skill as "modern" actors. The monthly bills of the leading theatres, therefore, now contain at least one modern play. The latest move in our theatre circles is to reduce the length of entertainment to five hours—the usual limit has been between six and ten hours. At Takarazuka near Osaka a company of girls have been entertaining the music-loving public for some years with operatic rendering of fairy tales. The young Chinese actor-singer Mei Lanfang made a great hit in Tokyo and Osaka a few years ago. Some playwrights, critics, scene designers and painters have been in the habit of giving amateur theatricals once or twice a year, while university students and school boys and girls occasionally entertain their friends with plays in Japanese, English or other foreign languages. While

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the posture-dance masters and mistresses still keep to their traditional canons, some younger actors have started a new movement in 1922 and are staging modernized dances on new themes, with new motions and poses, sometimes applying European intsruments to Japanese music.

The number of theatres in the six premier cities as existing in 1922 was; Tokyo, 28; Osaka 27; Kyoto 15; Nagoya, 21; Yokohama 3; Kobe, 6. The figures for the Tokyo theatres are: No. of days open 4,459; No. of tickets sold 5,462,442.

2. PROFESSIONAL STORY-TELLERS

For all the feverish haste with which Japan is striving to keep up in various spheres of activity with the advanced nations of the West, there still remain, as may naturally be expected, many things that are reminiscent of the good old days that had flourished undisturbed for centuries till only sixty years ago. In the field of literature, especially fiction, this relic of the old feudal time is supplied, among others, by the tales of heroism and adventures with which the professional romance-reciters used to delight audience at variety halls or street corners in Yedo and Osaka.

Romance reading from a public stage is growing scarce owing to the change in the times and the dwindling of professional masters, but it still forms part, very often, of an entertainment program at a private banquet. As delivered by a veteran "reader," punctuated by the beating of a folded fan, a chapter from the life of one of the 47 loyal ronin, for instance, does not fail to afford half an hour's entertainment of thrilling interest.

During these ten years or so these romances have undergone an interesting change. They have been transferred from the public stage to the columns of newspapers and pedlodicals, where shorn of gestures and intonation as delivered by the "readers", they are literally read and enjoyed by immense number of people of all classes and both sexes, for devoid as they are of literary merit, they certainly present features which compare favorably in several respects with most of the current romances which too often consist of tedious psychological analysis and have no plot at all, or but a thin one. The trouble with these narrative romances is that being old compositions by the "readers" themselves, most of them dead, the stock is extremely limited, fifty at most, so that the stereotyped texts are going the round of one journal after another, and back again to the same columns after a number of years. Some commercial novelists have tried their hand in this line, but have generally failed to catch the popular fancy. It must indeed be a difficult task to write a romance appealing to the low taste of factory girls among whom the romances enjoy a tremendous circulation, so much so that the publishers of some monthlies serving these simple tales have acquired big fortunes.

3. MOTION PICTURES

Introduced about thirty years ago, the cinematograph has grown so popular that on the industrial side Japan now comes next to America, France and Germany. There are four leading

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cinema companies, two each in Tokyo and Osaka, viz., Nippon Katsudo Kaisha (Japan Motion Picture Co., Ltd.), Tokyo, Shochiku Cinema Kaisha (Shochiku Cinema Co., Ltd.) Tokyo, Teikoku Cinema Engei Kaisha (Imperial Cinema & Theatre Co. Ltd.) Osaka, and Toa Cinema Kaisha (Oriental Cinema Co. Ltd.) Osaka. They all function as Producers, Exhibitors, and Distributors. The larger studios, one each in Tokyo and Kobe, two in Osaka and three in Kyoto are controlled by the four companies.

Though handicapped by imperfect equipment these studios are producing picture plays almost as good as in other countries, only they have not attained the exportable stage, chiefly because films of Japan produced abroad, despite their absurd representation of Japanese manner and custom, are acceptable to ignorant spectators. Pictures made in Japan are much better than "La Bataille" by Sessue Hayakawa, a Japanese picture player who has risen to notoriety abroad. About 80 per cent. of all the imported films are American, no doubt due to the fact that the Great War temporarily suspended the film industry of Europe. France and Germany have now begun to send their productions. In 1924, for instance, "Kean" and "Le Chant du l'Amour Triomphant" by Albatros, France, and "Sumurun" produced in Germany were imported. Branches of Westi, Germany, have been established recently in Tokyo and Kobe.

During the war time, the Universal of America almost monopolized Japanese cinema halls and its office in Tokyo is doing its best to maintain the fame. The other American distributors whose productions are represented in Japanese halls are C. C. Bar, Chadwick, First National, Paramount, Metro, etc.

One unique feature of Japanese cinema shows is the invariable presence of "interpreters," a new profession called into existence for explaining foreign films to the spectators, and these professionals number at present no less than 8,000. This is nothing wonderful when it is remembered that there are in Japan more than six hundred "permanent" picture houses and one thousand three hundred temporary houses, so popular are the movies through the length and breadth of the country.

Japanese censors ruthlessly cut all love scenes which pass as a matter of course in Europe and America, such as lip-to-lip kisses, embraces of lovers, and sensual nude dances. Alive to the value of motion pictures for educational purposes, the educational authorities have lately established a committee to select pictures to be recommended for the purpose of public edification.

4. INTELLECTUAL GAMES, INDOOR

Gobang, chess and card-playing, native and imported, are major intellectual games in Japan as played indoors. The third is omitted here, as it is less refined and more open to gambling than the first two. These are generally believed to have originated in China and been introduced into Japan in remote antiquity by one of the Japanese envoys to China. As played in the two countries it furnishes a highly interesting study of their mentality. The Chinese style of play is dull and indecisive, like a bombardment at long range, while the Japanese play is comparable to a terrible combat between two antagonists and is exciting and conclusive, especially as regards chess.

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Both gobang and chess were honored during the Tokugawa Shogunate with special patronage by the Government, and the recognized masters were granted a small fief. The coveted position as in the case of "no" dancing, tea-ceremony, artisans and others of non-warrior professions, was hereditary. Professionals of the two games are graded into nine according to their relative attainments, the 1st grade representing the initiated and the 9th the highest, one only among the living and called "master." The 8th is known as "deputy master," this honor being allowable to any number of contemporary players of proved ability. The gobang community has only one "deputy-master," but those of the corresponding rank in chess number five.

Gobang

The Japanese innovation or improvement effected in this game consists in counting the pieces in the "captured area" when deciding the issue of the contest, whereas, according to the Chinese practice, the area only, or rather the number of squares contained therein, is counted for the purpose. The squares of the Gobang-board total 361, being 19 by 19, and the piece or "stones," as they are called, used by players, number 181 for the black and 180 for the white, the pieces being convex discs. The white pieces are made of shell of some marine mollusc while the others are of stone. A board of standard size measures 17"×15"¾ and the best are made of the wood of torreya nercifera.

The principle of this game is to secure a larger half of the space of 361 squares, and hence very often the issue is apparently indecisive until the final counting. What adds to the enjoyment of the game is the relative number of pieces captured, for the difference of space is very often more than accounted for by that of captured pieces. When the contest is animated the number of captives is generally large, but this very rarely happens for a match between high-grade players. There are naturally two kinds of players, one represented by those who are aggressive and intent on making captives, and the other by those whose plan of operation is pacific and is aimed at space-grabbing. The fundamental principle of this game is that a space containing two independent "eyes" or squares is inviolable, so that any prolongation connected with this base is immune from capture. The object of each player is therefore to prevent his opponent forming the inviolable squares and to cut his line of connection with any of them. In this respect the practice of gobang very much resembles ordinary military operations. Of the black and white pieces the former are used by an inferior or a defeated player, and the odds conceded to a weaker player consist of a suitable number of moves before the commencement, the moves consisting of stones placed at the marked spots, nine in all. In this game there are no pieces and officers, all the stones being of uniform power, and this peculiarity makes the play rather abstract and less exciting than the other.

Chess

This is far more popular and democratic than the other, perhaps because the apparatus used is simpler and hence more ac-

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cessible to ordinary folk. Indeed the very fact that it is as equally enjoyed by laborers as by the wealthy seems, in the eyes of some snobbish persons, to make it less dignified than the other. What is interesting at the same time is that the game more strongly appeals to military and naval officers than gobang, probably because its moves and operations have much in commou with the principles underlying manoeuvres and actual warfare. Report says that the late Meiji Tenno was partial to it and that this partiality is shared by the reigning Emperor and Prince Regent. It is generally admitted to be more complicated than gobang, as may be seen from the fact that while the latter counts no small number of lady experts such is very rarely the case with the other. In Japanese chess captives are freely employed and in consequence some pieces change hands any number of times according to the development of the play, this complicating the process and hence adding to the enjoyment of the game.

Japanese & European Chess.—While possessing some common features, the two have striking points of contrast. In the first place the Japanese board is divided into 81 squares with 20 pieces on each side. Both have footmen or pawns and king, but here the parallel ends. There are no pieces in Japan corresponding to queen, knight and rook, though bishop is very nearly represented by the Japanese **Kaku** that can move one square and sweep only diagonally before it is promoted. The setting of pieces in the Japanese game is in this order; first the king in the middle or 5th square as counted from either right or left, and on both sides are arranged four pieces, i.e. **Kin** (gold), **Gin** (silver), **Keima** (horse), **Kyosha** (spear). In front of Keima from the right is placed **Hisha** (filer), while the corresponding position from the left is occupied by Kaku. The two may be considered as advance guards. The third range of squares from each edge is filled with **Fu** (footmen). The privileges of the King are identical in the two systems, except that in Japan there is no castling. The Gold moves only one square at a time in any direction, except diagonally backward; the Silver cannot move either laterally or backwards; the Horse can move only to a third square obliquely forward, either right or left and corresponding to the apex of the letter V; the Spear, one square forward or the whole uninterrupted file forward. Of the two advance guards the Diagonal sweeper moves diagonally either one square or the whole range if left open, and the Filer forward, backward and laterally in the same manner. The Footman has the privilege of moving only one square forward. When promoted all the pieces and the Footman acquire the function of the Gold which is unchangeable. The two Advance guards when promoted acquire the additional power of the King, in addition to their original privilege of moving.

As mentioned above the Japanese game admits the employment of captives and hence the player must vigilantly keep before his eyes the captured force of his opponent. On the whole, the Japanese chess is more difficult to learn than the European counterpart and it is said that a Japanese chess expert can readily acquire in the course of a voyage lasting say a couple of weeks sufficient skill in the other game as easily to match a foreign player of average strength in the latter. The odds allowed to a weaker player range between the minimum of one

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Spear omitted and the maximum of a solitary King with only 3 Footmen in hand on the stronger side, but in general the omission of the two Advance Guards is the highest concession. This omission represents the difference of ten grades in the capacity of the opposing players.

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CHAPTER XXI

CONSTRUCTION

A. PUBLIC WORKS

INTRODUCTORY

Under the heading fall all works on Roads and Bridges, Rivers and Harbors, Water Supply and Sewerage, Irrigation and Drainage, Sand Arrestation, and Coast Protection carried out in Japan Proper. Those in Taiwan, Chosen, Karafuto, and South Manchuria are to be found under the respective headings.

The administration of public works is in the hands of the Minister of Home Affairs, Governors of Prefectures, etc. according to the kind of works specified in the Ordinance.

The expenditure for public works is borne variously by the State, Prefectures, Districts, etc. according to the nature and importance of such works, and the localities or parties most benefited thereby. The amount of money expended in 33 years between 1884 and 1917 totals ¥1,126,640,000 (¥34,140,000 a year on an average) of which about 12% was borne by the State. Of late years the expenditure has risen considerably above the average owing to various causes, as may be seen in the following tabulation covering 3 fiscal years:—

Expenditure Borne by the State

	1919	1920	1921
For River work	15,676,178	33,120,328	26,204,781
" Sand arresting	286,759	335,686	302,781
" Harbor work	3,128,995	6,863,806	7,426,107
Total	19,091,932	40,319,820	33,939,669

The rest of the expenditures are borne as follows:

	1916	1917	1918
Prefectures	¥23,073,578	24,929,542	37,551,265
Districts	2,766,859	2,828,892	3,646,662
Cities	10,454,678	8,737,687	13,042,802
Towns & Villages	11,184,973	11,492,480	15,350,599
Local Unions	2,935,993	3,509,302	4,723,540
Total	50,416,081	51,497,903	74,314,868

The State aids for the various works amounted to 12% in 1915 and 8% in 1916 of the total expenditures.

ROADS

The Road Law promulgated in 1919 divides the roads into 5 classes, viz. Koku-do, (National roads), Fuken-do (Prefectural roads), Gun-do (District roads), Shi-do (City roads), and Choson-do (Town and Village roads).

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The first class comprises roads from Tokyo to the Great Shrine of Ise, Headquarters of Army divisions, Naval stations, Prefectural capitals, and chief open ports, and all the important military roads. The Prefectural roads are those connecting the Prefectural capitals and other important points within a Prefecture, and so forth. The normal widths of National and Prefectural roads are to be more than 24 ft., and 18 ft. permissible of reduction to 18 ft. and 15 ft. respectively when located in mountainous regions.

Important District and City roads are to be more than 18 ft. in width, and town and village roads, 12 ft. The ruling grade for National roads is 1 in 30, and that of Prefectural roads 1 in 25 in the flat country and 1 in 15 and 1 in 10 in mountain defiles. The bridges on National and Prefectural roads are to be proportioned to carry a uniform load, of 100 lb. per sq. ft., 12 ton steam roller, and 8 ton wagon. At the end of 1919 the total mileages of roads in the country were National 5,440, Prefectural 23,690 and others 271,560 miles. There were on these roads 350,439 bridges with span length exceeding 6 ft., totalling 880 miles in length, of which 188 miles were of metallic construction and the rest of wood and stone.

The expenditure for the roads and bridges during 10 years from 1907 to '17 was on an average ¥25,264,195 a year, defrayed as follows:—

State Aid	¥ 1,219,282
Prefectures	11,057,397
Districts	1,749,636
Cities	5,615,632
Towns & Villages	3,800,187
Misc. Funds	1,831,061

Roads are being constantly reconstructed and extended throughout the country. The program for such work, which became a law in 1919, contemplates the improvement and reconstruction of over 5,000 miles of National roads, 1,000 miles of Prefectural roads, and streets of 6 great cities, viz. Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya at an expenditure of ¥628,800,000 of which ¥282,800,000 is to be borne by the State. In construction approved modern methods and materials are being used, especially in the cities.

TRAMWAYS

Tramways are permitted to be laid on roads under conditions defined by the law, and in manners subject in every detail to the approval of the Bureau of Public Works. At the end of 1921 there were 178 lines of tramways, of which 86 were electric, 29 steam and the rest of miscellaneous kinds, and the total mileage in operation was 1,323 miles and in construction, 430 miles. The gauges of the tracks vary from 2 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 8½ in. The profit arising from the working of the tramway averages about 6% on the invested capitals.

RIVER WORKS

The river works in Japan are chiefly for the protection against inundations, the importance of which may be seen from the following statistics of damage caused thereby:

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	Amount of Damage	Cost of Repairs
1916	¥ 7,460,006	¥ 4,249,000
1917	20,366,000	12,124,000
1918	72,793,000	38,068,000
1919	37,541,000	21,136,000
1920	51,682,490	37,186,188
1921	52,650,411	28,008,016

Great floods in the whole country on record between the years 566 and 1866 are no less than 426 in number, making the occurrence once in three years. The most disastrous one in recent years was in 1896, which devastated more than 1,900,000 acres of farming land and caused damage estimated at ¥137,694,800. The River Law promulgated in 1896 has made Prefectural Governments generally responsible for the maintenance of rivers within their territory, and only in cases where several prefectures are concerned does the Central Government take the work in hand. Up to 1917, 32 main rivers, 47 tributaries and 22 minor streams were dealt with according to the Law. The following table gives the cost of the work and the source of funds disposed of in fiscal years 1913-'16:—

	1915	1916	1917	1918
State	¥3,576,983	¥927,929	——	——
Prefectures	12,266,530	8,893,691	8,611,067	14,150,661
Districts	115,470	78,182	91,479	134,575
Cities	646,338	449,837	407,844	965,139
Towns and Villages	885,738	1,016,852	1,436,297	2,421,422
Local Unions	515,159	345,128	768,487	1,081,541
Contributions	415,024	266,148	——	——
Total Cost	18,421,242	11,977,767	11,315,165	18,753,344

Owing to the frequency of floods in late years and the increasing extent of devastations, caused by the increase of land brought under cultivation, and by extension of drainage and deforestation, the Government has since 1911 taken a more drastic measure, by which 20 rivers are to be improved in 18 years, as the work of the first period, at an estimated cost of ¥176,740,500.

These are to be followed by 45 more rivers, which are now being investigated. The progress of the work has been interrupted more or less by the high cost of labor and material since the close of the European War, necessitating on the one hand the extension of time and on the other increase of appropriation.

Great as is the draft on the purse of the nation which the work of river improvements calls for, it is an investment for perpetual interest to the country. It is estimated that, as the result of the aforesaid works of the first period alone, the increase in the rice crop will amount to more than ¥43,000,000 a year.

Closely allied with and mainly pertaining to river works and for that reason, included in the latter, is the work of sand arrestation. The expenditure for this, which amounted to ¥935,400 in 1915 and ¥917,900 in 1916 was largely borne by the prefectures.

New River Work Program

The 1st term program of the river work plan which had been adopted by the Government in 1911 and was in progress under

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the direct management of Home Office, was revised in 1922 both from necessity of administrative retrenchment in the 1923 fiscal year and also in consequence of the decision to take up in the 1924-5 year, the work of 6 new rivers as the Tenryu, Shinano, etc. that figure on the 2nd term program. The consecutive disbursements spread over twelve years and the burden to the State coffers are as follows as officially published in Dec. 1922 (in ¥1,000):—

	Total	Of which State disbursement		Total	Of which State disbursement
1923-24	30,150	18,000	1931-32	18,606	18,000
1924-25	27,025	16,000	1930-31	19,066	18,000
1925-26	26,799	16,000	1931-32	18,606	18,000
1926-27	25,765	16,000	1932-33	11,628	11,386
1927-28	23,892	16,000	1933-34	4,519	4,177
1928-29	23,638	18,000	1934-35	1,479	1,137
1929-30	20,199	18,000			

N.B. The balance is to be met by the local Government.

As regards details of the original and 1st term program the reader is referred to the J.Y.B., 1921-22 Edition, P.P. 212 and 214.

HARBOR WORKS

While the history of harbor works in Japan is almost as old as that of navigation, modern works of magnitude date from the unsuccessful attempt at creating a harbor at Nobiru in 1878. Nearly ten years elapsed before the second one at Yokohama was undertaken. Since then, more than 40 harbors have been constructed or improved. The following list comprises all the harbor works (some of which are still in progress) whose total cost or estimate thereof exceeded ¥1,000,000. They are arranged in chronological order, the Roman numerals indicating the number of periods into which the works were divided.

Abb.; B. W. Breakwaters; J. Jetties; G. Groins; Q. Quays; E. Equipments; W. D. Wet Dock; L. P. Landing Piers; D.g. Dredging; R. Reclamation.

Harbors	Works	Time	Cost
Nagasaki (I)	D. g.....	1920- —	2,500,000
Yokohama (I)	B. W., J., D....	1889-1896	2,346,187
Wakamatsu (I)	D. g., R.....	1918- —	15,730,000
Hakodate (III)	L. P., D. g., E..	1922-1925	2,750,000
Niigata (I)	B. W., D.....1896-1904		1,196,256
Nagoya	B. W., D. g., R..	1920- —	8,670,000
Otaru (I)	B. W.....	1897-1908	2,188,066
Nagasaki (II)	D., R.....	1897-1904	4,599,798
Osaka (I)	B. W., D., R.....	1897-1917	22,918,000
Yokohama (II)	R., Q., D., E....	1899-1918	10,476,656
Miike	B. W., D., W. D..	1902-1907	3,000,000
Kobe	B. W., R., Q., E..	1903- —	63,660,000
Niigata (II)	B. W., D.....	1907-1921	3,000,000
Otaru (II)	B. W., P., R....	1908-1921	7,400,000
Kushiro	B. W., D., J.....	1909- —	7,000,000
Shimazu (I)	B. W., D., R....	1909-1914	465,241
Tsuruga (1)	D., R., Q., E....	1909-1914	734,243
Oita	B.W., L.P., D., R.	1910-1916	1,411,574
Hakodate (II)	B. W.....	1910-1920	1,571,979

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Harbors	Works	Time	Cost
Rumoi	B. W., D., R.....	1910- —	6,360,000
Yokkaichi	B.W., D., J., W. D.	1910- —	7,000,000
Shimonoseki Strait	D	1910- —	13,760,000
Funakawa	B.W., R., W.D., D.g	1911- —	5,000,000
Tsurumi	B. W., D., R....	1913- —	10,000,000
Aomori (I)	Q., B. W., D., R..	1914-1924	3,570,000
Shiogama	Q., B.W., D., R..	1914- —	6,000.000
Niigata (III)	D., R., Q., W.D..	1915- —	6,340,000
Moji	B.W., D., R., Q., E	1916- —	9,800,000
Hakata	B. W., D., R....	1917- —	3,700,000
Osaka (II)	D., R., Q.....	1918- —	18,000,000
Muroran	B. W., D.....	1918- —	4,930,000
Samè	B. W., R.....	1919- —	1,200,000
Shimizu (II)	D., R., Q.....	1921- —	6,180,000
Yokohama (III)	D., Q., E. B.W., L.P	1921- —	28,580,000
Kagoshima	Q., D.g., L.P.....	1923- —	3,000,000
Takamatsu	B.W., R., D.g., L.P	1922- —	2,200,000
Imaharu	B.W.Q.,L.P.,Dg.,R., W.D	1920- —	3,000,000
Komatsujima	B.W.,Q.,D.g.,W.D.	1923- —	3,200,000
Sakae	B.W., D.g. Q., R.	1922- —	1,800,000
Nawa	Q., D.g., R.....	1921- —	1,500,000
Tokyo	B.W., Q., D.g., R	1923- —	6,800,000
Fushiki	Q., L.P., D.g., W.D., R., B.W.	1924- —	5,000,000
Shimonoseki	Q., D.g., R.....	1921- —	3,610,000
Tsuruga	Q., D.g., B.W., R.	1922- —	3,400,000
Choshi	B.W., G., D.g., W.D., R.	1924- —	9,500,000
Abashiri	B.W., D.g., ...	1920- —	2,840,000
Wakanai	B. W.....	1920- —	2,800,000

Including the colonial works, the total outlay for harbors during the past 30 years amounts to something like ¥500,000,000. The greatest amounts of money have been expended for Yokohama and Kobe harbors, where quays and piers have been constructed for receiving at their sides the largest ships afloat on the Pacific, and equipped with the most improved appliances, transit-sheds and warehouses for the loading, discharging and storing of cargoes.

The harbor works, with only a few exceptions, have been carried out by the State. Private ownership or lease of shore land and of water area in a harbor has been avoided as far as possible.

Of recent years, the impetus given to pelagic fishing and in consequence an extensive use of oil boats has made the construction of fishery harbors necessary at numerous places along the coasts. There are now seven such harbors each completed at the cost of ¥1,000,000 or over.

SANITARY WORKS

Water supply.—Wells have been the most common sources of water supply throughout the country. In places where potable water was not thus obtainable waterworks of simple construction were laid out and have been in use from olden times. Thus in Tokyo, the drinking water was until recently taken

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from the Tama river, 10 miles from the city, in open canals and conduits built 300 years ago. The first modern waterworks constructed in Japan was in Yokohama in 1885, designed by an English engineer H. S. Palmer. Yokohama was followed by the cities of Hakodate and Nagasaki. At the end of 1921 there were 84 civic cooperations provided with modern waterworks, and 42 more were in course of having them constructed, for supplying 5,878,000 souls with wholesome water. The total cost of these works is estimated at ¥187,522,000 of which the State aid amounts to ¥43,234,000. The following table gives the figures relative to some of the more important ones according to the latest returns:—

	Cost of Construction (¥1,000)	Length of Pipes (1,000 ft.)	No. of Private Cocks (1,000)	No. of Posts (1,000)	Yearly Receipt (¥1,000)
Tokyo	29,662	2,369	202	161	3,222
Kyoto	6,090	1,228	33	28	533
Osaka	23,494	2,153	89	131	2,546
Yokohama	10,40[illegible]	1,191	26	39	1,264
Kobe	14,16[illegible]	1,174	30	54	1,313
Nagasaki	4,514	286	9	16	581
Nagoya	5,280	980	13	14	495
Hiroshima	3,046	330	18	17	743
Okayama	977	214	8	10	189

The water supplied is generally filtered either by gravity or mechanically. The supply per head per day as designed varies from 1 to 4½ cu. ft., being 3.07 cu. ft. on an average. But the actual quantity supplied generally varies from 1 to 3 and exceptionally from 0.3 to 5.9 cu. ft.

The rate of charges varies somewhat with localities. Thus in a house with not more than 5 inmates the charge is ¥6 at Yokohama and ¥5 at Tokyo per year, and ¥0.70 at Nagasaki and ¥0.55 at Kobe per month. Extra charges are made for extra inmates, horses, bath etc. In Tokyo where meters are used in larger houses, the charge is ¥0.03-0.05 per cu. m. above fixed charges, the latter varying with the size of meters used.

The construction of waterworks is being extended to all the cities and larger towns. The State gives every facility and encouragement to such works; an aid to the extent of one half the cost of construction is given in certain circumstances. Waterworks Regulations do not allow the construction with private funds, except where the bodies cooperating are so poor as to be unable to raise the capitals necessary for the purpose.

Sewerage.—Complete sewerage systems are still lacknig in most of the cities; open gutters and drain canals carry the rain and waste waters in most places. One reason of the comparative absence of sewers such as are constructed in Europe and America is in the large use of fecal matters for agricultural purposes and the limited use of water in cleaning. The larger cities are naturally the first to feel the need of change. In 1920 there were 10 cities partially provided with more or less complete systems of sewerage. The construction of sewerage works of Tokyo was commenced in 1911 and is to be completed in 1927. The cost is estimated at ¥33,660,000, one half of which is to be defrayed by the State. The work in Osaka was started in 1894 at an estimated cost of ¥7,300,000. That at Nagoya is to cost ¥4,400,000.

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IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE

The cultivation of rice in Japan, wherever water for the purpose is available, makes irrigation a work of paramount importance throughout the country. Where the streams are not large, all surplus waters are carefully stored up in reservoirs built in their courses, to be let out in time of need into the network of canals with which the greater part of the farm lands of the country is literally covered. Drainage is secondary in extent as well as importance to irrigation. These works when completed as they mostly are, require comparatively little outlay to be maintained in good order. In four fiscal years 1913-'16, the total expenditure for irrigation and drainage amounted to ¥7,600,000 making an average outgo ¥1,915,000 a year, which is largely borne by local unions.

COAST PROTECTION

Wherever the coastal properties are valuable or the safety of travel is to be ensured the shores are rivetted. The expenditure for coast protection arises from the extension of such work, as well as from the necessity of repairing damage. The extent of the latter may be inferred from the following statistics of damage caused by tidal waves.

Year	Amount of Damage (in ¥1,000)	Cost of Repair (¥1,000)
1918	4,913	1,687
1919	1,238	875
1920	27	316
1921	128	86

The kind of work carried out differs according to localities and circumstances. Most repairs are made by the use of wooden cribs or bulkheads which can be rapidly built or replaced, while all permanent works are either of concrete or stone.

TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE TO PUBLIC WORKS

As described at some length in the Earthquake Appendix of the 1924-25 edition the damage caused by the September earthquake to public works in the afflicted area was estimated at a little over 100 million yen. Below is quoted from the Appendix some paragraphs demonstrating the technical aspects of the earthquake damage.

Slopes of Cuttings and Bankings

Slopes are so designed as to keep the angle of repose. But at the time of earthquake intense acceleration both horizontal and vertical acts on the soil grain to diminish the angle of repose and finally to cause the collapse of the slope. It is customary to give an inclination of about 1 in vertical; 0.8 in horizontal to the slopes of hard clay and weathered volcanic rocks. Still at the time of severe shocks the angle of repose for these formations diminishes to 45° or 1 in vertical: 1 in horizontal. For the banking of ordinary soil a slope of 1 in vertical: 1.5 in horizontal is generally admitted as proper. In a great shock the angle of repose is reduced to about 25° or 1 in vertical: 2 in horizontal, and followed by collapse.

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Retaining Walls and Earth Pressure

The earth pressure shows a remarkable increase for the same reason that the angle of repose shows a decrease. For instance, the pressure of the ordinarily banked soil in severe earth tremor grows by from 1.5 to 2 times that of normal conditions, and the walls retaining it give way at once, their factor of safety being far smaller than in other structures. The retaining walls much adopted in this country may be classified into dry rubble, concrete, and re-inforced concrete walls. The first have been widely adopted in Japan from olden times for protecting roads and river-sides. They are constructed by laying one upon another large pyramid-shaped stones, with their bases turned outside, and filling in the gaps in the back with small rubbles. The banks of the moats surrounding the Imperial Palace in Tokyo afford an example of this construction. This kind of wall is the weakest against earthquake, but it seldom overturns or slips out en masse, the damage being generally limited to the upper part. In massive concrete walls the damage consists mostly of tilting or slipping out, and less often of horizontal cracks of execution joints. Tilting and cracks seldom occur in re-inforced concrete walls; only a weak formation causes more or less sliping out. The quay walls of Yokohama port, 30′-40′ in height and consisting of large concrete blocks piled up one upon another, suffered severely from the quake, some portions overturning or tilting badly, and others sliding out several feet. Such construction having thus proved incapable of resisting severe shocks, the authorities contemplate rebuilding those quay walls with large caissons of re-inforced concrete.

Banking

Almost all the roads and embankments built by banking up earth on soft ground suffered from the earthquake, sinking as a result of the diminished bearing power of the formation soil. At the time of great shocks the bearing power is reduced to one half in the soil whose angle of repose is less than 20°. In saturated silt the power almost disappears. In bankings upon silt longitudinal cracks are developed by the remarkable slipping which horizontal shocks bring about on the contact face of 1 silt and banked earth.

Abutments and Piers of Bridges

The abutments and piers supporting permanent superstructures are mostly masonry work of bricks, concrete or stone, which can bear heavy vertical load but are very weak against bending from horizontal force, hence their cracking and splitting at the time of seismic disturbance. Investigation into the damaged bridges shows that the tensile strength of masonry work at execution joints is only 10-30 lb per sq. in. In order to increase seismic stability it is necessary to adopt such construction as will resist bending, i.e. re-inforced concrete. Taught by a severe lesson in the catastrophe of 1923 the Government will make it a principle to so design the substructures as to make them capable of resisting a horizontal force equivalent to 30% of the vertical load and their own weight, acting at the center of their gravities.

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Superstructures of Bridges

As permanent superstructures, steel girders, steel trusses, re-inforced concrete beams, steel arches, plain or reinforced concrete arches have been widely in use. Heavy structures possess weak seismic stability when acted upon by strong horizontal vibration. Almost all bridges built of re-inforced concrete beams upon re-inforced concrete bents fell off into the stream, so that such design should not be used hereafter except in the case of short spans for lighter traffic. Steel girders and trusses are very strong and even when those of railway bridges were thrown off from the piers more than 30 ft. high, they were not so badly broken beyond repair but could be put to use again with more or less of mending or re-inforcing, if there were some water cushion. But those of high-way bridges having heavy solid floors sustained serious injury. Therefore to make it safe against earth tremor a steel bridge must be provided with a substructure and support construction strong enough to resist enormous horizontal force. The support as adopted heretofore leaves much room for improvement, for a slightly severe shock is enough to bend or shear off anchor bolts, and to draw out bed-stones, causing the displacement of superstructure. Arch bridges generally suffered little from the calamity, partly because they are usually built with strong foundation upon firm ground and partly because of the statical property of the arch. On the whole those arch bridges so designed as to be safe against the change of ± 15° C. in the temperature were not affected at all by the catastrophe. Only radial cracks were seen where for the purpose of saving expense re-inforcement was not used.

Tunnels

The Miura Peninsula and adjoining districts are a hilly region of tertiary formation, and on their highways there are many tunnels, with a lining of brickwork about 2′ 6″ in thickness. All of these tunnels received more or less damage. In most cases it was due to the collapse of the cuttings at the portals, which blockaded the entrances. In the lining longitudinal cracks on the upper part predominated, these being more serious near the entrances. To make the tunnels earthquake-proof, the cuttings at the approaches must be avoided as much as possible while the lining should be of re-inforced concrete or concrete reinforced with steel frames. But this means greatly increased expense for tunnel-driving. The authorities should dispense with tunnels as far as possible.

Waterworks and Sewerage

The extensive damage on waterworks in Tokyo and Yokohama is chiefly attributed to the weakness of pipe joints against the shocks and the non-resistance of the whole structure against the horizontal bending force. The pipe joint in this country consists of a socket filled with lead. The lead was thrust out by the motion of the pipes in different directions, leaving gaps for the high-pressure water to easily leak out. The settling basins, filter beds, pure water reservoir, etc. were mostly of brickwork, and they developed cracks both large and small. Especially in Yokohama they became incapable of holding water. In Tokyo

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three out of six delivery pipes at the pumping station were broken, causing much difficulty for repairs. These pipes had been fixed at one end to the wall of the pump-house and at the other to the concrete mass in outside. The result was the difference of motion at both ends caused by the quake brought about a great bending movement, ultimately causing the dislocation of the pipes. The open channel which connects the river with the settling basin was damaged at three places through the collapse of concrete walls, and occasioned for a time the stoppage of water supply for the whole city.

The sewers in Tokyo city have been in recent years reconstructed of reinforced concrete, and on the fatal occasion the canals and conduits all came out safe. Only some cracks occurred in the settling basin at the purifying plant which was built of plain concrete on a made-up ground, while 20,000 gallon elevated tank of re-inforced concrete fell down because of the weak stand giving way. Being old-styled conduits of brick or concrete, the sewers in Yokohama were mostly crushed under ground, and a great deal of difficulty is expected in their reconstruction.

B. ARCHITECTURE AND EARTHQUAKE

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

It may be stated at the outset that in representing the strength of earthquake vibrations engineers generally use the seismic coefficient (K) and determine its relation to seismic force (F) according to the following formula:

$F=M\alpha=\frac{W}{g}=WK$, where M stands for "mass," W "weight" and α "maximum acceleration due to earthquake," and g "acceleration due to gravity, i.e. 9,800 mm/sec2".

Except at places very close to the centre of disturbance, the destructive force of an earthquake as acting upon buildings chiefly comes from horizontal vibration. The force as affecting a building may therefore be considered as lateral and in proporton to its weight. Upon that hypothesis the value of K in Tokyo as regards the September earthquake is represented as follows:

Up-town (alluvial formation), Tokyo.....	0.1
Down-town (alluvial formation), "	0.25

The late Dr. Omori, who made an exhaustive study of the natural vibration period of many high and low buildings made of steel or reinforced concrete, observed that in all cases the period of the vibrations did not exceed one second, in some cases it being between 0.3 and 0.5 seconds, far shorter than I to 1½ seconds as in the late great earthquake. From this fact he came to the conclusion that each building was practically one simple body and is most strongly stressed at the base, this rule applying to almost all kinds of buildings. From the point of view of theory and practical experience so far it may be said that the principle of the earthquake proof system of construction of steel, reinforced concrete and other buildings is to build them as one mass from the base to the roof with the greatest possible rigidity. Devices should also be employed to magnify to the greatest possible degree the resisting power of the

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buildings against their being compressed out of form on account of the lateral force exerted by earthquake vibrations. However, this is a matter of great difficulty, because the mode of construction and planning of buildings differ according to the different purposes for which they are intended. For instance, some buildings have to be divided into many small rooms or sections, others require to be built so as to have spacious halls as in the cases of auditoriums, libraries, theatres and the like, while still others must be built so as to have spacious halls on the ground floor and many storeys above divided into many smaller rooms as in the case of banking houses. Such being the case, it is very difficult strictly to observe the afore-mentioned principle in the construction of all kinds of buildings. That many Japanese wooden framed buildings built with pillars, beams and girders fell easy victims to the late great earthquake and not a few American style buildings built with a steel skeleton and facing of hollow bricks were subject to severe damage in the same quake was due to their poor power of resisting the lateral force and the consequent increase of the possibility of their being compressed out of form. The only method to erect houses and other buildings as one whole body or mass is as follows:

(1) To protect the walls against their being compressed out of form, they should be braced or made of reinforced concrete.

(2) The floors should be made as rigid as possible for which purpose reinforced concrete answers very well.

Walls and Floors

By following the above mentioned principles both walls and floors will be secured against the attack of the lateral force and any massive buildings can be made as rigid as one simple body or mass because the walls thus secured against the lateral force serve as a perpendicular canti-lever and the floor as a monolithic conveying to the walls the lateral force of the earthquake vibrations which act on the floor. The walls sustain more or less of the shock of the lateral force thus conveyed by the floor in due proportion to the degree of its rigidity; and this can be ascertained through minute calculations. For instance, take an open bottomless box and a closed box of the same make, and placing them on the floor or ground with their sides upward press forcibly upon them. The former will be crushed easily and destroyed, while the latter remains tight and unchanged in form, standing as one concrete substantial mass however hard you may press it. This is because of its superior rigidity on account of the bottom which acts as walls supporting the box and protecting it against the lateral force which most strongly acts at the end or corner of the walls. The same holds good in the case of buildings in which the extra force acts on the pillars connected with walls, so that the pillars and the base supporting them must be made as strong as possible. To prevent the joints connecting the pillars and beams from being compressed out of form by the influence of the lateral force it is necessary to use brackets, knees or diagonal braces in the joints; at the same time the joints of each section of the building should be made as simple and rigid as possible, and above all it is very important to make the fixing perfect and strong. Again, the

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base of the building must be as strong as possible and utmost care should be exercised to make tight the connection of the pillars, because a partial sinking or displacement of the base very often causes the total collapse and destruction of the whole building. In wooden framed buildings, in particular, the joint connecting the pillars with the beam should be made as strong as possible, and care must be taken to form a triangular frame by using bolts, straps and struts in the joints and using bracing in the walls, because any object of triangular form becomes strong and firmly fixed in shape if its three sides are settled and secured.

SEISMIC VALUE OF DIFFERENT STYLES OF BUILDINGS

Frame Buildings

Wooden framed houses if properly constructed will be ideal earthquake proof houses with less cost and more power to resist the earthquake force, though from the point of fire risk they are decidedly disqualified for city buildings.

Steel Buildings

Steel buildings should be built according to the same principle and be made rigid with walls of reinforced concrete. Walls built with hollow bricks or terracotta, or thin common brick walls lack rigidity and are powerless to resist the lateral force exerted by the earthquake shocks. Rigid and strong frame or walls should be provided at proper distance and at such positions as is convenient to the planning of the building. The same is the case with the reinforced concrete buildings, which if they lack rigidity will fall easy victims to the lateral force. The pillars and beams will be crushed at both ends and precipitate the collapse of the whole building.

Mode of Execution.—A close examination of the buildings crushed or destroyed in the late great earthquake shows that the direct cause of their fall lay in the loose mode of construction. It should be noted that the mode of the execution of construtions has much to do with the rigidity or looseness of the building; for instance, a joint made of concrete containing laitance is utterly powerless to resist, but easily cracks under the pressure of the lateral force. To build a house hastily in an unusually short period of time or to build it in the severe cold season is certainly not the way to secure it against the effect of an earthquake shock, nor is the lack of proper care and attention in the mixing or wetting of concrete likely to ensure the rigidity of the building.

Brick Buildings

Brick buildings are most undesirable and unrecommendable as earthquake proof buildings, but if built according to the afore-mentioned principle, and horizontal reinforced concrete girders are used throughout the brick walls around the buildings at the floor level and roof level, they will stand against the lateral force exerted by an earthquake of considerable breadth. Several buildings built according to this system escaped

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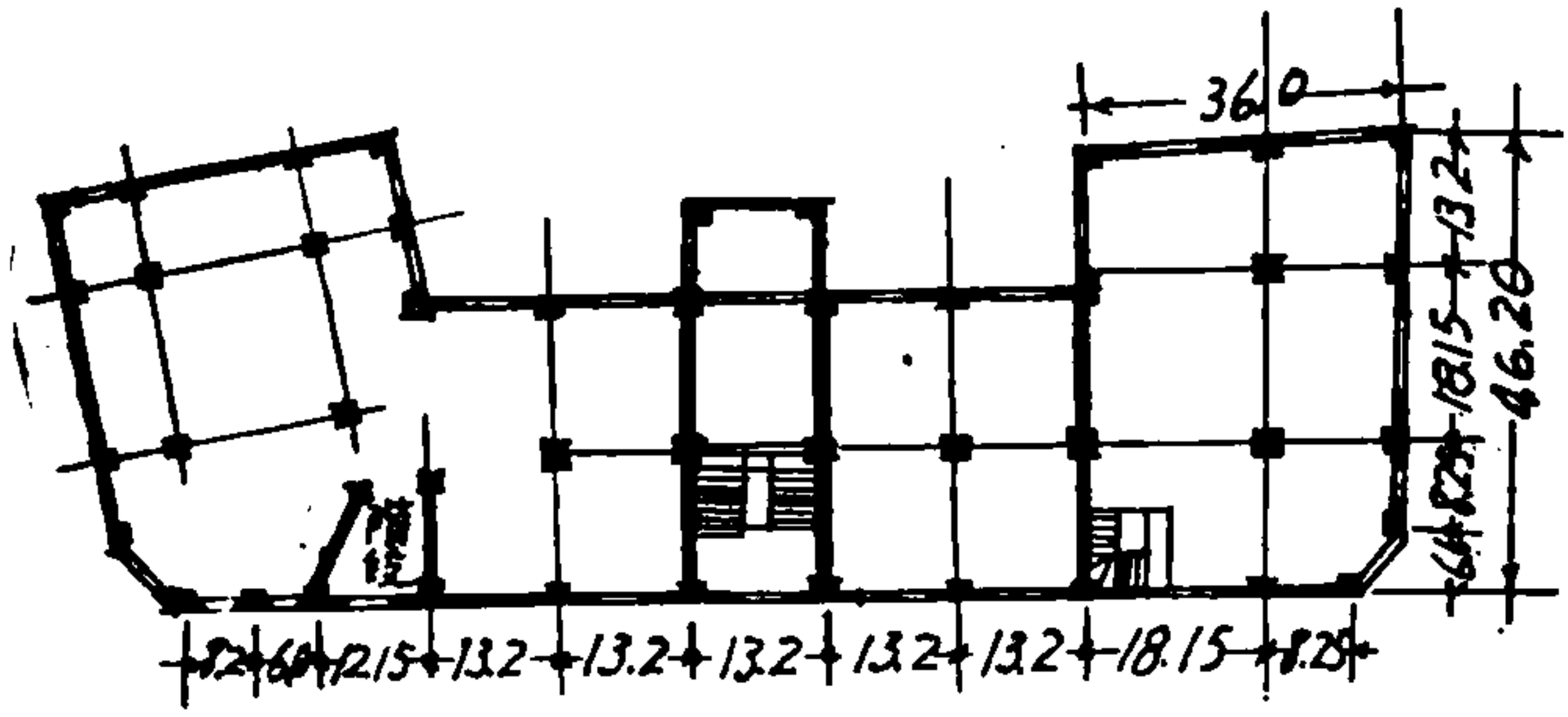
unhurt in the disastrous earthquake of September 1923, including among them the building of the General Staff Office, which is a pure brick building, repaired according to the said system some years ago, and which survived the late great earthquake with but slight damage. The brick building housing the Tokyo Prefectural Office was rebuilt according to the same system after the earthquake.

Lessons from Santa Barbara Quake.—The fact that buildings lacking in substantial frame or integral wall are generally powerless to resist the lateral force and are therefore liable to severe damage was clearly established by the recent great earthquake in Santa Barbara, California, in which many reinforced concrete buildings with slender beams and weak outer walls of bricks were severely damaged or collapsed.

The foregoing statement outlining the condition of the different kinds of buildings destroyed in the late great earthquake and the essential points of the principle for the rigid construction of buildings will suffice to enable the general readers to grasp the main idea as to the mode of the construction of earthquake proof buildings. Omitting here the minute calculations and detailed accounts of the planning of buildings, which belong to the sphere of specialists, we give hereunder a brief description of the buildings of the Japan Industrial Bank and the Jitsugyo Building, both in Tokyo, as instances of the earthquake proof buildings which escaped with comparatively slight damage in the great earthquake of September, 1923.

Typical Buildings in Tokyo that stood September Quake

The building of the Japan Industrial Bank is an 8-storeyed steel building, including an under-ground room, 131′ by 193′ wide, with a spacious banking hall on the first floor. As shown in Plan A, the building is very strongly built with rigid reinforced concrete walls, all outer walls and partition walls being made of solid or hollow bricks. The joints connecting the pillars with the beams are fixed with steel bars.



Typical Floor of the Jitsugyo Building, Tokyo.
Area covering 144 "tsubo" 7 "go"

The Jitsugyo Building housing the Jitsugyo-no-Nippon Publishing Office is a 6-storeyed steel building with one under-

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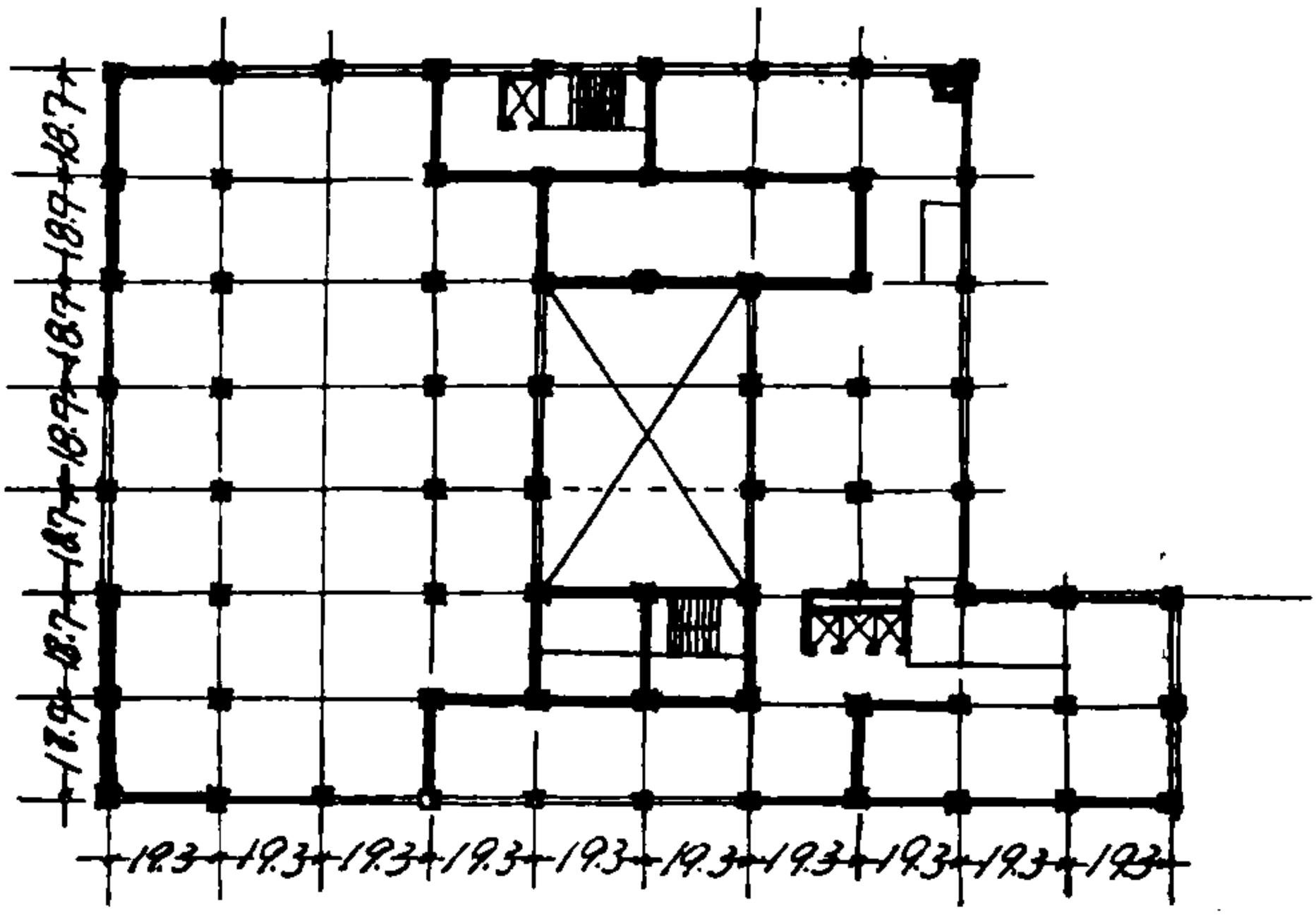
ground room, and as shown in Plan B, its partition walls are of rigid reinforced concrete, the spandrel of the outer walls being designed so as to form a rigid strong beam.



2nd Floor of the Japan Industrial Bank Building, Tokyo.
Area covering 547 "tsubo"

REVISED CONSTRUCTION REGULATION

Subsequent to the seismic disaster of September 1923, the construction regulations in force were revised in accordance with the afore-mentioned principle. To cite a few instances.

All buildings shall be provided with bracing or struts;

In case the walls of the building are made of stone or bricks, either steel beams or reinforced concrete beams shall be provided at the top of the walls;

In steel buildings, the joints connecting the beams or other cross-pieces with pillars shall be firmly fixed by using proper struts or panels or other skirting, except at the places where the walls are made of bracing or reinforced concrete.

In steel buildings and reinforced concrete buildings, they shall be provided with proper bracing or walls made of reinforced concrete, etc., etc.

In the calculation of the rigidity of the buildings, the unit of the horizontal vibrations of an earthquake shall be fixed at 0.1 degree and upwards.

Lastly, what calls for especial attention in the construction of all kinds of buildings is to make them as light as possible in order to lessen the effect of the seismic motion on the buildings. There has been so far no thorough study and research into the power of resistance of such high buildings as American sky-scrapers to the lateral force of the seismic motion. But in our opinion, the principle already outlined for the construction of earthquake proof buildings will hold good with the construction of those high buildings on the whole.

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CHAPTER XXII

POST, TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

1. POST

History.—With the advent of the Meiji Era, the Government, taking into consideration the defects of the antiquated system of relay-carriers and street-carriers, elaborated a postal regulation (1868) on the model of Western countries. In December of the same year, a regular service was opened between Tokyo and Kyoto. This was, indeed, the beginning of the postal system, as such, in this country. In march 1870, the system was extended, and Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Yokohama were connected between themselves. Also the postage stamps were issued at the same time. In March, next year, a new postal system was organized and put under the sole and exclusive supervision of the Ekitei-kyoku (the "ci-devant" Board of Communications). Subsequently the service was further extended to Kobe, Nagasaki, Niigata and Hakodate, and the kinds of mallable articles were also greatly increased. The charges were calculated according to the distance to be covered. In March, 1873, the postal regulations were recast, and private individuals were forbidden to undertake the letter carrying business. By the new rules, the rates were made uniform for all the places throughout the country. In June, 1877, Japan became a member of the International Postal Union, and gradually the service has been carried to a state of high efficiency, both in internal and international relation. At first several European countries established and maintained their own post-offices at Yokohama, just as our country maintained its own post-offices at several treaty ports in China till 1922. The British Government had its own post offices at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, but these were withdrawn in 1879, and this example was followed a year after by France. Thus Japan secured for the first time the administrative autonomy in postal affairs.

Organization:—According to the existing organization there are three grades as to status of Post Offices, namely 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes. The Offices under the first class are located in important centres of the country, as Tokyo, Osaka, etc. and besides dealing with their ordinary postal, telegraph and other affairs supervise lower-class offices. Over these are the Communication Offices to supervise their business and also maritime affairs. The Communications Offices are five in number and are located at Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Sendai and Sapporo. The 3rd class post offices, which constitute a greater majority of post offices in the provinces, are conducted on the contract system by granting the privilege to men of good standing and credit in the locality. This expedient is proving highly economical.

Japan kept a number of post offices in China, at Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Chefoo, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Shashi, Soochow, Hangchow, Foochow, Amoy, Canton, Changsha, and

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Swatow, all of which were withdrawn in 1922 as a result of agreement at the Washington Conference.

Special Business Attended to by Post Office:—Matters attended to by our post offices are of diverse descriptions, as may be seen from the Resume of Rules in Operation printed later. It may be interesting to mention that since 1906 the Post Offices in Tokyo and other centres have been undertaking the New-Year Greeting service, which is a special device to relieve congestion of mail business from over-crowding of New-Year cards or letters. To prevent this congestion the Post Offices receive from about Dec. 15th such complimentary mail matters and deliver them to the respective addresses on New Year's Day. Receiving taxes for conveyance to the proper taxation offices and paying of pensions, annuities etc., on behalf of the Treasury are other business to which the Post Offices are attending for convenience of all people concerned.

Delivery of Ordinary Mail Matters:—The number of delivery is 6-5 times per day in Tokyo, and in Osaka and Kyoto, the average for all the 1st class offices being 4-5 times. The corresponding figures are 3-4 for 2nd class offices and 2 for 3rd class offices situated in villages. In Tokyo each post-man has to undertake in a day either five deliveries or six collections. It may be added that the maximum limit of sorting of ordinary mail matters is 60 per minute.

Parcel Post:—The Parcel Post Service was started in 1892 and as regards foreign connection the first arrangement was concluded with Hongkong in 1879. The scope of international service was gradually extended, and at present it covers almost all treaty countries.

Russo-Japanese Postal Relations

The exchange delivery of mail matter and the connection of telegraphic communication between Japan and Russia were restored to the former condition in February '25 consequent upon the satisfactory settlement of the diplomatic negotiations between Japan and the Soviet Union at Peking.

2. TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

Telegraph and Telephone Service

The first Telegraph Service Regulations were issued in 1872 and seven years after Japan joined the International Telegraph Convention. In 1883 the country became a member of the International Union for the Protection of Submarine Cables. The latest statistics about the length of aerial lines, bare, underground cables and submarine cables are as follows:—

End of March	Telegraph (ri)			Telephone (ri)		
	Aerial line	Underground	Submarine	Aerial line	Underground	Submarine
1916	44,230	1,036	5,886	57,819	133,533	452
1917	44,917	1,121	5,893	61,645	150,106	472
1918	46,701	1,192	6,870	65,541	161,836	504
1919	48,573	1,277	7,119	69,789	182,641	504
1920	50,673	1,418	7,365	76,544	205,390	576
1921	53,605	1,461	7,383	86,276	230,659	658
1922	56,548	2,582	8,338	93,122	301,097	802

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The cable between Nagasaki and Fusan via Tsushima was laid in 1882 by the Great Northern Telegraph Company under charter for 30 years. The line between Nagasaki and Tsushima was purchased by Japan in 1891 at ¥85,000. The purchase of the remaining portion between Tsushima and Fusan having been judged necessary with the annexation of Korea, the negotiation was opened and successfully concluded, the transfer being effected in October '10 for ¥160,000. About the same time the work of laying an additional cable between Japan Proper and Formosa was completed. In consequence the authorities reduced the fees between Japan Proper and Formosa and Korea, the new schedule being put into effect on Nov. 10th of the same year.

International Cable Service

By agreement made in 1870 Japan conceded to the Great N. T. Co. of Denmark the exclusive right of landing on Japanese territory cables for international service. It was in virtue of this right that the Danish Co. laid cables between Nagasaki and Shanghai, Nagasaki and Vladivostok, and Nagasaki and Fusan. Japan purchased the Nagasaki-Fusan cable, the first section as far as Tsushima in 1891, and the remaining section in 1910. During the Russo-Japanese War Japan laid a cable between Sasebo and Dairen, and next from the latter place to Chefoo. In 1912 the concession to the Danish Co. expired, but it was granted a charter to carry on the service on Japanese territory. The government then opened negotiations with the Co. and also the Great Eastern T. Co., as well as with China and Russia, with the object of laying a Nagasaki-Shanghai cable and also a special cable connecting Japan with Siberia. The negotiation having been satisfactorily concluded, it is expected that the Government will make arrangements before long to proceed with the work.

Wireless Telegraphy, Home and International

Japan became a member of the International Wireless Union in 1908. For regulating the exchange of "wireless" between the Japanese coast stations and foreign steamers, or vice versa, a regulation based on the International Radio-telegraph Convention of Berlin was put into effect in July, 1909. In Nov. 1916, the Funabashi Wireless Station, of the Imperial Navy, was put for communication with Hawaii and America. Tariff per word is ¥1.60 and 1.20 to San Francisco and Hawaii respectively.

With the completion of the Iwaki Wireless Station in Hara-no-machi, Fukushima-ken, in March 1921, the direct communication with the two-American Continent was established. The Station is equipped with an antena pole 660 feet high and with a capacity of 400 k.w. and a transmission power of over 4,000 miles. For direct service with European countries a station was constructed at Osaka in 1923.

At present there are in operation 12 Government and 3 private shore installations besides one each in the Kwantung Leased Territory, Formosa, Saghallen, and Korea, and 7 in South Sea Islands. Those at sea number 60 Gov't and 607 private.

Wireless on Shipping.—The wireless telegraphy on shipping law published in March '25 obliges all Japanese vessels with gross tonnage of over 2,000 tons or carrying over 50 souls on board to

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be provided with wireless apparatus; otherwise they can not engage in either ocean or coastwise navigation. A fine not exceeding ¥2,000 is attached to the law, which is applicable mutatis mutandis to foreign vessels coming under the above mentioned category in case they enter or leave the ports where the regulation is in force. In view of the cost of the installation, the enforcement of the law has been postponed for one year.

Radio Telegrams

Regulations regarding radio telegrams to steamers at sea were issued in March 1924 by the Minister of Communications. Fees are as follows.

Monthly fees	Japanese	European languages
¥140	Under 1,000 letters	Under 200 words
200	„ 1,500	„ 300
260	„ 2,000	„ 400

International Radio Service

From consideration of finance the original Government plan to establish powerful international radio stations as 5-year work was replaced by the formation in April 1925 of a semi-official company with a capital of ¥20,000,000 of which the Government is to supply ¥2,300,000 in the shape of its Iwaki Wireless Station. The necessary stations for dealing with foreign service has been reserved as work to be attended to after the 1926-7 year.

Meanwhile broadcasting service was opened between March and July, 1925, at Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya. The subscribers' list as on August, 1925, stood as follows:—

	Monthly fee	No. subscribers
Tokyo	¥1.00	60,000
Osaka	1.00	32,850
Nagoya	2.00	7,361

Telephone

It was in Dec. 1890 that the service was opened for public use, but only in Tokyo and Yokohama and between these two cities. The long distance service was inaugurated in 1897 between Tokyo and Osaka, a distance of 350 miles. At first the convenience which the telephone service affords failed to receive the attention of the public, and the authorities took special pains to invite subscribers. The public were not slow to appreciate the usefulness of this convenient medium of communication, and hastened to apply for the connection, so that the authorities, who started the service as a Government monopoly, found it impossible to meet the applications. Indeed the number of applications for telephone connection is far in excess of the number of installations which the authorities can undertake with the fund at their disposal. Thus, as computed at the end of Sept. 1922 the outstanding applications throughout the country numbered 282,221. As each applicant must deposit ¥15 to 5 according to places, the sum held in trust by the authorities on this account reaches over ¥3 millions. The excess demand over supply has given rise to the telephone broker business. The transfer of the privilege of

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the installation commands a price between ¥1,000 and 2,000 or more according to number. The "hasty installation" expedient has been adopted to obviate the inconvenience, the cost charged being ¥500 in Tokyo. In April 1920 the number-of-call system was introduced, 2 sen per call, which rate was raised to 3 sen later, and the yearly charge was reduced from ¥66 to 40 for Tokyo and Osaka. The average number of calls per connection has been cut down 30-50% since the innovation.

Number of Telephone Subscribers

End of	Sole subscribers	Joint sub'rs	Extention sub'rs	Total
1922	402,753	7,815	4,480	415,058
1923	418,148	8,078	4,673	430,899
1924	424,244	8,198	4,662	437,104

3. POSTAL SAVINGS

The Postal Savings first appeared in 1875. The law as it exists in force at present limits the deposits to ¥2,000 for one depositor. When the amount exceeds it, the Post Office, at the request of the depositor, purchases Government stocks or bonds with the excess, and keeps them on behalf of the depositor. The rate of interest in Japan Proper was raised in April, 1915, from 4.2% to 4.8% per annum. (Vide Chap. Finance).

4. STATISTICS

Post and Telegraph Offices

End of	Post offices: 1st class	2nd class	3rd class	Total	Telegraph offices
1921	72	146	7,989	8,207	56
1922	72	171	8,234	8,477	47
1923	72	181	8,293	8,546	43
1924	70	194	8,369	8,633	43

Ordinary Mail Matters (in 1,000)

		1919—20	1920—21	1921—22	1922—23	1923—24
Class 1.	Sealed	684,319	793,092	800,013	833,080	753,388
	Unsealed	120,398	135,524	177,218	147,275	136,218
„ 2.	Cards	2,030,829	2,372,223	2,441,777	2,537,023	2,281,966
„ 3.	Periodicals	262,273	258,423	294,844	326,985	285,154
„ 4.	Books	96,969	87,626	91,530	104,102	93,062
	Com.Papers	44,254	50,125	70,108	55,912	51,744
	Samples	9,111	9,654	12,463	11,033	10,083
„ 5.	Seeds	5,857	6,312	7,010	7,087	6,403
Frank		95,687	93,140	97,862	104,456	92,067
Total		3,349,700	3,806,120	3,992,769	4,126,958	3,710,089

Foreign Ordinary Mail Matters (in 1,000)

Number transmitted:

	1919—20	1920—21	1921—22	1922—23	1923—24
Letters	10,292	10,911	11,899	10,500	10,828
Cards	2,553	2,736	2,642	2,879	2,772

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	1919—20	1920-21	1921—22	1922—23	192—324
Printed matter	7,242	7,648	7,526	6,472	7,748
Commercial Papers..	245	240	166	184	40
Samples	284	243	180	191	208
Frank	271	208	141	144	42
Total	20,889	21,988	22,577	20,472	21,640
No. arrived: Total	17,040	18,698	20,737	21,212	30,021
Grand Total ...	37,939	40,686	43,314	41,684	51,661
Increase rate % ..	1.28	0.73	0.65	0.30	2.39
Per 100 population	67	73	74	70	88

Telegrams (in 1,000)

	1919—20	1920—21	1921—22	Of which wireless (1921—22)
Domestic:				
Charged	64,114	59,060	59,493	† 88,715
Frank	9,924	9,318	8,900	† 35,002
Total	74,038	68,378	68,393	†123,717
Foreign despatched:				
Charged	1,160	1,068	972	† 16,611
Frank	182	150	105	† 2,769
Total	1,342	1,218	1,077	† 19,380
Foreign received:				
Charged	1,211	1,136	1,037	† 5,465
Frank	194	169	124	† 2,581
Total	1,405	1,295	1,161	† 8,046
Grand Total:				
Charged	76,786	2,204	2,009	† 22,076
Frank	10,300	311	229	† 5,350
Total	77,086	2,515	2,238	† 27,426

†=In full unit.

Parcels Transmitted (in 1,000)

	1919—20	1920—21	1921—22	1922—23	1923—24
Domestic:					
Ordinary	24,399	24,043	26,859	27,877	26,323
Registered	14,729	17,324	19,815	21,342	20,146
Declared	22	19	19	—	—
Frank	1,998	1,936	2,064	2,120	1,979
Total including others..	41,149	43,322	48,757	51,339	88,457
Foreign: Total	633	599	230	288	340
Grand Total	41,782	43,921	48,987	51,627	88,797
Increase rate %	0.28	0.51	1.15	0.54	7.20
Per 100 population	73	77	83	85	151

Postal Savings Deposits

It should be noted the amount of deposits that had steadily increased till 1913, somewhat declined in 1914, but is now again on the increase. The rate of interest stands at 4.8% since April 1915.

End of Year	No. of depositors	Amount ¥	Per depositor ¥	Amount of Refundment ¥
1922	23,108,741	889,620,134	38.50	682,382,233
1923	27,942,940	1,102,129,338	39.73	865,718,173
1924	29,785,185	1,100,410,553	37.27	950,165,088
*1925	30,850,610	1,124,341	36.76	—

* at the end of June.

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Classified by occupation the above figures are divided as follows (in 1,000):—

Dec.	Agriculturists No. of persons	¥	School children No.	¥	Trade people No.	¥	Laborers and Employees No.	¥
1920 ..	6,853	191,258	4,495	51,829	2,004	101,613	1,476	46,775
*1921 ..	7,570	284,915	4,214	59,909	2,326	125,874	1,625	52,003
*1922 ..	8.967	293,391	4,661	62,306	2,653	133,246	1,914	56,350

* at the end of March.

Domestic Money Orders (in 1,000)

End of Year	No. issued	Amount	No. paid	Amount
1022	33,040	¥ 885,152	32,964	¥ 889,528
1923	36,447	1,040,781	40,133	1,002,814
1924	32,805	973,820	32,837	972,280
*1925	9,007	233,724	8,482	234,647

* at the end of June.

International Money Orders

Dec.	No. issued	Amount	No. paid	Amount
1919	15,718	¥544,572	167;124	¥11,415,625
1920	17,055	646,759	150,425	11,629,516
1921	29,308	709,117	130,753	10,515,336
1922	23,650	870,847	97,535	7,247,502

Post and Telegraph Receipts (¥ 1,000)

End of March	Ordinary mail	Parcel	Money orders	Savings deposits	Telegram	Telephone	Total
1915	23,101	3,937	1,648	608	11,150	15,607	56,153
1917	26,712	6,832	1,977	883	16,818	19,339	72,614
1919	36,532	6,131	2,760	1,287	31,311	24,511	102,535
*1920	—	—	—	—	—	—	132,799

Post and Telegraph Service Expenses (¥ 1,000)

End of March	Ordinary mail	Parcel	Money orders	Savings deposits	Telegram	Telephone	Total
1915	10,220	2,802	734	1,492	7,618	3,562	20,449
1917	10,126	2,933	743	1,515	9,630	4,260	29,210
1919	12,329	4,056	920	1,931	15,970	4,616	39,825
*1920	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,511

*—no available figures obtained after 1920.

5. RESUME OF THE RULES IN OPERATION

Ordinary Mail Matters

Ordinary mail matters are classified into:—

1st class.—Letters:—For each 4 momme or fraction thereof, 3 sen.

2nd class.—Letter-cards:—3 sen. Post-cards:—single, 1½ sen; with reply paid, 3 sen.

3rd class.—Newspapers and periodicals, published at least once a month and registered at the post office concerned as third

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class mail matter:—For each 20 momme or fraction thereof, ½ sen.

4th class.—Books, printed matters, photographs, commercial papers, pictures, specimens, written documents, maps, samples or specimens of natural history:—For each 30 momme or fraction thereof, 2 sen.

5th class.—Seeds of plants and flowers:—For each 30 momme or fraction thereof, 1 sen.

Any articles not falling under either of these classes, or those which are sealed, so that the inspection of the contents is impossible, are considered as first class mail matters and charged accordingly.

Dimensions. Not to exceed $1.3 \times 0.85 \times 0.5$ shaku.

Weight.—1st class, no limit. 3rd, 4th (excluding samples with max. of 100 momme) and 5th classes, up to 300 momme. Special treatment may be applied for in case of some specific mail matters.

This is a method specially established for expediting the despatch, in a great bulk at one time, of newspapers, magazines and other kinds of periodicals and books. For this sort of mail matters, the postage is not required to be prepaid in postage stamps, instead the aggregate sum of all postage for all mail matters sent during the relative period is to be paid in cash to the post office at the end of a certain period.

Advertisement Post

This includes all sorts of printed matters intended as advertisements, such as hand bills, posters, etc., and destined to no particular addresses, but to be distributed by some means thought convenient within the postal district of the post office specially designated by the senders of such mail matters.

Telegraphs

From June 1920 the rate has been advanced about 30%, at the same time making address chargeable 5 sen, Additional revenue of ¥5½ millions is estimated to accrue.

(1) "Kana" telegrams (composed of Japanese "Kana"):—25 sen for first 15 "Kana" and 5 sen for each additional 5 "Kana" or fraction (for telegrams within the same city, or the same Post Office, the rate is reduced to 10 sen and 3 sen respectively).

(2) Roman-letters telegrams (composed of Roman letters):—for first 5 words or less, 30 sen; for each additional word, 5 sen (for telegrams within the same city, or the same post office the rate is reduced to 15 sen and 3 sen respectively). In a plain language the length of a word is fixed at 15 characters, any excess being reckoned as an additional word. Groups of Arabic figures are reckoned in letter category of telegrams at the rate of five figures to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word. In code language the maximum length of one word is fixed at 10 characters.

Words in a plain language in the text of a mixed telegram (plain and code language) are assimilated to the code words, and each counted at the rate of ten characters to one word, any excess being counted as one word.

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Words combined or abbreviated against the usage of a language are counted according to their correct spelling usage.

(3) Special charge:—Urgent telegrams taking precedence in transmission over other ordinary telegrams.

Telegram rate to Formosa, Korea, etc.

Fees for telegrams exchanged between Formosa, Manchuria, Chefoo (China), the Bonins, Saghalien and Korea and the offices in Japan proper:

(1) "Kana" telegrams:—For each 15 "Kana" or fraction, 35 sen, and for each additional 5 "Kana" or fraction, 5 sen.

(2) Roman-letter telegrams (between Japan Proper and Formosa):—For each 5 words, 45 sen, and for each additional word, 5 sen.

Parcel Post

Weight:—A postal parcel sent from one place to another in Japan Proper as well that exchanged between a place in Japan Proper and Formosa and Saghalien, and between themselves, may weight up to 1,600 momme.

Dimensions:—Not to exceed 2 shaku in length, breadth and the depth. If both the breadth and the depth do not exceed ½ shaku the length is allowed up to 3 shaku.

Rates of Postage: (as revised and came in force from the 15th April, 1919):—(1) Domestic parcel post charges and (2) Charges for postal parcels exchanged between Japan Proper and Formosa, Saghalien, or between these territories:—

	(1) Domestic		(2) Colonial	
Up to.	Ord.	Reg.	Ord.	Reg.
200 momme	12 sen	18 sen	30 sen	45 sen
600 „	24 „	36 „	50 „	65 „
1,000 „	36 „	54 „	70 „	85 „
1,600 „	54 „	81 „	85 „	100 „

Rates to Korea and to Manchuria and the South Seas are same as in the last column above.

Within a locality under the control of one and the same post office or within the same city:—Registered parcel, 12 sen, and Ordinary parcel, 6 sen, up to 1,600 momme.

Domestic Money Orders

Domestic money orders are classified into three, i.e., Postal Petty Orders, Ordinary Money Orders and Telegraphic Money Orders. The rates of the fee now in force are as follows in "yen":—

	Up to ¥1.00	Up to ¥5.00	Up to ¥10.00	Up to ¥15.00	Up to (Maximum) ¥20.00
Postal Petty Orders ...	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.13

	Up to ¥20.00	Up to ¥50.00	Up to ¥100.00	Up to ¥150.00	Up to ¥200.00
Ordinary M. O.	0.15	0.25	0.35	0.45	0.55
Telegraphic M. O...	0.50	0.70	0.90	1.10	1.30

	Up to ¥250.00	Up to ¥300.00	Up to ¥350.00	Up to ¥400.00	Up to ¥450.00	Up to ¥500.00
Ord. M. O.	0.65	0.75	—	—	—	—
Tel. M. O.	1.50	1.70	1.90	2.10	2.30	2.50

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In case of special telegraphic money order the fee is greater than the ordinary telegraphic money order by about 40%.

Foreign Mail Matters

The reduced fee schedule put in force from Oct. 1, 1925 is practically restoration to that of the pre-war system, and is as follows:—

Letters, 10 sen up to 20 grams; 6 sen for every additional 20 grams.
Postcards, single, 6 sen; return, 12 sen.
Printed matters, 2 sen up to 50 grams.
Trade samples, 4 sen up to 100 grams; 2 sen for every additional 50 gms.
Registration, 10 sen for China; others, 16 sen.
Trade charge collection, 20 sen up to ¥20; 1 sen for every additional ¥1.

Foreign Parcel Rates

Destination	Up to 1 kg.	Up to 3 kg.	Up to 5 kg.
Argentine	¥ 1.50	—	¥ 2.18
Austria	¥ 1.26	—	¥ 1.98
Belgium	¥ 0.80	—	¥ 1.70
Brazil	¥ 1.72	—	¥ 2.60
Chili	¥ 1.32	—	¥ 2.04
France	Fr. 0.90	—	Fr. 1.66
Germany	Fr. 1.06	—	Fr. 1.94
Hungary	¥ 1.66	—	¥ 2.86
Italy	Fr. 1.88	—	Fr. 2.36
Netherlands	Fr. 1.18	—	Fr. 2.14
Peru	¥ 1.32	—	¥ 1.96
Spain	Fr. 1.16	—	Fr. 2.04
Switzerland	Fr. 0.98	—	Fr. 1.90
Union of S. Africa	¥ 1.72	¥ 2.48	¥ 3.08

Destination	Up to 3 lb	Up to 7 lb	Up to 11 lb
French Indo-China	¥ 1.06	¥ 1.36	¥ 1.66
Great Britain	¥ 1.40	¥ 1.80	¥ 2.20
Straits Settlements	¥ 0.60	¥ 1.06	¥ 1.52
Malay States	¥ 0.80	¥ 1.42	¥ 2.04
Canada	¥ 0.60	¥ 1.00	¥ 1.40
Australia	¥ 0.80	¥ 1.70	¥ 2.60
Russia in Europe	¥ 2.42	¥ 2.90	¥ 3.30
Siam	¥ 1.40	¥ 2.00	¥ 2.60
Sweden	¥ 1.80	¥ 2.50	¥ 3.20

China	up to 266	momme	¥ 0.45
	„ 533	„	¥ 0.55
	„ 1,066	„	¥ 0.90
	„ 1,599	„	¥ 1.20
	„ 2,132	„	¥ 1.50
	„ 2,666	„	¥ 1.80
Mexico	up to 266 momme		¥ 1.00
	„ 1,333 „		¥ 1.20
U. S. A.	For each 120 momme (1 lb.) or fraction thereof		¥ 0.24
	Maximum 1,320 m. (11 lb.)		

N. B.—In the above table cheapest rate or shorter routes are given.

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International Money Orders

Foreign money orders are transacted at any post office dealing with domestic money orders.

With the exception of those countries that have special provisions on the International Postal Treaty, the maximum sum is ¥400 per one order.

Ordinary order fee (excluding China) is 10 sen for each one order and 5 sen for each 10 yen or fraction.

For some countries with relatively closer postal relations, the maximum amount that may be drawn, fee, etc. are as follows:—

	Maximum	Ordinary order fee of intermediation
Australia	¥ 400	1/200 of the total face-value
Belgium	„	—
British India	„	1/200 of the total face-value
Denmark	„	—
France	„	—
French India	„	1/200 of the total face-value
Germany	„	—
Great Britain	£ 40	—
Greece	¥ 400	—
Italy	„	—
Netherlands	„	—
Straits Settlements	„	1/200 of the total face-value
Sweden	„	—
Switzerland	„	—
U. S. A.	$ 100	—

Sino-Japanese Postal Service

As agreed upon at the Washington Conference the Japanese post offices in China were all withdrawn at the end of 1922, and new arrangement was enforced on January 1st, 1923.

According to the new provisions the charges for ordinary letters, post cards, printed matters, etc. are the same as those for domestic mail, only the dimensions and weight are as same as the foreign mail.

Charges for letters and packages with declared value and parcel rates are as follows:—

Letters with declared value	for the first 300 franc or ¥120	¥0.10
	for every additional 300 franc or ¥120 and fraction	0.10
Parcels with declared value	up to ¥120	0.20
	for every add. ¥120 and fraction	0.10

Parcels

Up to	1 kg.	¥0.45	Up to	6 kg.	¥1.20
„	4 „	0.90	„	10 „	1.80

Limit of weight and dimensions for parcels:—Weight 10 kg.; dimensions, 55 cubic decimetres, not exceeding 1 m. 25 c.m. either in length, depth or breadth; 216 cubic when the destination is reached by railways or steamers.

Postal money order:—The maximum for money order is ¥400, the fee schedule being as follows:—

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	Amount ¥	Fee Sen		Amount ¥	Fee Sen
Up to	10	10	Up to	150	50
„	50	30	„	300	75
„	90	40	„	400	90

N. B.—The telegraphic money order service is not yet available.

International Telegraph Rates

The rates for telegrams per word to places abroad are as follows (subject to alteration):—

Asia	
Tongking	¥ 1.44
China proper	0.50
Hongkong	0.63
India	1.40
Shanghai, Amoy	0.30
Siam, Annam	1.44
Europe	
All offices in Europe (ex't Russia)	1.67
Russia in Europe, Caucasus	0.48
America	
San Francisco	1.92
Chicago	2.10
New York, Washington	2.16
Vancouver, Victoria	2.08
Argentine Republic, Chili	3.14
Peru	3.34
Oceania	
Australian Union	1.69
Honolulu (Bonin)	1.66
Manila	0.94

"Urgent" telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other telegrams of the same class are charged three times the rate of ordinary telegrams.

Combinations or alterations of words against the usage of the language are not admitted.

The length of a word in plain language is limited to fifteen letters per word, any excess being charged for as an additional word.

In code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters each.

Groups of figures are reckoned at the rate of five to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram—i.e., composed of words in plain language and words in code language are each counted as one word up to ten letters, and being counted as one word.

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CHAPTER XXIII

RAILWAYS

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The advent of the nationalized system and the removal of various drawbacks incidental to diverse managements and different methods of working marks a new epoch in the history of Japanese railway business. The memorable plan was realized in the two years of 1906 and '07, the Government acquiring in consequence seventeen leading private lines representing 2.823 m. out of the total private mileage of 3,248 then existing. The total Government lines on the completion of the railway nationalization extended about 4,340 miles; roughly three times their former length 1,518 miles, while the invested capital grew from ¥170,000,000 to ¥700,000,000.

The capital invested up to April, 1924, was ¥2,149,783,769 and the annual net profit for one year beginning April, 1923, was ¥182,112,531 or about 8.5%. The figures showing the rate of profit accruing from the railway working for the last five years are as follows:—

1919-20	7.7%
1920-21	7.0%
1921-22	10.1%
1922-23	10.1%
1923-24	8.5%

The Nationalization Program as Worked out

The Railway Nationalization Program that had been thrown out repeatedly by the Diet was at last adopted by the 22nd Session (1905-'06). Seventeen lines were purchased in 1906 and '07 with domestic loan bonds at 5% issued for the purpose. The lines represented 2,823 m. 9 ch. open with the capital invested amounting to ¥108,763,000 in round numbers. The price paid for the lines was ¥481,981,000 approximately. It was determined in this way. First the average rate of profit against the cost of construction during the six half terms was calculated. Twenty times that rate multiplied to the cost of construction existing at the date of purchase was the purchasing price plus the cost price of shares that existed at the time of purchase. For those railways that had not yet passed six business terms since their opening, the cost of construction, when it did not come up to the purchasing price, was made as purchasing price.

In the financial arrangement of the State, the Government Railways are set apart as special account, and all disbursements for construction, working, improvement, etc. are to be met by the receipts and profit accruing from the railway traffic.

The railway lines in Japan proper are of narrow gauge, but the Railway Management is doing its best to effect within this

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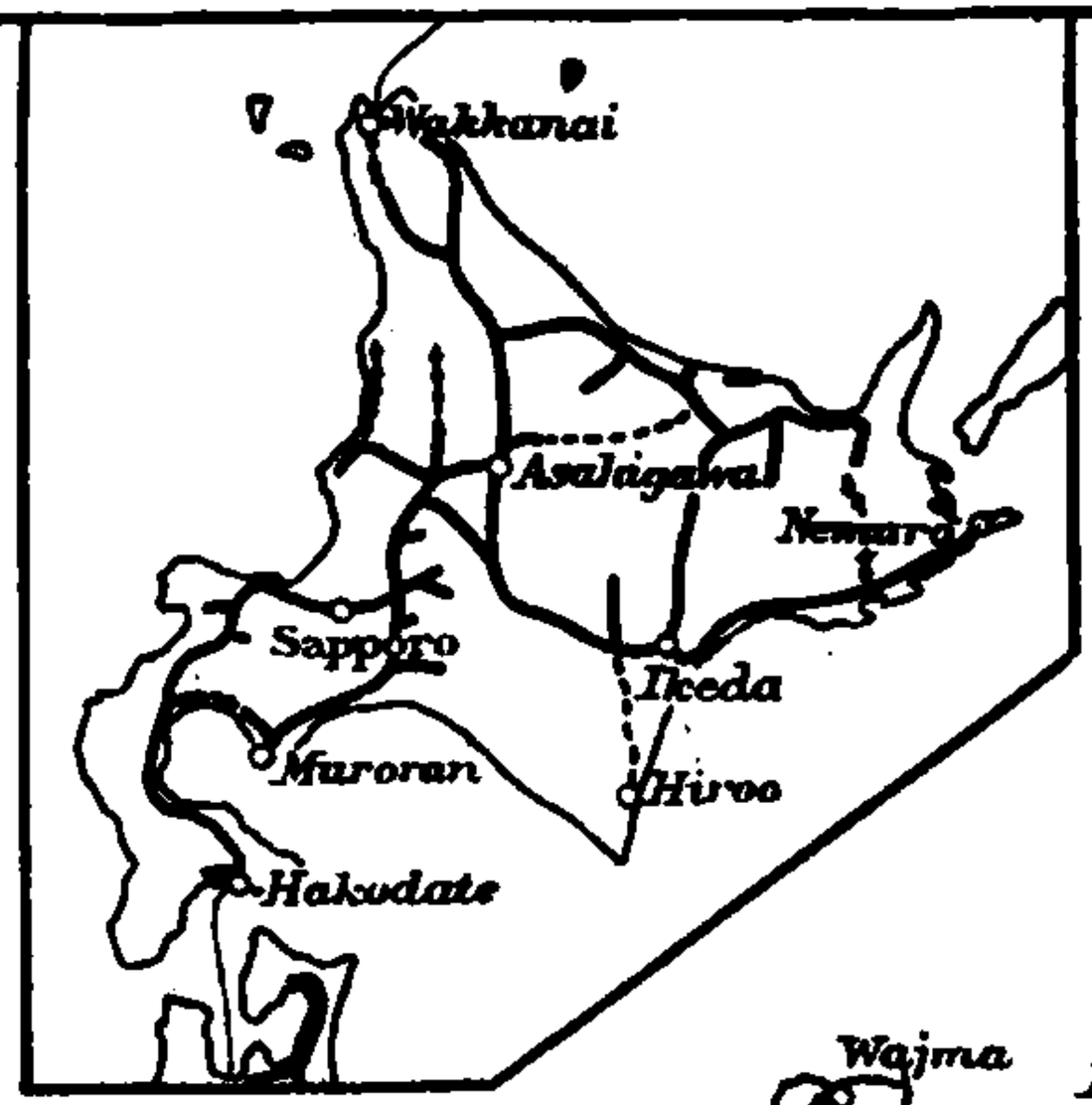
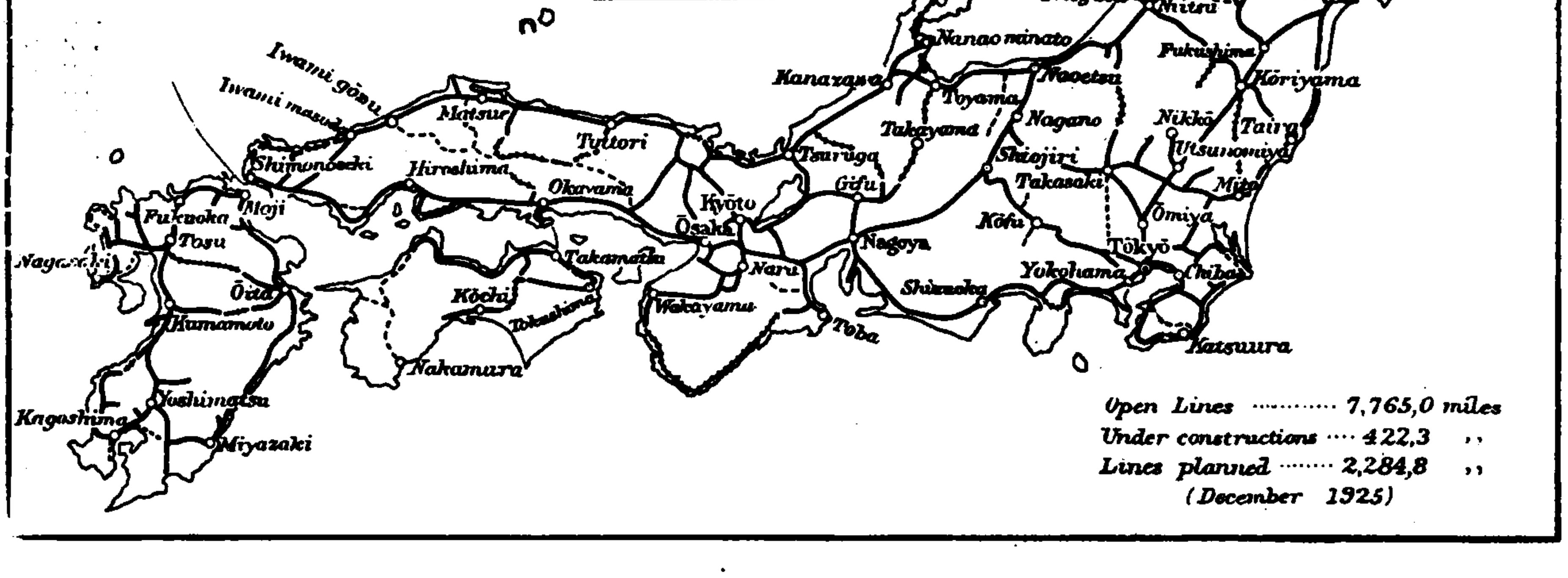
SKETCH MAP OF LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION & LINES PLANNED

——— *Open Lines*

---------- *Lines under constructions*

- - - - - - - - *Lines planned*





Open Lines ..... 7,765,0 miles
Under constructions .... 422,3 ,,
Lines planned ..... 2,284,8 ,,
(December 1925)

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limit innovation in passenger and other service as regards comfort, speed, and safety.

The Passenger and Goods Rates

On the completion of the railway net as designed by the Government, the Railway Management took up the question of revising passenger and goods tariffs that had been on diverse systems peculiar to each company. The passenger tariff was thoroughly revised in November, 1907, adopting the tapering system on all the lines, though considerations relating to local conditions and competition prevented the fundamental unification of the goods tariff.

In 1907 the diverse passenger rates, 2 on State and 17 on purchased lines, were superseded by the uniform system as adopted on the occasion. The rate per mile was reduced, except for 1-50 m. journey, by 1 sen for the 3rd class; 25% for the 2nd and 50% for the 1st. In 1918 and again in 1920, they were raised as mentioned elsewhere. As it stands at present, the passenger fare for the 3rd class is 2.5 sen up to 50 miles, 2.1 sen under 100 miles, and from 1.7 sen to 1 sen for distances over 100 miles.

Next in October, 1912 the goods tariff was placed on a uniform basis on all the Government lines except the San-yo line. The repeated revisions since effected have not only simplified transactions, but also proved beneficial to all travellers and shippers. The rates have been raised thrice, in 1918 (20%), in 1920 (18% for ferry service only), and in 1921 (28%). Taking the car-load consignment of minerals as basis of comparison, the rate per ton for 100 m. becomes thus; ¥2.7 before the nationalization and ¥1.89 in 1916-17.

The New Construction Law

The Railway Construction Law as enacted in 1891 and which had been in force ever since with some revisions, was replaced by a new law that was carried through the regular session of the Diet in March 1922 and put in force on April 10th. The new Law embraces a construction scheme that covers 149 new lines to be laid by the Government in the future in Japan proper, with the total length of 6,349 miles. The period in which they are to be completed and their cost are to be determined on each occasion with the approval of the Diet. Any alteration in the program must be discussed by the Railway Council.

2. GENERAL STATISTICS ON RAILWAYS

End of March	Railway mileage open to traffic		
	State m. ch.	Private m. ch.	Total m. ch.
1920	6,202.26	1,994.40	8,196.66
1921	6,480.79	1,994.13	8,476.39
1922	6,732.46	2,150.29	8,882.75
1923	7,014.10	2,348.00	9,362.10
1924	7,344.21	2,633.32	9,977.53

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Year ended March	State railways: Capital invested from beginning (¥)	State railways: Profit % to capital	Private railways "open to traffic": Capital (¥)	Private railways "open to traffic": Profit % to cost of construction
1920	1,382,996,186	7.7	217,046,204	8.8
1921	1,542,381,275	7.0	247,654,804	10.0
1922	1,779,569,007	10.1	315,881,328	12.6
1923	1,978,915,868	10.1	420,752,953	12.3
1924	2,149,783,769	8.5	512,816,500	9.8

3. THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Administration and Staff

For convenience of administration the Government Railways are divided into six divisions, i.e., the Tokyo, the Nagoya, the Kobe, the Moji, the Sendai and the Sapporo.

The central administration is the Railway Department which is composed of the Minister's Secretariat and seven bureaux: Private Railway Administration, Traffic, Construction, Way & Works, Mechanical Engineering, Electric and Finance, and is presided over by the Minister assisted by the Vice-Ministers and a large number of subordinates.

The system of administration underwent several modifications, in 1910, 1913 and 1919. In May, 1920, it was further reorganized and the Railway Board was elevated in status and made a regular Department of State. Then in June 1921, the Electric Bureau was newly created and the office of Engineer-in-Chief was abolished.

On March 31st, 1924, the staff comprised 188,783 officers and empoyees, classified as under.

Superintending officers and engineers	885
Clerks and junior engineers	16,105
Employees	61,997
Subordinate employees	109,796
Total	188,783
Increase over the previous year	9,624

Mileage

The mileage of lines worked and length of tracks on March 31st, 1924 are given below in comparison with the preceding year.

Division	Route: Single track m. ch.	Route: Double track m. ch.	Route: Triple and over m. ch.	Route: Total incl. others m. ch.	Tracks: Main m. ch.	Tracks: Total incl. others m. ch.
Tokyo	626.34	338.27	—	990.28	1,413.29	2,045.38
Nagoya	803.62	202.24	—	1,006.06	1,208.30	1,682.36
Kobe	1,031.49	251.70	—	1,183.39	1,535.29	2,098.11
Moji	1,169.55	136.38	4.60	1,313.37	1,467.07	2,072.05
Sendai	1,419.36	15.76	—	1,435.32	1,451.28	1,929.69
Sapporo	1,212.14	103.25	—	1,315.39	1,418.64	1,900.10
Total	6,263.10	1,048.20	4.60	7,344.21	8,491.27	11,728.09
Do. 1922-23	6,016.64	968.30	0.65	7,014.10	8,076.36	11,135.35

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Main Lines and Mileage under Traffic, end of Mar., 1924

Name of principal lines	Open mileage	Name of principal lines	Open mileage
Tokaido line	408.7	Riku-u line	188.2
Sanyo „	335.1	Tohoku „	458.9
Sobu „	73.2	San-in „	320.7
Kwansai „	109.9	Chiku-ho „	40.1
Shin-etsu „	203.6	Hakodate „	265.4
Central „	255.0	Kushiro „	273.5
Ban-etsu „	161.4	Muroran „	86.7
Sanuki „	105.8	Abashiri „	120.4
Tokushima „	46.0	Rumoi „	41.5
Kagoshima „	239.6	Soya „	173.5
Nagasaki „	98.6	Sobu „	73.2
Nippo „	280.2	Joban „	219.7
Hokuroku „	229.8	Nemuro „	280.4
O-u „	303.4	Nayoro „	75.5

Railway Finance

The Government railway finance has been set apart as an independent account since the 1909-10 year. The capital is to consist of the investment already made or to be made in future and the stores fund. All the disbursements are to be met with the receipts while the expenses needed in construction or improvement are to be met from the profit accruing from the traffic, and also from ¥20,000,000 to be set apart every year on the railway account or from Government general account.

Disposition of Net Earnings (in ¥1,000)

Year ended March	Additional works	Survey and Private line inspection	Interest charge	Subsidy to light rlys.	Net profit
1919	12,076	125	42,321	1,500	47,408
1920	2,107	229	43,791	1,500	64,386
1921	4,375	342	48,479	621	54,358
1922	8,253	343	53,720	914	115,538
1923	8,543	343	57,982	1,564	131,529

Construction and Improvement Expenditure

Year ended March	Construction (yen)	Improvement (yen)
1920	35,385,026	104,230,859
1921	59,027,245	108,167,265
1922	58,297,204	124,831,152
1923	68,044,798	138,512,731
1924	64,496,320	121,013,097

Traffic Mileage

Year ended March	Average working mileage	Passenger mileage 1000	Ton mileage 1000
1919	6,041.2	6,569,442	5,608,851
1920	6,138.6	7,942,632	6,293,798
1921	6,314.1	8,384,143	5,927,184
1922	6,615.5	8,897,704	5,888,701
1923	6,850.8	9,732,393	6,364,957

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Working Revenue and Expenses

Year ended March	Revenue ¥ 1000	Expenses ¥ 1000	Net profits ¥ 1000	Per mile worked (¥) Revenue	Expenses	Profits	Ratio of exp. to rev. %
1919 ..	243,547	141,101	99,445	40,314	23,853	16,461	59.2
1920 ..	309,932	202,817	107,115	50,489	32,040	17,449	65.4
1921 ..	350,700	242,162	108,538	55,542	38,353	17,190	69.1
1922 ..	397,599	218,650	178,949	60,101	33,051	27,049	55.0
1923 ..	429,594	229,778	199,816	62,707	33,540	29,167	53.5

Working Revenue Classified (¥ 1,000)

Year ended March	Coaching	Goods	Total incl. sundries
1919	123,385	112,133	243,547
1920	166,607	135,013	309,932
1921	207,840	137,390	350,700
1922	219,229	171,136	397,599
1923	237,446	183,573	429,594

Working Expenses Classified (¥ 1,000)

Year ended March	1921	1922	1923
General	5,547	7,259	7,963
Maintenance of way and works ..	39,683	40,471	48,126
„ of equipments	26,836	24,454	24,105
Transportation	89,960	67,242	66,455
Traffic	66,680	66,739	70,162
Shipping	9,022	7,127	7,019
Others	4,434	5,358	5,948

Railway Working and Shipping Receipts (¥ 1,000)

Year ended March	1920	1921	1922	1923
Railway working	293,356	337,070	381,743	411,395
Shipping	7,691	8,729	8,831	9,321
Total	301,045	345,800	390,574	420,716

Passenger Traffic:—The fare scale was twice revised, in July 1918 and Feb. 1920, so that as compared with the pre-war tariff, it has been increased by 50 per cent. on an average. As it stands at present the 3rd class fare for a mile is 2.5 sen up to 50 miles; 2.1 under 100 miles; 1.7 under 200 miles; 1.4 under 300 miles; 1.2 under 400 miles; 1.1 under 500 miles; 1.0 above 500 miles, with the 2nd and 1st class fares twice and 3 times as much as 3rd class. Ordinary express charges are ¥0.65, ¥1.30 and ¥2.00 for respective classes below 250 miles, ¥1.00, ¥2.00 and ¥3.00 below 500 miles, ¥1.25, ¥2.50 and ¥3.75 above 500 miles, these being doubled in case of the limited express composed of 1st and 2nd classes only.

Passenger Earnings (¥ 1,000)

Year ended March	1920	1921	1922	1923
1st class	1,759	1,513	1,215	1,126
2nd class	26,328	31,049	28,846	28,255
3rd class	113,398	147,651	155,705	170,369
Total	141,435	180,213	185,766	199,751

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Passengers Carried, etc.

Year ended March	No. of pass. carried (1,000)	No. of pass. caried 1 mile (1,000)	Av'ge miles of journey per pass.	Pass. per day per mile	Pass. per train mile
1920 ..	357,881	7,943,632	22.2	3,583	200.8
1921 ..	405,820	8,384,143	20.7	3,683	199.7
1922 ...	454,536	8,898,704	19.6	3,727	207.3
1923 ..	512,755	9,760,777	19.0	3,945	206.6

Ratio of Passengers per 1,000 by Class

Year ended March	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
1st class	9	1	—	—	—
2nd class	121	53	45	40	35
3rd class	870	946	955	960	965

Goods Traffic.—Goods acceptable for transportation are divided into five classes. Principal items are coal, timber, stone, rice, manures, and fuel. During the year ended Mar. 1923, the 68 principal items hauled by the State lines amounted to 54,793,570 tons, of which the items named below constituted the following:—

Rice	2,767 (1,000 tons)	Ballast	2,901 (1,000 tons)
Wheat	703 „	Coal 19,840	„
Timber	6,066 „	Minerals	1,737 „
Charcoal	1,498 „	Fertilizers ..	2,855 „
Stone	1,168 „	Cement	1,051 „

Goods Earnings (¥1,000)

Year ended March	1920	1921	1922	1923
Ordinary	25,939	26,753	38,779	41,291
Express	1,624	1,632	2,377	2,077
Carload	103,119	103,645	124,878	134,433
Total	130,682	132,030	166,034	177,801

Tonnage of Goods (1,000 tons)

Year ended March	1920	1921	1922	1923
Ordinary	5,929	5,703	5,995	6,326
Express	89	119	137	130
Carload	53,921	50,802	51,262	57,615
Total	59,939	56,624	57,394	64,071

Aggregate Ton-mileage of Goods Hauled (1,000 m.)

Year ended March	1920	1921	1922	1923
Ordinary	643,450	603,569	657,801	696,315
Express	22,208	24,100	25,645	22,570
Carload	5,628,180	5,299,515	5,205,256	5,646,072
Total	6,293,798	5,927,184	5,888,701	6,364,957

ROLLING STOCK

Locomotives

The next summary gives the number and weight of engine stock in use during the last few years ending March 31, 1923:—

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Year ended March 31	Steam: Tank	Steam: Tender	Electric	Total number	Weight in working order (with tenders)	Average weight per engine	Average no. per 10 open miles
1919 ...	1,192	1,729	12	2,933	178,064	60.8	4.8
1920 ...	1,181	1,920	19	3,120	194,655	62.4	5.1
1921 ...	1,196	2,088	22	3,306	209,523	63.38	5.4
1922 ...	1,201	2,293	24	3,518	227,809	64.8	5.2
1923 ...	1,188	2,454	29	3,671	242,600	66.1	5.4

Number of Passenger Carriages

Year ended March	No.: Bogie	No.: 4-wheel	No.: Trams & motor cars	No.: Total	Seat. Cap'y: Total	Seat. Cap'y: Av'ge per car	Seat. Cap'y: Av'ge per 10 open m.
1919	2,918	3,992	208	7,118	312,896	43.5	11.7
1920	3,333	3,937	258	7,528	334,765	44.5	12.3
1921	3,765	3,999	290	8,072	370,383	45.9	12.5
1922	4,245	3,945	385	8,575	408,514	47.7	13.0
1923	4,993	3,872	433	9,298	460,761	49.6	13.6

Number of Goods Wagons

Year ended March	Number: Covered	Number: Open	Number: Total	Capacity (ton): Total	Capacity (ton): Av'ge per vehicle	Av'ge no. per 10 open miles
1919	22,719	25,849	48,568	515,845	10.6	79.9
1920	24,525	26,542	51,067	570,192	11.2	83.2
1921	25,500	26,699	52,199	596,810	11.4	78.1
1922	26,123	26,369	52,492	614,330	11.7	77.2
1923	29,295	26,110	55,405	664,711	12.0	76.0

Construction and Operation

Speed, Carrying Capacity, etc.—The gauge being narrow, the maximum carrying capacity of a train is 300 tons on the Tokaido and the San-yo lines. The fastest speed developed is that on the Tokyo-Yokohama section, 18 m., the distance being covered in 28 minutes. As regards the long distance running, the distance between Tokyo and Shimonoseki, 704.5 m., is covered in 25 hrs. 8 mins. by the down train and in 25 hrs. 15 mins. by the up train. Osaka is the busiest station as to number of trains arriving and departing, 273 trains of all descriptions being received per day.

The Gauge.—The gauge is of 3 ft. 6 ins., that having been adopted when the first railway in Japan was laid. The rails used being generally 60 pounds, in speed and carrying capacity Japanese railways are much behind those in Europe and America. As yet with the exception of the Tokaido line, most of the lines are in a single track. In the San-yo, Tohoku and a few other lines, however, partial doubling has either been effected or is in course of completion.

Gradient.—The maximum gradient is 1 in 40 in ordinary cases with a minimum radius of 15 chains. A notable exception is the case of the Usui pass on the Tokyo-Nagano line for which the Abt system was adopted. The gradient for it is 1 in 15, for the section of 7 miles from Yokogawa to Karuizawa, with a minimum radius of 13 chains. There are 26 tunnels with the aggregate length of 14,645 ft. Altogether this section forms the

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worst portion in the whole work of railway construction in Japan. The steam locomotives at first used on this section have been recently replaced with electric locomotives with the double object of increasing the hauling power and of getting rid of the nuisance of smoke. The change has proved highly satisfactory.

Tunnels.—In regard to tunnelling work, there are 25 tunnels of over 200 ft. That bored at Sasago on the Tokyo-Shiojiri of the Central line is the longest, 15,275 ft., and required about six years, being opened to traffic in February, 1893.

Rails.—Rails used are in most cases 60 lbs. per yard steel rail, but they are to be replaced by the 75 lb. type for trunk lines, in view of the steady expansion of the volume of traffic and the necessity in consequence to run heavier trains. The rails formerly used to come from abroad, but of late the rails turned out at the Government Steel Works at Wakamatsu, Kyushu, and some other works are used.

Sleepers.—The standard dimension of sleepers is 8" × 5½" × 66'0", and 14 to 16 are laid for every 30 ft. of rails. Chestnut wood is predominant, but owing to growing scarcity of this particular lumber, softer varieties as pines, "tamo," cercidiphylum, "sen," beech, etc., are mixed, after they are properly creosoted.

Bridge Work.—The longest structures are first that over the river Akano (4,077 ft.) on the Murakami Line, the second over the Tenryu (3,967 ft.) and the third over the Oi (3,332 ft.), the latter two being on the Tokaido Line. The foundation work for all such bridges is in the shape of cylindrical brick wells with steel girders. In rare cases wrought iron girders used in bridges made in the early days of railway construction in Japan are mixed with them.

The Adoption of Automatic Couplers

Before July 1925 it was only in Hokkaido that automatic couplers were in use, but the necessity of increasing the carrying capacity to cope with the growing traffic has resulted in the replacement of screw couplers with automatic couplers. In the Main Island, Kyushu and Shikoku the change was simultaneously effected for both the State and private railways, according to the plan drawn up in 1918, and the Government Railway Administration subsidized the private railways to the extent of one half the expense involved. In order to carry out the innovation with the minimum of interruption in the regular train services, the passenger cars had their couplers changed gradually in the first half of July, 1925, while the rest of the rolling stock was subjected to similar treatment on two different days, viz., July 17 in the Main Island and on the Sanuki line in Shikoku, and July 20 in Kyushu.

The recouplering of passenger cars was done at terminal stations during the hours when cars were laid up for their next service. All freight cars were collected at about 220 important stations before the midnight preceding the days appointed for the work. 2,500 employees working in the engine sheds and car inspection office, as well as 9,500 employees in the workshops, altogether 12,000 employees were mobilized for the work, which was accomplished at the rate of 3.5 cars per person.

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The work covered 3,200 locomotives, 8,400 passenger cars, and 52,000 freight cars of the Government Railways, 5,800 cars of private railways, and 800 private freight cars, and the expenditure amounted to ¥25,000,000, or at the rate of ¥393 per car. The automatic couplers adopted were of three patterns, i.e. Shuron, Alliance and Sakata (Japanese).

Ferry Service between Aomori and Hakodate

The adoption of automatic couplers on the Government lines in August, 1925, was followed by a radical improvement in the ferry service between Aomori and Hakodate.

It should be stated that freight car ferries were already running between the Main Island and Kyushu and Shikoku, but before the change of couplers similar facilities were impossible between the Main Island and Hokkaido, owing to the distance, 60 nautical miles from Aomori to Hakodate, and the sea also being often very rough. Four sister ships each of 3,500 tons, with 17 knots speed were accordingly built and put in service on August 1, 1925, to make four trips daily in both directions. They cost ¥1,600,000 and the total spent on the four boats and equipment at the terminal ports amounted to ¥4,800,000.

Railway Stores and Materials

All the Government railway cars are generally supplied at home either by having them built at their own works with necessary materials procured from approved foreign makers or by placing orders with the three leading carriage works in Japan, viz., Osaka Railway Car Co., Nagoya Railway Car Co., and Amano Works in Tokyo. Orders placed with foreign works for supply of locomotives and other railway materials generally amount to between 10 and 20 million yen a year.

Domestic and Foreign Orders and their Percentage

During the last few years the materials purchased by the Government Railways are estimated to have been as follows, in yen 1,000:—

Year ended March	Home purchase	Foreign purchase	Total	Percentage of foreign purchase to the total
1918	86,360	12,996	99,356	13.1
1919	161,622	11,546	173,169	6.7
1920	159,341	20,868	180,209	11.6
1921	165,980	3,380	169,360	0.8
1922	—	—	—	—
1923	—	—	—	—

N.B.—Data for 1922 and 1923 are not available owing to the total loss of documents in the 1923 catastrophe.

Leading Approved Foreign Makers

Arthur Koppel A.-G.
A. Borsig Tegel bei Berlin
Baldwin Loco. Works, U.S.A.
Berliner Maschinenbau A.-G.
Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd.
Humboldt Engineering Works Co.
J. A. Maffei, Munchen.
Robert Stephenson & Co.

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Beyer Peacock & Co.
Brooks Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Cooke Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Pittsburgh Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Schenectady Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Hannoverische Maschinenbau A.-G.
Henschel & Sohn, Kassel.
Hohenzollen A.G. fur Lokomotivbau
Krauss & Co.
Rogers Loco. Works, of A.L.C.
La Societie John Cockerill, Belgium.
Schneider & Cle, Creusot.
Societe Francaise de Construction Mechaniques.
Maschinenfabrik Esslingen, Esslinger.
The North British Loco. Co.
Vulcan Foundry.
Kitson & Co., Leeds.

4. PRIVATE RAILWAYS

The railways under private management are under the control of the Local Railway Law which came into force in August 1919, replacing the Laws relating to Private and Light Railways. The 'Local' railways under the new Law include all the light railways privately operated, these numbering 162 at the end of March 1923 with an aggregate open mileage of 2,348.00 and the total capital invested of ¥420,752,953.

Below are given results of working of the Local railways in Japan proper for the year ended March 31st 1923 as compared with the two preceding years:—

Year ended March		1923	1922	1921
Number of railways		162	151	137
Open mileage		2,348.00	2,150.29	1,994.13
Capital invested		420,752,953	315,881,328	247,654,804
Cost of Constructions		214,106,164	173,824,542	145,184,567
Revenue (yen)		45,853,323	40,142,695	35,352,658
Working expenses (yen)		26,389,983	28,069,393	22,223,159
Profit (yen)		19,463,340	17,073,302	13,129,459
Percentage of profit on cost of construction		9.6	9.8	9.5
Locomotives		625	569	522
Passenger carriages		2,130	1,955	1,773
Goods wagons		7,771	7,197	6,637
Passengers carried		151,825,276	129,143,960	116,007,153
Passengers carried one mile		923,459,680	794,316,620	765,397,148
Earnings from passenger traffic (yen)		27,370,923	23,955,819	22,113,860
Tonnage of goods hauled		14,871,715	12,492,187	12,044,580
Tonnage of goods hauled one mile		182,775,373	154,237,579	147,562,288
Earnings from goods traffic (yen)		14,850,433	12,955,277	10,170,971
Train mileage		9,979,503	9,938,352	9,540,805
Vehicle mileage	locomotives.	11,624,521	10,746,325	10,373,330
	passenger	53,654,760	53,497,897	48,652,201
	goods	37,106,031	39,818,548	38,418,438
Employees		20,227	17,466	17,824
Aggregate monthly compensation of employees (yen)		798,541	605,334	542,207

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Leading Local Railways in Japan (March, 1923)

Title		Office	Length of lines open m.	Motive power	Gauge ft. in.	Paid up cap. (yen 1000)
Banshu	Rly.	Kakogawa	39.9	steam	3.6	5,000
Chiba Pref.	,,	Chiba	46.4	,,	2.6	2,500
Chichibu	,,	Kumagai	40.3	,,	3.6	5,550
Chugoku	,,	Okayama	50.3	,,	3.6	4,300
Echigo	,,	Niigata	56.6	,,	3.6	2,250
Fuji-Minobu	,,	Tokyo	26.9	,,	3.6	8,000
Geibi	,,	Hiroshima	46.2	,,	3.6	4,100
Ibigawa Elect.	,,	Tokyo	35.8	steam & elect.	35.8	10,000
Iwate Keiben	,,	Hanamaki	40.7	,,	2.6	1,500
Iyo	,,	Matsuyama	26.9	,,	2.6	16,500
Joso	,,	Mizukaido	31.9	,,	3.6	2,500
Kokura	,,	Kokura	24.9	,,	3.6	4,520
Musashino	,,	Hanno	27.2	,,	3.6	3,000
Nagoya Elect.	,,	Nagoya	34.3	electric	3.6	11,500
Nankai	,,	Osaka	71.9	steam	3.6	50,000
Omi	,,	Aonami	27.5	steam	3.6	1,500
Shimabara	,,	Shimabara	26.3	,,	3.6	1,200
Tobu	,,	Tokyo	124.6	,,	3.6	24,500
Tomakomai	,,	Tomakomai	25.1	,,	2.6	500
Tsukuba	,,	Makabe	24.9	,,	3.6	1,500

5. ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS

Lines in and around Tokyo, etc.

The first railway line in Japan on which electric traction was applied was the city portion of the Central Line (formerly Kobu Railway, acquired by the Government in 1906). The conversion was effected in 1905 between Manseibashi, then the metropolitan terminus of the line and Nakano on the outskirts of Tokyo, a distance of 8 miles. Later on the Line was extended to Tokyo Station on one hand and to Kokubunji on the other. Next the Yamate Line, which is a suburban belt line of Tokyo, was similarly converted in 1910. The distance is 19.3 miles besides the 3.5 mile Ikebukuro-Akabane branch.

The electrification of the Tokyo-Yokohama Line, 19.2 miles, was started in 1912 and completed in 1915. A double track was newly laid for electric operation. The total mileage of electrified sections in and near Tokyo has reached 57. Multiple unit trains each composed of 5 bogie cars are run in the rush hours both morning and evening with a leadway of 3 minutes. A new elevated section which connects Tokyo and Ueno stations, two grand terminals in the city, was opened to traffic on Nov. 1, 1925, and this section runs through the heart of the city. It has immensely facilitated communication between the inside and suburbs of the metropolis.

Tokaido Line

The scheme drafted by the Railway Department for electrifying the whole Tokaido Line (365 m.) at estimated cost of ¥67,000,000 in seven years commencing 1923, has been postponed in consequence of the 1923 earthquake and the ministerial resolution

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to adopt curtailment policy in finance. According to the Original Program electric locomitives to be used are 8 for express passenger trains, 9 for ordinary passenger trains, and 25 for freight trains making the total of 42. All the locomotives have passed trial running. Besides these, 4 for express passenger trains, 6 for ordinary passenger trains and 4 for freight trains, or altogether 14 locomotives have been newly ordered. The power is to be supplied by private companies for the time being, but a scheme has been established for building a water power station of 150,000 k.w. and another with 60,000 k.w. steam power. Substations have been established at 5 different points along the line. The required machines have been installed and their tests have been conducted at the substations.

The Usui Pass, Shin-etsu Line

The Abt rackrail section across the Usui Pass is located 3,000 ft. above sea-level, and the difference in level amounts to 1,817 ft. in a length of 6.9 miles. This steep section was electrified in 1912. There are at present 26 electric locomotives which operate 11 passenger trains and 18 freight trains daily in each direction. The power is supplied by a power station at Yokogawa, specially erected for the purpose and containing three 1,000 k.w. vertical turbo-generators. There are substations at the highest and the lowest point of the rack section.

6. INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS

With Russia and Europe

The nationalization of the railways and the Continental expansion of the Empire after the successful campaign with Russia with the partial lease of the Liaotung Peninsula and the annexation of Chosen, in consequence of the war, brought Japan's frontier in contact with Russian Siberia and China on the Continent. With the trans-peninsular railways of Chosen opened in 1905, and the reconstruction of the South Manchuria Railway completed on the Dairen-Changchun line in 1909, and the Antung-Mukden line in 1911, the time was now ripe for opening through railway service between Japan proper and Chosen and South Manchuria, with the co-operation of some steamship concerns. The different international through services, those with Siberia and Europe interrupted since 1914, are described below:—

(1) **Through Passenger Traffic between Japan and North Manchuria and the Maritime Province.**—The service was established in 1st April, 1910, between the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Russian Volunteer Fleet on the Russian side, and the Japanese Railways, the South Manchuria Railway, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha on the Japanese side, and was joined by the Chosen Railways two years later. The service gives option of travelling between Japan and Harbin by any of the three following routes:—

(a) via the Chosen, the South Manchuria, and the Chinese Eastern (North Manchuria) Railway lines, ferry service across the Japan-Chosen Strait being undertaken by the Japanese Railway; (b) via Dairen route, on the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway lines, intermediate service between

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Japanese port and Dairen being undertaken by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; (c) via Vladivostok route, on the Ussuri Railway line (the Maritime Province), the intermediate service between the Japanese port, Tsuruga, and Vladivostok being undertaken by the Russian Volunteer Fleet and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

(2) **Through Goods Traffic Service with Russia.**—This through goods traffic between Japan and Russia was brought about in January, 1914, and is limited in scope, covering North Manchuria and the Maritime Province on the Russian side.

Japan-China Through Passenger and Luggage Service

Participated in by—Japanese State Railways, South Manchuria Rly Co., Chinese State Railways, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Harada Kisen Kaisha, Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., China Navigation Co.

Kind of Service.—(A) Single and return trips, 20% discount for railways and 10 for steamships for return trips. Three routes are available, via Chosen, Shanghai (single trips only) and Tsingtao.

(B) Circular trips (discount as before.)

1st route, Fusan, Antung, Mukden, Peking Hankow, Shanghai, Kobe.

2nd route,—reverse of 1st route.

3rd route,—Fusan, Antung, Mukden, Peking, Tientsin, Nanking, Shanghai, Kobe.

4th route,—reverse of 3rd route.

(C) Circular trips (30% dis. for railways and 10 for steamships).—The service started in Oct. 1915 for the benefit of 1st class passengers on board an ocean-going steamer on an extended tour embracing the Yokohama-Shanghai section but preferring to cover it by rail. The railway tickets are sold by the steamship cos. concerned. The routes are.—1. via Pukow-Yokohama, Tokyo, Itsukushima, Fusan, Antung, Mukden, Peking, Tientsin, Pukow, Shanghai. 2. via Hankow,—Yokohama, Tokyo, Itsukushima, Fusan, Antung, Mukden, Peking, Hankow, Shanghai.

(D) Party travellers—ordinary and student parties, discount 25 to 50%.

(E) Through Parcel service—participants same as for the through passenger and luggage service, and two routes, via Chosen and via Tsingtao, are open.

7. TRAMWAYS

The Japanese tramways date back to 1880, when an application was tendered for the construction of the Tokyo Horse Tram Co.'s line. It was completed and opened for traffic in 1883. The first electric tramway in Japan was laid in Kyoto and was opened to traffic in January, 1895. The following shows the results of working of the tramways during the five years to March, 1924.

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Year ending March 31	No. of Tramways	Mileage in ch.	Capital (Yen 1,000)	No. of passengers carried (1,000)	Weight of goods hauled (1,000 tons)	Revenue (Yen 1,000)	Working expenses (Yen 1,000)	Profit (Yen 1,000)
1920	141	1,288.20	469,188	1,226,485	2,643	62,670	40,042	22,628
1921	139	1,320.60	659,585	1,271,607	2,312	87,055	55,760	31,294
1922	137	1,360.50	915,721	1,394,664	2,081	101,374	56,379	44,995
1923	140	1,400.68	1,181,575	1,551,282	2,232	113,419	62,812	50,628
1924	143	1,474.59	1,416,241	1,562,359	2,357	110,306	65,517	44,792

Municipal Tramways in Tokyo and Osaka

In such larger cities as Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Nagoya, there are, besides electric trams in the urban area, several lines connecting suburban districts or adjoining towns and cities.

Tokyo.—The system as existing in July 1922 comprises 31 lines with the total mileage of 92.3 and 343 stops. The cars total 1,723, i.e. 795 4-wheel, 926 bogie and 2 freight cars. The staff totals 4,130, consisting of 1,753 motor-men and 2,377 conductors. The fare is uniform, 7 sen for single and 14 sen for return ticket besides transit duty of 1 sen for each. Reduced fare (10 sen) is allowed to workmen and students in early morning.

Osaka.—The figures in July 1922 were:—total working mileage, 51.57, number of cars, 774, made up of 464 4-wheel, 150 ordinary bogie and 160 low-floor bogie cars; staff 4,058 including both motor-men and conductors.

The working results for the two cities for the year ended December 1921 were as follows:—

	No. of cars run (reduced on 4-wheel basis)		Vehicle mileage in 1000 (reduced on 4-wheel basis)		Passengers carried in 1000		Receipts in Yen 1000	
	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka
Total ..	668,309	238,540	58,465	24,887	448,408	267,097	29,787	15,224
Ad. per day	1,831	654	160	68	1,228	732	82	42

8. AUTOMOBILE & AUXILIARY TRANSPORT

As an auxiliary organ of transport to supplement railway traffic automobile service is still infantile in Japan. As reported latest there are only 12,117 cars of this type, private cars included, against 8,474 open mileage of railway traffic. Mr. Yoshio Kinoshita, ex-Dir. of Traffic Bureau, Gov. Rlys. and a leading authority in transportation, explains that for the tardy growth of this convenient organ of transportation are chiefly responsible (1) bad roads, (2) heavy tariff on automobiles and fuel, (3) imperfect development of the industry at home, (4) heavy tax, etc. He argues further that while the cost of constructing new railway lines, necessarily through remote and unprofitable districts hereafter, will require between ¥200,000 and 300,000 per mile, ¥30,000 would be enough even when a new road fit for automobile traffic, say 6 yards, is constructed, while for reconstructing an existing road the cost would be less than ¥15,000. For laying the 198 lines included in the new construction program aggregating over 6,000 miles some ¥2,000 millions may have to be consolidated, and it is highly probable that financial requirements may postpone the construction of not a few lines to an indefinite period. Mr. Kinoshita thinks that one 2-ton car per 5 miles

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would be enough and that if 10,000 such cars are used for public service on suitably laid roads the public would be afforded convenient facilities of conveyance at an outlay not exceeding 10 per cent. He judges that the total working expenses per mile may lie between 70 and 80 sen and that the tariff may therefore be fixed at 7 to 8 sen per passenger mile and 4-5 sen per 100 kin of goods. Special attention should be directed toward avoiding suicidal competition between railways and automobiles, as is experienced at present in England and the United States. He therefore suggests that this particular auxiliary service should either be undertaken by the Gov. Railway authorities themselves or by a private corporation under special control of the Government to ensure against harmful competition.

9. JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU

The Bureau was established in 1912 as a joint enterprise of the Imperial Government Railways, and other railway and steamship companies, hotels, and firms dealing with foreign tourists, and affords special facilities gratis to foreign tourists, such as furnishing all necessary information as to travelling, issuing letters of introduction, securing admission to place of interest, arranging itineraries, giving estimates of expenses, supplying information, booklets, etc. The head office is situated in the Tokyo Station Building, Tokyo, and Branches or Inquiring Offices at Dairen, Port Arthur, Seoul (Keijo), Taipeh (Taihoku), Yokohama, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Peking, etc.

10. IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN THE YEAR 1924-25

Owing to trade depression the working revenue estimated at ¥489,800,942 for the year ended March 1925 realized ¥463,982,000, i.e ¥264,726,000 in passenger, and ¥199,256,000 in goods receipts, showing a deficit of ¥25,898,000 in round numbers. To meet the shortage, the Railway Administration decided to postpone various works of construction and improvement.

The total mileage added during the year under review was returned at 207.1 miles for the State system and 204.8 miles for the private lines. The principal sections opened comprised: the Kusaka-Kochi section 10.7 miles on the Kochi line, the first railway service in the southern part of Shikoku; the Maizuru-Miyadzu section 15.5 miles on the San-in line which superseded the ferry service between the two places; the Osumi-Matsuyama-Shibushi section 10.5 miles on the Nippo line; Hachinohe-Taneichi section, a branch to the Tohoku line 17.9 miles; the Wakanai—Kabutonuma section 16.7 miles; the Biboro-Tsubetsu section 10.3 miles on the Aioi line, Hokkaido; and the Yugawara-Atami section 3.4 miles on the Atami line, together with the restoration of the Manazuru-Yugawara section that was seriously damaged by the 1923 catastrophe just on the eve of completion.

By the opening of the Rikuchu Kawajiri-Oarasawa section 1.8 m. in Nov. '24 was completed the Yokokuro line (37.5 miles) which forms a connecting link between the Tohoku and O-U lines. Then with the opening of the Nezugaseki-Murakami section 25.9 miles in July, '24 the Riku-U district was brought into direct rail communication with the Osaka and Kyoto districts along the Japan Sea coast, and through service from Kobe to Aomori

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via this route was inaugurated, thereby shortening the time of travel by more than six hours between the two termini.

Damages paid during the year amounted to ¥578,131 for goods lost or damaged and 216,721 for other claims, including consolation for loss or injury to life or limbs and also of property caused by the sparks issuing from the engine funnels.

The seismic disaster on the 23rd of May, 1925, in the Tajima district inflicted serious damage, though fortunately of local extent, on the San-in line, crushing four stations and damaging 2 tunnels and 8 bridges. The incident cost ¥315,000 in restoration and repair. The inauguration of the freight ferry service between the Main Island and Hokkaido, and the adoption of automatic couplers throughout the system are epoch-making innovations carried out in the year, as described in detail elsewhere.

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CHAPTER XXIV

SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING

I. SHIPPING

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Genius of Japanese as Seafaring People. — As may be surmised from the insular position of the country, the seafaring propensity of our forefathers was fairly well developed even in ancient days. It had become especially marked from about the close of the 16th century to the beginning of the 17th when Japanese trading vessels visited China and more than twenty other countries in the South seas and East India for purpose of commerce. What is of special significance, Japan even sent diplomatic envoys to Europe and Mexico at that time.

Had our people been left free to follow their own bent as regards marine activity who knows but that the course of our history might have taken a different direction from that presented when Perry's squadron reached our shores about the middle of the 19th century? But this was not to be for, as briefly referred to in the Chapter on Outline of History, a stern decree was enforced, from political motives, at the beginning of the 17th century by the de facto rulers of the country forbidding our seamen on pain of death to make distant voyages. The fact that this ban was mercilessly enforced for about two centuries must have warped the natural growth of Japanese shipping activity, since it restricted our sailors to the coasting service which by the way had already so far progressed about the early part of the 17th century as to open regular liner traffic between Osaka and Yedo (Tokyo). This was maintained with creditable success both as regards frequency and speed till the time of the Restoration when the carrying trade, freed from its chains, underwent a complete transformation. The Japanese, it must be admitted, were well qualified from olden times as seafarers in adventurous spirit, the art of navigation and shipbuilding and business organization, and it is not to be wondered at that with the removal in 1862 of the ban on ocean voyages, the carrying trade of the country should have made a marvellous development, as today bears witness.

Japan to Depend on Foreign Supplies.—Japan is scantily gifted by nature, and limited as to resources and territorial area, is obliged to depend upon foreign countries even for supply of the necessaries of life. First as regards rice, the staple foodstuff of Japan, we have to make good the shortage with what can be imported from Burmah, French-India, China, and even California, for textile materials, raw cotton and wool, we have to depend almost exclusively upon foreign supplies, while more recently building materials, especially timber, are bought from America. Needless to say that for chemical stuffs wanted in various industrial purposes and for machines and machinery

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Japan is still largely dependent upon foreign countries. All these imports mean for us islanders ship-bottoms, which is of course inseparably associated also with what we ship abroad to balance the international tradal account.

No authentic data exist as to the contribution of our carrying trade to the total earnings of the country, the only reliable figures available on this subject being those supplied by Mr. J. Inouye, Minister of Finance in the short-lived "Earthquake Cabinet," who has calculated shipping's share at roughly ¥170 millions for both 1922 and 1923. The figures for the later years, as worked out on his formula, must be less considering the general depression of this trade, but its important position in the economy of the country remains unaltered. As the only safe and valuable field of exploitation outside the territorial limits for promoting national prosperity the trade certainly demands the utmost endeavors of our people.

Features of Japanese Shipping

Growth of Shipping.—The recent growth of Japan's merchant marine was chiefly due to the import of second-hand vessels from Europe. With the outbreak of the European war, however, and the impossibility to import them the home yards were thrown into a feverish state of activity to meet the rush of orders for new vessels and about 1,600,000 tons (net) were added to the tonnage during the period between 1916 and 1921. When it is remembered that in normal time about 6-70,000 tons were the average addition yearly built at home, this expansion was really amazing. After the termination of the war the import of old vessels from abroad revived even while the shipping business was experiencing general inactivity and due to superabundant bottoms no small number of vessels were tied up from scarcity of cargo. The earthquake disaster of 1923 encouraged a speculative purchase of second-hand boats in anticipation of an active shipping business to be occasioned by conveyance of reconstruction materials. Driven by cupidity even amateurs hastened to sign contracts for purchasing old vessels, with the result that Japan's shipping registers were additionally encumbered on that occasion by over 400,000 tons, all in the shape of worn out vessels.

One thing remarkable about the increase of shipping in this country in the past has been that its ascending curve marks a close parallel to that indicating the increase of tonnage mileage of goods carried by rail. Only in the last few years, the increase of the tonnage figures is not so significant as in the previous years, which may be attributed to the recent inactivity of shipping business. Viewed as a whole, however, the increase of shipping in this country so far is nothing remarkable.

Sailing Vessels.—A noteworthy feature in the shipping statistics of Japan in marked contrast to what is generally observed in other countries is the constant increase of tonnage of sailing vessels side by side with the growth of steamships. This increase of sailing tonnage, however, is really nominal, for smaller sailers of the type of lighters not exceeding 100 tons constitute about 60 per cent. of the total, the combined tonnage of larger craft amounting to only about 300,000 tons. These sailing ships are engaged in coastwise trade around the country and colonies. Mention should be made here that since 1921 the number of

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sailing vessels has gradually declined as is the case with other countries.

Shipping Subsidies.—The amount of subsidy granted to shipping by the Government is very small, really insignificant compared with what obtains in foreign countries. A story goes that at the time of the Washington conference an American delegate asked a Japanese delegate about the amount of subsidy the Japanese government was giving to shipping concerns, and was startled to learn that Japan was paying 200 million yen on that account. The querist misunderstood the answer of the Japanese delegate who meant the total as the sum paid by the Government since the inauguration of modern shipping business in the early years of Meiji. It is strange indeed that the misconception should obstinately prevail abroad that the Japanese Government is granting enormous subsidies to the shipping companies. The real fact is that the amount of shipping subsidy has considerably decreased in the recent years, while the grant of navigation encouragement bounty was discontinued long ago, followed by the discontinuation of shipbuilding bounty at the time of the war boom. A few steamship companies are receiving remuneration from the Government, as is done in Great Britain, for the conveyance of mail matter to and from foreign countries.

Characteristics of Japanese Seamen.—Though not absolutely immune from labor troubles, Japanese seamen, compared with their foreign comrades, are mild in temperament and diligent and faithful to their duties. When confronted by a strike of dock hands in a foreign port, for instance, the Japanese seamen usually manage to attend to the discharging or loading of cargo and enable the ship to leave port with no great inconvenience. Then when repairing hands are lacking they will improvise necessary work so that their ship can go on its voyage as scheduled. The strong sense of duty and excellent discipline of Japanese seamen are, indeed, hardly paralleled in other countries. It has often been said that though Japanese seamen are willing to work at cheap wages their working efficiency is rather poor. This is an undeniable truth, and along with the growing use of internal combustion engines in the recent years the cheap labor of Japanese seamen may lose significance and cease to be one of their assets.

Outstanding Events During the Current Year

Import Dues On Vessels in Kwantung.—Hitherto the import of second-hand foreign vessels to Kwantung leased territory was exempt from any levy. To check such wanton import an Imperial Ordinance was promulgated in April '25 prohibiting the free import of foreign vessels to the territory in the future, the Ordinance providing that all foreign vessels to be imported to Kwantung hereafter should first be brought to Japan proper and subjected to the import tax before they can be imported to Kwantung. The rule does not, however, apply to those vessels imported by persons engaged in marine transportation of travellers and goods entering or leaving the Kwantung leased territory and possessing their principal business headquarters there. The measure is believed to serve the purpose of checking the abuse as regards import of second-hand foreign vessels to the territory.

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Shipowners' Mutual Aid Arrangement.—The Japan Shipowners' Association established in '25 an association styled "Shipowners' Mutual Aid Association" as a preparatory step to the establishment of a mutual insurance system. Each shipowner is required to pay a premium of 900 yen a year per vessel and is to receive an amount of 30,000 yen for total loss and a consolatium of over 100 yen and not exceeding 1,000 yen in case the vessel receives damage amounting to over 10,000 yen.

Wireless Telegraphy on Vessels.—A Bill providing for compulsory instalment of wireless telegraphy on all vessels of over 1,500 tons to assure safety of lives and property on the sea passed the 50th session of the Diet, though its enforcement has been postponed till next year.

GROWTH OF VESSELS

Number and Tonnage of Registered Vessels

In the following table vessels registered in the jurisdiction of Kwantung, Korea and Formosa are included.

	Steamships		Sailing Vessels	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1890	586	93,821 tons	865	51,880 tons
1900	1,329	543,365 „	3,850	320,571 „
1910	1,757	1,234,571 „	4,958	390,796 „
1915	2,325	1,872,859 „	8,656	542,579 „
1920	3,125	3,188,636 „	14,415	976,286 „
1922	3,230	3,539,554 „	13,997	930,058 „
1923	3,306	3,674,987 „	13,842	904,312 „
1924	3,420	3,923,890 „	13,891	891,136 „

Ships Classified

Those steamers of over 15 knots were returned as follows in June 1924:—

By Age, at end of 1924

Japan proper:	No. S.S.	Gross tons
Under 10 years	1,549	1,915,794
„ 25 „	1,021	805,519
Over 26 years	489	567,919
Total	3,143	3,520,748
Colonies:		
Total	282	392,976

By Speed	No.	Tonnage
15 knot	7	58,718
16 „	6	68,602
17 „	2	7,240
20 „	2	10,527
Total	17	145,087

Leading Shipowners

In 1925 the registered record of Japanese shipowners owning more than 15,000 tons gross was as follows:—

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Leading shipowners (July 1, 1925)

Owners	No. S.S.	Gross Tons
N.Y.K. (Japan Mail S. S. Co.)	87	524,994
O.S.K. (Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)	96	414,597
K.K.K. (International S. S. Co.)	57	307,565
T.K.K. (Oriental S. S. Co.)	19	149,756
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard	22	131,233
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	29	105,645
Kinkai Yusen Kaisha (Near Sea Mail S. S. Co.)	40	98,140
Dep't of Finance, Railways, etc.	30	95,294
Kawasaki S. S. Co.	20	73,462
Y.K.K. (Yamashita S. S. Co.)	15	54,637
Kishimoto S. S. Co.	19	53,768
Tatsuma S. S. Co.	12	52,621
Nisshin S. S. Co.	16	38,864
Hiromi Shoji Kaisha	9	35,839
Meiji Shipping Co.	8	34,941
Dairen S. S. Co.	13	33,296
Dai Nippon Salt Manufacturing Co.	10	32,681
Katsuda S. S. Co.	8	32,495
Shimadani S. S. Co.	14	31,647
Kabafuto S. S. Co.	8	28,756
Osaka Iron Works	5	26,359
S. Nakamura	8	23,683
Itaya S. S. Co.	6	22,711
Inui Gomei Kaisha	6	22,502
Murao S. S. Co.	6	21,035
Matsuoka S. S. Co.	6	20,868
Chosen Yusen Kaisha (Korean Mail S. S. Co.)	15	20,074

Shipping Sales (Aug. 1924-July '25)

Age	No.	Tonnage
Under 10 years	17	34,589
„ 20 „	1	6,690
„ 25 „	5	33,850
Over 25 „	20	67,932
Total	43	143,061

		Price per 1 ton	
	No.	Maximum	Minimum
Tonnage under 10 years age			
Under 1,000 tons	1	¥13	
„ 2,000 „	12	¥96	9
„ 4,000 „	3	95	29
„ 6,000 „	0	0	0
Over 6,000 „	1	80	
Tonnage over 10 years age			
Under 1,000 tons	2	¥63	49
„ 2,000 „	5	48	22
„ 4,000 „	8	47	17
„ 6,000 „	1	32	
Over 6,000 „	4	34	15

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REGULAR SERVICES AND SUBSIDIES

Near Sea and Ocean Service Now Run

According to the investigation made by the Dept. of Communications, in Feb., 1925 vessels over 1,000 tons engaged in the near sea and ocean numbered 953, with 3,459,737 tons, classified as follows according to the service:—

Lines	No. S.S.	Gross tons.	Lines	No. S.S.	Gross tons
Coastwise	297	688,823	N. America (Eastern Coast)	40	254,187
Vladivostok ...	46	126,927	N. America (Western Coast)	47	338,815
Korea	55	119,493	Central America	3	17,165
North China ...	79	240,150	S. America (Eastern Coast)	12	71,726
Central China..	60	162,774	S. America (Western Coast)	9	63,513
Formosa	56	177,926	In foreign charter	5	13,259
South China ...	33	84,582	Tied up ..... In dockyards .. Stranded	35	125,230
Oceania	18	57,249			
Java	24	97,946			
Straits S't'ments	10	48,383			
India	35	189,080			
Australia	25	141,033			
Europe	64	441,372	Total	953	3,459,737

Oversea Service and Subsidy

In 1909 the Oversea Navigation Subsidy Law was promulgated to replace the Navigation Bounty Law in operation since 1896. According to this Law, which was radically revised in 1917, Japanese navigation companies are given mail subsidy for maintaining regular service to Europe, North and South America, and Australia, under contract with the Government for not more than 5 years. The vessels qualified for the service are steamships of over 3,000 tons with a speed of 12 knots or over, built and registered in Japan, and not more than 15 years old. The subsidy is granted at the rate of not more than 50 sen per 1,000 miles run for a vessel having a speed of 12 knots per hour, and for every additional mile of speed over 12 knots the limit of 50 sen is increased by 10%. The companies receiving the subsidy are under obligation to get the approval of the Minister for their passenger and freight tariff, to carry mail matters or materials without charge, to equip the vessels on service with wireless apparatus, etc.

The oversea services run and class of steamers used under the Law are as follows:—

Lines	No. of steamers	Tonnage limit of steamers	Knots	No. of service per year
North America (T.K.K.)	3	12,500-13,500	18-20	14
South " East coast (O.S.K.).	6	5,000- 7,500	14-16	10
" " West " (T.K.K.).	4	6,000- 9,700	13-15	8

Regular Oversea Mail Service

Under special contract with the Government, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha runs regular mail services to or from foreign countries. They are at present as follows:—

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Lines	Ports of call	No. of service
Yokohama-London	Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles	Fortnightly or more
Kobe-Seattle.....	Yokohama, Victoria (or Seattle)	Twice every 3 weeks or more
Kobe-Hongkong...	Nagasaki, Shanghai	Once every 3 weeks or more

Near Sea and Coastwise Services

"Near Sea."—The Near-sea service zone previously covered a space between longitude 130°-170° E. and latitude 21°-63° N. including Kamchatka, the Kuriles, Formosa and Hongkong, but in view of the enormous expansion of the South-Sea trade recently it was extended in July 1919 to 95°-130° E. and 11°-27° S., comprising the Philippines, Straits Settlements, Java, Borneo, Celebes, etc. This latter forms the 2nd section of the Near-sea service as distinguished from the 1st section represented by the former. Steamers of over 1,000 tons gross or sailers over 500 tons are now allowed to run in the new and 2nd Section or in both 1st and 2nd combined, subject to the approval of the competent authorities. The scope of coastwise and calm-water services has also been much extended. Equally noteworthy in this connection is that the regulations controlling near-sea, coastwise and calm-water services in Japan proper have been extended and made applicable to those Japanese vessels engaged in the carrying trade between foreign ports or in the rivers and lakes of Korea, Formosa, Saghallen and foreign countries.

Subsidy to Near Sea and South Sea Services.—The Government grants a subsidy to navigation companies to maintain regular services to the South Sea, China and near sea ports. The contract for the subsidy is renewed every year and covers the carrying of mail matters and other obligations.

The principal subsidized lines and maximum of their subsidy for 1924 as approved by the Diet are as follows:—

Lines	Subsidy for 1924 yen	Lines	Subsidy for 1924 yen
South Seas	430,000	Japan Sea	310,000
South China Coast....	200,000	Kagoshima-Nawa	60,020
Korea, West Coast....	90,000	China (Yangtze-kiang)	200,000
Dairen	140,000	Hokkaido	235,000
Shanghai	450,000	Vladivostok and Korea,	
North China	117,000	East Coast	40,000
Main Island-Hokkaido	50,000	Bonin Island	100,000
Ogasawara-Tokyo ...	30,000	Kagoshima	34,200
Kyushu-Iki-Tsushima..	30,000	Okinawa-Sakijima ...	27,000

Coastwise.—Before the conclusion of Treaty revision of 1894 the coasting trade was open to vessels flying foreign flags, but by the revision this privilege was restricted to the conveyance of passengers and cargo between Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Hakodate. In 1911 the restriction was extended and foreign vessels were forbidden to carry passengers and cargoes between

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those ports except on a continuous voyage. It should be remembered that the coasting trade of Japan and Great Britain was dealt with in the revised Anglo-Japanese treaty dated April 3, 1911, which provides that the trade should be regulated according to the laws of the United Kingdom and Japan respectively.

Leading Steamship Companies

Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail S. S. Co.).—Formed in 1885 by the amalgamation of the two rival companies, the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Un-yu, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was in a position to furnish to the Government 57 steamers with 130,000 tons gross when war broke out between Japan and China in 1894. The company's service during the Russo-Japanese War reached the maximum of 74 ships with 252,000 tons in May '04. In 1896 the company put into execution the scheme of opening a regular service to Europe, and in the following year that to America and Australia. The company is also carrying on services to the neighboring Asiatic ports. It has since opened the New York-via-Panama line and the South American line as its latest expansion. In Sept. 1915 the Yusen Kaisha doubled its capital, i.e. to ¥44,000,000 and in 1918 further increased it to ¥100,000,000. The Co. opened recently a high-speed service between Nagasaki and Shanghai by placing on the line steamers specially built for the purpose.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.).—The company was created in 1884 with the express object of running steamers between the important trading ports lying west of Osaka. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged and at present the company's steamers regularly visit Formosan, Korean and Chinese and South Sea ports, also Tacoma, Vladivostok, Bombay, S. American and European ports.

Unlike the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, this company was created by the merger of several small S. S. Cos., operating in home waters, and this origin accounts for the active part the Co's. fleet plays in the coast trade.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental S. S. Co.).—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha is the youngest sister of the three, having been established in 1896, and the service opened at the end of 1898. The company runs a regular monthly service to San Francisco at one end and to Shanghai and Hongkong as the other terminus with steamers of 13,000 tons each. It started in Dec. '95 a two-monthly service to South America and has three steamers of 10,000 to 8,700 tons on it.

Nisshin Kisen Kaisha (Japan-China S. S. Co.) — The company was formed by the amalgamation of the Hunan S. S. Co. and the Daito S. S. (both exclusively carrying on inland service on the Yangtze), and the same service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The company opened in 1920 South China coast service and is planning to extend the coasting line as far as Tientsin and Dairen.

Nan-yo Yusen Kaisha (South Seas Mail S. S. Co.).—To encourage the South Sea exploitation the company (formerly "Nan-yo Yusen Gumi") was organized in October, 1912 and opened service with 4 steamers between Kobe and Surabaya, Java, calling at Hongkong, Batavia and Samarang. The service is once every three weeks.

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The Kinkai Yusen Kaisha (Near Sea Mail S. S. Co.).—Was formed in 1923 with the capital of ¥10,000,000 by detaching from the Yusen's fleet smaller boats run along the coast and between Japan and North China, and the neighboring seas.

Business Returns of the Three Leading Companies

		N.Y.K.		O.S.K.		T.K.K.	
		Half Year ended Sept. 30 1924	H. Y. ended Mar. 31 1925	H. Y. ended Dec. 31 1924	H. Y. ended June 30 1925	H. Y. ended Dec. 31 1924	H. Y. ended June 30 1925
Paid up capital(¥1,000)		58,000	58,000	62,500	62,500	22,750	22,750
Debentures (¥1,000)		—	—	—	6,500	16,750	13,750
Reserve funds (¥1,000)		65,174	64,480	43,530	42,807	11,460	—
Fleet	number	86	87	196	209	19	20
	gross tonnage	517,607	527,043	491,965	518,392	155,619	164,223
	book value (¥1,000)	73,935	76,494	72,418	73,617	85,543	89,623
Receipts	cargo	26,118	27,417	22,613	20,730	3,517	4,073
	passenger	4,537	4,539	5,048	4,707	3,401	2,573
	subsidy	1,411	1,254	1,152	1,162	598	638
	others	3,769	1,750	1,305	1,479	525	672
	total	35,835	34,960	30,118	28,128	8,041	7,951
Expenditure (¥1,000)		33,921	33,050	24,388	22,378	9,224	9,233
Net profit (¥1,000)		1,914	1,910	1,480	1,360	* 235	253
Div. per annum		10%	10%	7%	7%	—	—

N. B.— * net loss.

Tramp Steamers

The close of the World war found Japanese ship-owners encumbered with superfluous bottoms which they were at a loss how to use to advantage, which practically meant in this case how to minimize the loss. These circumstances account for the unusual activity shown by Japanese trampers both at home and abroad as shown below:—

Allocation of Tramp Steamers (Tonnage in 1,000)

	1921		1923		1924	
	No.	Ton	No.	Ton	No.	Ton
Europe	35	316	22	201	36	344
S. America & S. Africa	5	41	7	63	7	63
N. America, Atlantic	18	149	20	187	21	189
" " Pacific	11	96	32	288	12	101
Australia	2	13	7	60	2	18
India & S. Seas (two coastwise)	76	384	77	379	93	534
Coastwise	254	975	326	1,405	371	1,669
In Dockyards or Stranded	78	376	23	119	26	144
Total	479	2,359	514	2,710	568	3,064

Note.—Ships under 2,000 tons are excluded.

Of the principal tramp-owners, elsewhere given in the list of leading ship-owners, the two that stand out prominent are the Kokusai Kisen and the Yamashita Kisen.

Kokusai Kisen Kaisha (International S. S. Co.).—Organized in 1919 by shipowners to save individual owners and new cos.

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from the post-war slump in mercantile marine and shipbuilding industry. Capital ¥100,000,000. The Company is engaged (1) in chartering to foreign shippers, (2) undertaking tramp business in the Atlantic and elsewhere, (3) running, as pooling enterprise, with the Kawasaki and the Yamashita, cargo service to India, shipping sugar from Formosa, or operationg to Dairen, Saghalien, etc.

Yamashita Kisen Kaisha (Yamashita S. S. Co.), founded 1902 by Mr. K. Yamashita who as a coal-merchant purchased that year a steamer for carrying his goods, and around it ultimately grew up the present company, capital now ¥20,000,000 fully paid up. The Company's activity was world-wide at the time of the European War, and even today is known as the largest charterer and as operating on a very extensive scale and running 150 ships of over 700,000 d.w.

FREIGHT AND CHARTER MARKET

Freight Market

The coal freight between Wakamatsu and Yokohama is regarded as the standard rate in Japan's near-sea service. Its movement in recent years is shown below:—

	Jan.	Mar.	May.	July	Sept.	Nov.	Aver.
1920	4.30	4.50	5.10	2.40	2.80	2.50	3.480
1921	1.72	1.82	1.90	1.87	1.79	2.28	1.893
1922	1.85	1.85	2.10	1.80	1.78	1.80	2.108
1923	1.60	1.50	2.40	2.30	1.95	2.90	1.870
1924*	2.20	2.70	2.40	1.95	1.55	1.85	2.025

N. B.—* between Moji and Yokohama.

Freight Rate of Open Sea Lines

European Line (General goods)

Free vessels	s.	Subsidised vessels	s.
1918 (May)	600	1919 (Mar.)	150
1918 (June)	800	1919 (Apr.)	100
1918 (Dec.)	690	1920 (Mar.)	120
1919 (Jan.)	400	1921 (Jan.)	90
1921 (Jan.)	75	1921 (May)	75

American Line (Beans)

Free vessels	$	Subsidised vessels	$
1918 (Aug.)	45	1921 (May)	6
1918 (Sept.)	38	1922 (Jan.)	10
1918 (Oct.)	30	1922 (Mar.)	6
1918 (Dec.)	25	1922 (July)	4
1919 (Jan.)	15	1925 (Sept.)	3

Australian Line (General)

Free vessels	s.	Subsidised vessels	s.
1918 (June)	208	1916	40
1918 (Aug.)	250	1917	50
1918 (Dec.)	220	"	100
1919 (Jan.)	150	1918	50
1919 (Apr.)	50	1921 (Feb.)	60

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Bombay Line (General)

Free vessels	Yen	Subsidised vessels	Yen
1917 (June)	32.00	1917 (June)	25.00
1917 (Sept.)	50.00	1917 (Sept.)	40.00
1918 (May)	50.00	,, ...	55.00
1918 (Oct.)	65.00	1921 (Mar.)	35.00
1919 (Mar.)	45.00	1921 (Aug.)	30.00

Charter Market

The war caused a boom in the market which rose to nearly ten or even fifteen times the rate quoted before the calamity. In the ante-bellum days a boat of from 3,000 to 6,000 tons dead-weight could not command more than ¥1.25 to ¥1.50, but by March 1915 the rate had risen to ¥2.14, while the maximum of ¥5.50 was even demanded for a young boat. At the end of 1915 the two extremes stood at ¥4.00 and ¥10.50 per ton d/w.

Recent movements of charterage (per ton) are given in the following table:—

		June steamers				Dec. steamers		
		Larger	Medium-sized	Smaller		Larger	Medium-sized	Smaller
		Yen	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen	Yen
1921	Min.	3.0	2.8	2.9		3.0	2.5	2.8
	Max.	3.5	3.3	3.2				3.2
1922	Min.	1.75	1.75	1.75		1.65	1.65	2.75
	Max.	2.25	2.60	2.60				2.50
1924	Min.	2.5	2.6	3.6		2.0	2.8	4.0
	Max.	2.5	2.7	—		2.2	3.0	5.0
1923	Min.	1.5	2.2		4.0	1.10	1.50	2.50
	Max.	1.6	2.5					

II. NAVIGATION

Licenses Issued

End of	Japanese	Foreigner	Total
1921	45,775	349	46,124
1922	48,369	349	48,718
1923	49,889 (about)	349	50,238 (about)
1924	53,611 (about)	349	53,960 (about)
1925 (at end of Sept.)	54,179 (about)	349	54,628 (about)

Pilots

The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1899 restricts pilotage only to Japanese subjects except foreign pilots licensed under Japanese law and also those foreigners sanctioned within five years from 1898. The figures are as follows:—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Japanese	27	33	36	35	35
Foreigners	2	2	2	1	0

Lighthouses, Marks, and Signals

The first regular lighthouse was erected in Japan at Kannonzaki, in the Bay of Tokyo, on New Year's Day 1869. The

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lighthouses at Kannonzaki and other places were built under the supervision of foreign experts. In 1881 Japan could dispense with service of the foreign experts, all the lighthouses and other signals built since then being the work of native experts. The figures at the end of Sept., 1923 were as follows:—

Kind of signals	Gov't	Public	Total	Kind of signals	Gov't	Public	Total
Lights				Land-mark ...	1	—	1
Lighthouse ...	171	29	210	Leading land mark	1	—	1
Staff-light	3	20	23	Fog-signals			
Lightship	—	—	—	Siren			
Leading light .	6	6	12	Bell			
Beacon light ..	22	3	25	Firing	27	1	28
Light buoy ...	39	20	59	Explosive			
Daymarks				Submarine ...			
Beacon (9 private)	6	17	23	Signed station.	11	—	11
Buoy ..-.....	18	23	41	Total	306	330	636
Fairway mark.	—	201	201				

Shipwrecks

	Steamers		Sailing ships and junks		Lives lost or injured		
	Destroyed	Damaged	Dest.	Dam.	Death	Injured	Missing
1919	64	891	191	374	104	48	161
1920	64	1,040	168	369	102	13	112
1921	89	1,307	314	477	123	50	148
1922	64	1,247	103	548	65	34	216
1924	38	1,558	80	416	151	16	494

According to the returns of the Osaka Inspection Office which controls more than one-half of the total steamers registered in Japan proper, for shipwrecks in 1915 the crew's fault or negligence was responsible for 77%, and "vis major" the remainder.

Salvage Work

Prior to the remarkable salvage achievement of reclamation, after the lapse of nine years, of £100,000 sterling from the bottom about 40 fathoms deep in the Mediterranean, as described below, the salvage work of Japan had nothing particular to commend it to public attention. In point of fact, it was as late as 1917 that the first company in this particular line was established in Osaka under the title of Nippon Kaiji Kogyo Kaisha, capital ¥3,000,000, followed soon after by the Tokyo Salvage Co. promoted by the Tokyo Marine & Fire Ins. Co. conjointly with some other insurance and shipping companies, with subscribed capital ¥600,000. Two years later the Teikoku Kaiji Kaisha was created in Kobe, capital ¥500,000. At present only two companies remain, the pioneer establishment having been merged after repeated failures with the Teikoku, and the amalgamated concerns are now known by in new name Teikoku Salvage Kaisha, capital ¥1,000,000 fully paid up. The Tokyo Salvage Kaisha has increased its capital to ¥1,000,000, fully paid up. The two companies own several ships.

Quite a sensation has been created in shipping circles both at home and abroad by the successful salvaging of £100,000 specie early in August 1925 by Captain Yumihachi Kataoka from the N.Y.K. S.S. Yasaka Maru sunk by a German submarine on 21 December 1915 at a spot about 70 miles off Port Said. To be

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exact the location of the disaster was, according to the log-book of Captain Yamawaki of the ill-fated steamer, 31° 53′ N.L. and 31° 20′ E.L., and the successful diver found after repeated dredgings that the record was correct. Captain Kataoka took with him six Japanese divers and one rope-holder besides two technical experts. The work occupied the small party 71 days of which they had to suspend work for 30 days owing to rough waves, while till the last of the 20 cases was refloated four divers had been incapacitated by divers' disease and other ailments. The sea where the adventurous operation was made sounded 40 fathoms. No wonder that all the foreign experts and divers who had watched or heard of it agreed in predicting miserable failure.

The sensational success achieved by the Captain was entirely due to the special Ogushi patented apparatus used on this occasion which is simplicity itself in construction, being devised to neutralize the water-pressure at great depth with the blood-pressure of the diver, instead of trying, as all the machine previously known are aiming at, to resist the water-pressure by means of nickel or steel armor constructed something like the carapace of crustaceans. Patented in Japan and 12 other countries the Ogushi machine has been improved to the present state of efficiency by Captain Kataoka after nine years investigations.

Imperial Marine Observatory, Kobé

The Institute was established in April 1919, at the cost of ¥280,000 subscribed by the leading shipping men. Its principal aims are to make scientific investigations in meteorology, oceanography, terrestrial magnetism and nautical astronomy, in the interests of the seamen of all nationalities, and also to repair and certify marine chronometers, mariner's compasses, sextants and other measuring instruments of navigation. Daily weather charts, weekly weather reports, bulletins and other scientific memoirs are being published. This is the 5th of the kind in the world and is provided with a wireless station.

III. SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

RECENT DEVELOPMENT

The putting in force in 1896 of the Law for Encouraging Shipbuilding has given an impetus to the development of this industry. It was amended in 1900 and the new law came into force in January 1910, to be effective for ten years. In July 1917 it was suspended and finally lapsed in 1920, and since then no such measure has been adopted. The Hitachi Maru, 6,000 tons, built in 1898 by the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yards at Nagasaki for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was the first large steamer built in Japan. Since then the Mitsubishi and Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yards have undertaken the construction of a number of larger steamers of over 10,000 displacement for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Battleships, cruisers and other small size vessels built for the Imperial Navy and for China should also be recorded to their credit. This shipbuilding record was broken when the two dockyards were each ordered in 1912 to build a dreadnaught of 27,500 tons. Soon after the outbreak of the War the private shipyards enlarged

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their capacity for shipbuilding and though seriously handicapped by inadequate supply of materials and skilled labor they attained a marked progress. All those yards are suffering from the after-war reaction and have been obliged either severely to curtail the scope of their work or temporarily or even permanently to shift their activity to other lines of engineering work.

Number of Ships Launched

	1921		1922		1923		1924	
Steamships	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1,000 tons and over	41	37,230	16	59,000	19	62,050	21	66,200
Under 1,000 tons ..	28	8,851	41	12,076	37	12,234	18	5,240
Total .....-....	69	226,081	57	71,076	56	74,284	39	71,440
Sailing vessels								
1,000 tons and over	—	—	—	—	1	2,500	—	—
Under 1,000 tons ..	12	1,711	14	2,167	—	—	—	—
Total	12	1,711	14	2,167	1	2,500	6	1,006
Grand Total	81	227,792	71	73,243	57	76,784	6	72,446

Price of Newly Built Ships

(per ton)

	1922		1923		1924	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Over 6,000 tons	¥130	100	130	80	120	70
Over 3,000 tons	140	80	130	80	130	70
Over 300 tons	120	70	150	100	140	90

SHIPYARDS AND DOCKS

The number of shipbuilding yards and docks for the past five years are as follows:—

Year	No. of shipyards	No. of docks	No. of floating docks
1919	368	69	3
1920	348	71	3
1921	350	71	3
1922	341	71	3
1923	316	70	3

A comparison of the number of shipbuilding yards (with capacity for ships of 1,000 tons and over), and the berth and employees before and after the War is given below:—

	1913	1918	1921
No. of yards	6	57	26
„ „ berths	17	157	87
„ „ employees	26,000	95,000	74,000

Principal Shipbuilding Yards (End 1924)

Name	No. of berths	Est'd	Location
Hakodate Dockyard	3	1896	Hakodate
Ishikawajima Shipbuild. Yard ...	4	1855	Tokyo
Asano S. Yard	8	1916	Kanagawa

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Name	No. of berths	Estd	Location
Yokohama D. Yard	5	1891	Yokohama
Uraga D. Yard	5	1894	Kanagawa
Harima S. Yard	5	1908	Kobe
Osaka Ironworks	7	1880	Osaka
" " Innoshima Yard	6	1914	Hiroshima
Aizawa S. Yard	3	1911	Osaka
Fujinagata S. Yard	4	1874	"
Ono Ironworks	4	1877	"
Nitta S. Yard	5	1917	"
Mitsubishi S. Yard, Kobe	3	1905	Kobe
" " " Nagasaki....	7	1857	Nagasaki
Kawasaki S. Yard	7	1881	Kobe
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	3	1917	Okayama
Tochigi S. Yard	2	1913	Fukuoka
Matsuo Ironworks	2	1883	Nagasaki

Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard at Nagasaki.—This is the oldest and foremost shipyard in Japan, and in equipment etc. stands comparison with leading shipbuilding works in the world. The works have a water frontage of about one and a half miles and cover nearly 115 acres. Most of the machines and tools in the works are driven by electricity, and for that purpose the firm has a large power house with turbo-generators and dynamos of 2,000 k.w. in total, and also many electric wharf and shop cranes. The Firm holds the license for building Parson's turbines.

Kawasaki Shipbuild. Yard.—The yards cover about 40 acres of land with a water frontage of about one mile. Formerly the company devoted their attention chiefly to building medium-sized steamers and torpedo crafts, but recently the works can build ships of any size up to a dreadnaught of 27,000 tons. The works are equipped with a large electric driven floating crane of 100 ton lifting capacity. Their steel foundry at Hyogo is provided with a 20 ton Siemens furnace, turning out very fine steel castings. The Co. has secured Italian patents for submarine architecture and for motors.

Osaka Iron Works.—Started by the late Mr. E. H. Hunter in 1880; it was converted into a joint stock co. in 1914. The works now consist of engine department, shipyard and repairing works kept apart, also a branch on Innoshima in the Inland Sea. The shipyard covers nearly 16 acres, with a water frontage of more than 1,000 feet. At first the attention was directed specially to the construction of dredgers, shallow draught steamers, trawlers, etc. Of late they begun to build ordinary passenger and cargo boats up to 10,000 tons, with annual capacity of 200,000 tons. The Isherwood type craft is a specialty of the works which have purchased the patent.

Asano Shipbuild. Yard.—at Tsurumi, near Tokyo made a hurried appearance in 1917, and possesses a number of cradles for ships of 12,000 ton class. The year's capacity almost equals the total of the Japanese dockyards before the War.

Mitsui's Shipbuild. Yard.—at Uno Bay near Okayama is a gigantic undertaking which was launched in the Spring of 1918, a big town having already sprung up at the place. When completed it will rival the Mitsubishi, Asano and Osaka Ironwbrks in importance and scope of work.

Uraga Dockyard.—Is equipped to build 5 vessels of 5,000 to

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10,000 tons but is chiefly known as constructor of medium sized steamers. The ferry boats which the yard recently built for the Government Railways for use between Hakodate and Aomori, etc. are first of this type in Japan.

Yokohama Dockyard.—At Yokohama that was formerly confined to repair work has lately begun to combine shipbuilding.

The ambitious attempt has been started by the Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Asano, etc. to be self-supporting in plates and other important materials, so that they may no longer experience the annoyance caused by the inadequate supply at home.

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CHAPTER XXV

PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS AND UTILITY MODELS

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

The first legislative measure Japan had for the protection of industrial property was the Brief Monopoly Regulations (Senbai Ryaku Kisoku) issued in 1871, but they were abolished before they went into force. The actual protection commenced in June 1884 when the Trade Mark Regulations were promulgated, followed by the Monopoly Patent Regulation in 1885. In 1888, the two were superseded by the Patent, Design and Trade Mark Regulations. In those days Japan was still bound by extraterritorial treaties and as foreigners were beyond the control of the native laws their industrial property could not obtain protection in Japan. With the revision of the treaties in 1894-95 the laws on industrial property were subjected to necessary amendment and for the first time the general system of protection as understood in Europe and America was put into force in the country. Subsequently the laws were amended twice, i.e. in 1909 and in 1921, when the present Patent, Utility Model, Design and Trade Mark Laws and rules appertaining to them came into existence, to take effect from January 11, 1922. Main features common to these four laws are as follows:—

(1) Japan from the first adopted the examination system, that is, when there are applications for patents, or registration of utility models, designs or trade marks, they are first examined by Examiners of the Patent Office, and get registration only when they are found conformable to law. This principle remains unchanged. In the new laws, the system of publication has been adopted, that is to say, when the Examiners are satisfied with applications, they first issue an order that publicity be given them, and if within a period of two months no objections appear against the published applications, then upon the expiration of said period the Examiner gives decision to register, and effects registration on payment of prescribed fees. The only exception to the above is in connection with applications for the registration of designs for which registration is effected by dispensing with the process of publicity.

The system of re-examination has been abolished in the new laws. If the Examiner should decide to reject an application, he has to show to the applicant the reasons, if any, for the rejection in order to give him an opportunity to protest. In case the protest is overruled and the applicant is not satisfied with the ruling, he can request a trial-on-appeal.

A trial can be requested to invalidate a patent or a registration granted contrary to the laws, or to a person not entitled thereto; but this power of request lapses after expiration of five years from the day of registration in the case of patents and with regard to registrations affecting private interests, and three

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years in the case of utility models. A trial may also be requested to confirm the limits of claims. From a trial an appeal is open to a trial-on-appeal, and from a trial-on-appeal to the court of cassation, but this latter is in regards to points of law only.

(2) Formerly patents were granted only to first inventors, but in the new Patent Law they, as well as the registration of utility models, designs and trade-marks, are granted to the first applicants; and in case there are two or more applications on the same day on the same subject a patent or registration is granted according to an agreement among the applicants, but is withheld when no such agreement exists. In case a patent or registration has been granted to a person who is not entitled thereto, such patent or registration may be invalidated through a trial upon application, and shall be granted to a person entitled thereto.

(3) As regards an invention, a utility model or a design effected by an employe of a private firm or public establishment, even when the invention, utility model, or design lies within the scope of business of the employer, and is accomplished by the employe in discharge of his duty and assigned to the employer according to stipulations in a contract or business regulations, the employer has to pay a reasonable compensation to the employe. In case such employe obtains a patent or registration thereof, owing to absence of such stipulations, the employer is entitled to work it.

(4) A patent, utility model or design, and right to work a patented invention, or registered utility model, or designs as well as right of pledge having such patent, utility model, or design or right of working it as its object is transferable with or without limitation, but unless such transfer is registered at the Patent Office, it cannot be set up against a third party.

(5) With regard to patented articles, and registered utility models and designs, an indication that the article is patented or registered, must be attached thereto, otherwise no damages can be recovered for infringement. No such requirement is needed for trade marks.

(6) When a patent is granted, letters patent shall be issued, and when a utility model or design is registered, a certificate of registration; but for the registration of a trade mark no certificate shall be issued.

(7) A foreigner who is not domiciled, nor has a residence in Japan, is not entitled to enjoy industrial property, unless he is a subject or citizen of a country with which Japan has a a treaty or anything corresponding thereto, pledging mutual protection of industrial properties. Even a national of such a country is not allowed to make an application or a request or take any other steps with regard to industrial property, unless he is domiciled or has a residence or bona fide place of business in Japan, or when he does so through an agent living in Japan.

(8) For persons residing in foreign countries or in remote districts where communication is difficult, the Director of the Patent Office may, by virtue of his official authority or in compliance with request, extend the periods prescribed for procedures to be taken vis-a-vis the Patent Office.

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PATENTS

Not Patentable.—The following are not patentable:

1. Articles of food or drink or taste (Genusmittel);
2. Medicines or methods of compounding them:
3. Substances manufactured by chemical processes;
4. Articles which are prejudicial to public order, moral or health.

Not New.—The following are not "new":—

1. Inventions which have been publicly known or publicly used in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor;
2. Inventions which have been described in publications distributed in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor to such an extent that the description can easily be put into practice.

Term.—The term of a duration of a patent is fifteen years, counting from the date of publication. a patent for addition expiring with its original.

This term of fifteen years may be extended for not less than three and not more than ten years, if the invention is a very important one and the inventor has not realized proper profits for his invention through no fault of his own.

Patent Fee.—The fee is ¥10 annually, 1st-3rd year; ¥15, 4th-5th year; ¥25, 6th-9th year; ¥35, 10th-12th year; and ¥50, 13th-15th year. The fee for an extended patent is:—

1. 1st year to 3rd year, inclusive, annually .... ¥100.
   First three years' fee to be paid at once.
2. From 4th year to 6th year, inclusive, annually ¥150.
3. From 7th year to 10th year, inclusive, annually ¥200.

Use of Other's Patent.—When a patented invention can not be worked without a patented invention or a registered utility model belonging to another person being used, a trial may be requested in case the person refuses to grant a license on reasonable terms without proper reasons. This use of a patented invention cannot be exacted unless three years have elapsed from the establishment of the patent right.

In case a patent remains unworked in the Empire without any good reason consecutively for three years or more, and if such patent is necessary for public interests, the Director of the Patent Office may upon receiving application cancel the patent or order the patentee to grant a license on terms to be decided by him, or cancel it in virtue of his authority.

UTILITY MODELS

Any person who has conceived a new model of practical utility in regard to shape, construction or combination of articles may obtain the registration of a utility model with regard to the article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical to those for the registration of designs.

The term of the exclusive use of a utility model is ten years from the registration.

The fee is at the rate of ¥7 annually for the first three years, ¥15 annually for the next three years, and ¥25 annually for the last four years.

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DESIGNS

Subject Matters.—Any new design consisting of forms, patterns, colorings, or their combinations and applicable to articles of industry may be registered with regard to the articles, excepting those which are the same or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest, or those which are prejudicial to public order and so forth.

Secrecy of Designs.—A design may be kept secret pending the application and for a period not exceeding three years from its registration.

Term.—The term allowed for the exclusive use of a design is ten years from the registration, similar design expiring with the original.

Fees.—The fee is at the rate of ¥3 yearly for the first three years, ¥5 yearly from the fourth to the tenth year. Register fee of a similar design is ¥3.

TRADE-MARKS

Object of Trade-marks.—A trade-mark may be registered in order to distinguish the goods which are produced, manufactured, worked up, selected, certified, handled or sold by a person as a business. A trade-mark to be registerable must consist of letters, devices or signs, or their combinations and must be distinctive and conspicuous. A designation of colors may be registered.

The following marks are not registerable:

1. Those containing a device similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest;
2. Those similar to the national flag, the army or navy ensign, decoration, &c., or a foreign national flag; and
3. To a Red Cross, or designation or characters therefor;
4. Those liable to disturb public order or morals;
5. Those containing a likeness, the name or other designation, or the tradename of another person, unless consent is obtained therefor from the person concerned.
6. Those similar to a mark commonly used with the same, or similar kind, of goods;
7. Those containing a device similar to a prize medal or the like given by an authorized exposition, except in the case when a person uses such medal which he has obtained, as part of his trade-mark;
8. Those similar to a mark of another person well known in trade and to be used with similar kinds of goods;
9. Those similar to registered trade-mark of another person and to be used for similar kinds of goods; and
10. Those similar to a mark of another person, before the lapse of one year since the loss of validity of such

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mark, unless the mark remained unused more than one year previous to the loss of its validity.

11. Those apprehended to cause mistake or confusion of merchandise.

Even in cases where the essential part of a trade-mark is not, when separated, unregisterable for its not being special and distinctive, such trade-mark shall be registered if the owner disclaims any right to that part.

A trade-mark similar to another trade-mark owned by the same person and to be used for the same merchandise, or a mark identical with another mark owned by the same person and to be used for a similar kind of merchandise may be registered by the same person as associated trade marks.

A mark used by a person in business the object of which is not profit, will be considered as a trade-mark and is registerable.

A mark of a juridical person to be used by members of the corporation may be registered as a corporation mark.

When Transferable.—A trade-mark right may be transferred only when it is transferred together with the business; it may also be transferred by division according to the goods on which the mark is used.

Cancelled.—It may be cancelled when, without proper reasons, the owner of a trade-mark right has failed to use his trade mark within the Empire for more than one year from the date of registration, or has discontinued the use thereof for more than three years. Registered trade-marks of foreign countries are exceptions.

Term.—The term of the exclusive use of a registered trade-mark is twenty years. The term for a trade-mark already registered in another State, coextends with the term allowed in that State, but in no case can it exceed twenty years. Registration of trade-marks can be renewed.

Fees.—¥30 for registration of a trade-mark and ¥50 for a renewal thereof, the same fee for an associated trade-mark; and ¥100 for registration of a corporation mark and ¥150 for a renewal thereof.

STATISTICS

The number of applications filed with the Patent Office for patents and for registration of designs and trade-marks and utility models, number of patents granted and of designs, etc. registered during the past four years, are as follows:—

Registration of Patent Right

	Applications			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1921	10,257	1,763	12,026	2,130	1,463	3,593
1922	—	—	9,886	1,764	1,240	3,004
1923	6,672	1,297	7,869	1,475	656	2,131
1924	8,148	1,746	9,894	1,382	546	1,928

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Registration of Utility-models

	Applications			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1921	26,987	51	27,038	7,234	22	7,256
1922	—	—	22,315	5,086	12	5,098
1923	17,838	29	17,867	—	18	4,476
1924	22,514	49	22,563	—	5	3,393

Registration of Designs

1921	3,771	14	3,785	1,432	5	1,437
1922	—	—	2,837	1,407	9	1,416
1923	2,513	11	2,524	789	6	795
1924	3,759	21	3,780	1,862	10	1,872

Registration of Trade-marks

1921	35,353	1,456	36,809	14,478	1,268	15,746
1922	—	—	21,822	8,216	617	8,833
1923	13,996	908	14,904	5,134	370	5,504
1924	18,284	1,481	19,765	4,306	516	4,822

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INVENTIONS

The Society for the Encouragement of Inventions was organized in 1905, and in 1919 the Government announced they would grant every year a certain amount of encouragement fund. In the same year gold medals specially designed were awarded to 19 inventors of merit. The Society is presided over by Baron Y. Sakatani.

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CHAPTER XXVI

INSURANCE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Placed under control of the Department of Commerce and Industry an insurance company is to be organized either on a joint-stock or on a mutual basis, with capital of at least ¥100,000. An insurance company should not combine any other line of business than that of insurance, nor carry on the business of life insurance conjointly with that of property insurance. The official control is effected by requiring the companies to submit an annual statement of operations, making occasional inspection or issuing commands or even suspending business or revoking the charter.

The Government also conducts the post life insurance service, it being initiated in 1916. The petty fire insurance and health insurance for the welfare of laborers are under consideration by the Government.

Life Insurance

The pioneer life insurance concern was a mutual insurance company established in 1880. This was followed in the next year by the Meiji Life Insurance Company, an establishment more developed in its organization than that of its predecessor. For lack of experience and materials, the company adopted the Table of the 17 companies of Great Britain as the basis for calculating premium rates. In 1889 the Nihon Life Insurance Company was established. It was by this company that the first mortality table prepared in Japan was put into use. Subsequently many other insurance companies were added to the list, but owing to insufficiency of business experience on the part of the companies and lack of understanding as to its advantages on the part of the public, the insurance business in Japan was in a state of depression during the period extending from 1893 to 1900. The business stood in need of more effective Government control and support, and this desideratum was supplied by the establishment of the Insurance Bureau in 1900. Its development has especially been noticeable since the middle stage of the World War, when Japan experienced a remarkable increment in her wealth.

Property Insurance

The first insurance concern in Japan in this line is the Tokyo Fire Insurance Company, which was established in 1888, the business of fire insurance having been inaugurated here somewhat later than that of life or marine insurance. Fire insurance practice in England was taken for the model, and the premium rate was tentatively fixed at 20/1000. During the several years subsequent to the establishment of the pioneer company two others —Meiji and Nippon Fire Insurance—came into existence. Absence

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The Kyodo Fire Insurance Co.,
LIMITED
Fire, Marine, Transit and Accident

Capital Subscribed . . . Yen 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:

Kami Nichome, Sonezaki, Kita-ku, Osaka
(Telephone: Kita 75)

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NAGOYA . . Shinyanagi-cho, Naka-ku (Tel. Honkyoku 872)
SENDAI . . . Minamicho (Tel. 759)
FUKUOKA . Tenjincho (Tel. 209)
KANAZAWA Ishiuracho (Tel. 1087)
SEOUL . . . . 3-chome, Minami Omondori (Tel. 1778)

AGENCIES:

Principal Cities and Towns in Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan, China, India and in America and Europe.

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ESTABLISHED 1897

The Yokohama Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

CAPITAL - - - - - - Yen 12,500,000
RESERVES - - - - - „ 7,908,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies in the Important Cities, HOME AND ABROAD.

Writes Fire, Marine, Transit and Fidelity Policies.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Mr. T. ISAKA . . . . . President
Mr. U. NISHIKIDO . . . . . Managing Director
Mr. M. YOSHII . . . . . Director and Tokyo Branch Manager

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of big fires facilitated the vigorous progress of the business in this infancy stage, and the gradual recognition of its advantages by the public tended to multiply the number of fire insurance companies. The business, however, was soon overtaken by a period of depression as in the case of life insurance. To place it on a sound basis, legal measures were adopted with success. As the Tokyo, Meiji, Nippon, Yokohama and Kyodo—the big five—expanded their operations, there broke out among them a rate war with the result that the rates were quoted at between 2/1000 and 3/1000 in Tokyo and at 1/1000 or less in Nagoya and Osaka. The periods of contract were likewise extended, to two or three years. Further pushing on of this mad competition meant self-destruction, and an understanding was arrived at among the parties concerned as to the minimum rate. The league was first organized in 1907, followed in 1910 by another, and again cutting of rates was practised by the insurance companies belonging to the opposing groups. The competition came to an end in 1917 by the amalgamation of the rival leagues under one association styled the Joint Fire Insurance Association of Japan. The business has continued to be prosperous and according to the statistics compiled in 1923 there were 48 companies with net liabilities amounting to ¥4,267 millions in movable property and of ¥5,285 millions in real estate, exclusive of figures for six cos. whose books were destroyed in the earthquake. Increase in the number of companies in the same business resulted in keen competition among them but at last the situation was relieved by an agreement entered into in February, 1923, by the parties interested to make an allowance of 10 per cent. in premium rates. In Nov. 1924 this agreement was replaced by one aimed at restoring the tariff to the former level, at the same time leaving the member cos. to make an allowance of 10% at their own discretion.

As has already been stated, incidentally, the inauguration of the marine insurance business in this country antedated those of life and fire insurance, the date being 1878. The Tokyo Marine & Fire Insurance Company, the oldest of the kind in Japan, monopolized the business for fourteen years, that is, till 1893, when five competing companies appeared in the field. The business now became gradually extensive, especially as many of the property insurance companies extended their operations to this branch of the service. Japan's joining the World War afforded an opportunity for a phenomenal development of the business. For the protection of marine insurance companies, the Government enacted and enforced in 1914 a law providing subsidies for them in time of war. While this law was in operation, that is, from Sept., 1914, to Sept., 1917, 512,000 contracts were entered into, representing ¥4,611 millions in value, and the State subsidies granted amounted to ¥2,790,000. How remarkable is the progress the business had achieved may be gathered from the fact that at the end of 1923 policies numbered 224,905 with 196,000 contracts representing ¥518,432,000 in sums covered, exclusive of the figures for the Tokyo Fire.

A few attempts have been made to establish the business of transport insurance in this country, the first being in 1891. These attempts were made by companies making the business their specialty, but unfortunately they were not successful. At present the business is carried on as side business by companies engaged in other lines of property insurance. There are 25 such establishments, and at the end of 1923 policies numbered 43,425

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with the cover totalling 116,299,000, exclusive of the figures for the Tokyo Fire.

Accident insurance first attracted the attention of those in the insurance business in Japan in 1893, but it was not till 1911 that this department of the insurance business was started in this country, the pioneer company being the Chuo Kasai Shogai Hoken Kaisha, followed by the Kyodo and the Nippon. So far the service has failed to achieve any particular success.

With the single exception of boiler and engine insurance, other lines of the property insurance business are conducted in conjunction with others by companies dealing in general property insurance, such as fidelity, automobile liability, and burglary.

PRESENT CONDITION—JAPANESE COMPANIES

Life Insurance

At the end of 1923 there were 44 life insurance companies in Japan with an aggregate capital of ¥50,740,000 and their contracts ran up to 4,250,000 representing ¥3,400,440,000 in value. Figures showing their operations in late years are given in the tables inserted elsewhere.

The mortality tables widely adopted by our companies are the Combined Experience Table, the American Experience Table, Farr's Table, the Experience Table of Three Japanese Companies, and Table No. 2 of the Bureau of Statistics of Japan. The Japanese Experience Table is remarkable as the first experience table in Japan. It was compiled under the direction of Mr. Kaitaro Ebihara, an actuary, from the data supplied by 480,000 insured lives contracted for by the Meiji, Teikoku and Nippon Life Insurance Companies from their foundation up to 1907. The Statistics Bureau Table is a mortality table of Japanese males prepared under the direction of Mr. Tsuneta Yano, a well-known life insurance authority.

The first mortality table in this country is that which was compiled by Dr. Rikitaro Fujisawa for the Nippon Life Insurance Company from the population statistics of the Japanese people covering the period 1881-1887.

The percentage of actual deaths to estimated deaths at the leading life insurance companies in Japan in 1922, averaging men and women, was:

Minimum, 77.04 persons (insured value, 76.62).
Maximum, 125.00 persons (insured value, 129.90).
Average for all the companies, 98.93 persons (insured value, 92.49).

The estimated rate of interest adopted by Japanese life insurance companies as the basis of determining premiums is 3.5 or 4 per cent. Out of the 43 companies, 7 adopt 3.5 per cent. rate and the remainder 4 per cent. rate. The average rate of interest secured by the principal life insurance companies during 1922 on their assets was 6.64 per cent., the lowest being 2.44 and the highest 8.75 per cent.

Turning to the financial standing of the 44 companies, the figures as at the end of March, 1923, are as follows:—

Assets	¥661,920,000
Liabilities	¥648,163,000

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Percentage of assets to liabilities...	1.02%
Excess of assets over liabilities.....	¥ 13,757,000
Cash in hand and deposit	¥137,489,577
Loans	¥171,670,465
Negotiable instruments in hand	¥274,092,630
Real estate	¥ 30,463,776
Premium receipts	¥157,191,000
Working expenses	¥ 44,465,000
Percentage of working expenses to Premium expenses	28.2%

Life insurers maintain a society founded in 1905 and devoted to the interests of the insurance business and for their effective co-operation. It is named the Life Insurance Companies Association and has Mr. Tsuneta Yano, Chairman of the First Mutual Life Insurance Company, for its president. There are 36 member companies.

Property Insurance

There were 52 insurance companies of this description in Japan at the end of March, 1923. Out of the number 48 were engaged in fire insurance, 41 in marine insurance, 29 in transport insurance, one in fidelity insurance, one in boiler and engine insurance, two in automobile liability insurance, and one in burglary insurance. Only eight dealt exclusively in fire insurance and three in marine insurance. Besides, there were three companies transacting the business of accident insurance in conjunction with other lines of insurance.

Insurance contracts entered into were as follows at the end of December, 1923:—

Fire insurance	8,157,650	(¥12,883,196)
Marine insurance	2,393,020	(¥ 5,353,237)
Transport insurance	45,200	(¥125,030,000)

The figures for other classes were, on the whole, unchanged as the previous year (1922) which were as follows:

Property insurance	8,200	(¥ 28,748,000)
Fidelity, Automobile, Liability, Burglary, Boiler and Engine insurance combined	43,000	(¥124,950,000)

The financial standing of those companies at the end of March, 1923, was as follows:—

Assets	¥316,615,829	(29.3% of assets)
Liabilities	295,155,635	
Cash in hand and deposit..	92,619,098	(29.3% of assets)
Loans	53,716,483	(17.0% of assets)
Negotiable instruments in hand	122,394,922	(38.7% of assets)
Real estate	8,071,561	(2.5% of assets)
Gross receipts.....	¥359,271,276	
Total disbursements	337,811,084	
Balance	21,460,192	
Premium receipts	¥149,376,790	
of which		
Fire insurance	53,788,694	
Marine insurance	19,787,358	
Transport insurance	858,187	
Working expenses	35,863,451	
Loss	78,100,868	

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Foreign Companies

Foreign insurance companies in Japan are bound by the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 380 issued in 1900 and Ordinance No. 30 issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in 1912. Special provisions are made for application to those in Formosa, Chosen, and Manchuria. Foreign individuals or corporations intending to start the insurance business are required to apply to the Department of Commerce and Industry for permission. Commencement of business is allowed only after a deposit with the authorities concerned of ¥150,000 for life insurance and ¥100,000 for property insurance is made. Deposits are subject to increase under specified circumstances.

State Life Insurance

This form of life insurance came into operation in 1916, after remaining an outstanding proposition for 17 years. All business connected with State life insurance is transacted at the post offices throughout the empire, over 8,000 in number. Policies are of two kinds—life and endowment. The age limits are from 12 to 60, and the endowments range from ¥20 to 350. A certain reduction in endowment payments is made in the case of the death of the insured within two years of the date of contract, provided that the death is not caused by an infectious disease. For a contract extending over five years a certain percentage of the premiums paid in is refunded on the expiration of the contract term.

THE 1923 EARTHQUAKE AND INSURANCE BUSINESS

The disaster involved the insurance companies, especially fire underwriters, in serious trouble, which at last has been settled with Government intervention. Complete figures regarding the extraordinary ex-gratia payment are now available.

Life Insurance

Altogether 36 domestic companies were affected by the calamity. The aggregate number of the insured persons who perished and amount paid therefor make the following figure:—

Deaths	Payments
No. of contracts—5,755.	No. of contracts—5,644.
Sums insured—¥7,194,926.	Amount paid—¥7,085,995.

As an emergency measure the companies made to the suffering policy-holders an alternative offer, either to dissolve contracts or to accommodate loans. These amounted as follows:—

Dissolutions	Loans
No. of contracts—12,067	No. of contracts—22,378.
Sums repaid—¥1,792,167.	Amount accommodated—¥6,175,800.

Fire Insurance

Out of the 38 home companies affected, 33 received aid from Government and paid what was called "sympathy payment" equal to one term premium. The remaining companies whose liabilities were comparatively small effected the payment from their own resources. The foreign insurance companies settled

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the question in accordance with the decision of the Earthquake Committee, of the F.O.C. London repaying the claimants the sum equal to one term premium.

The total amount covered and the sympathy payments made are given in the following:—

Table of Payments by Fire Insurance Companies

Class	No. of Companies	Number	Sums insured	Amount paid
Home Companies ..	38	332,372	¥1,243,091,425	¥69,810,465
Payments for goods in warehouses, not included in the above figures			¥114,701,730	¥4,896,669
Total	38	—	¥1,357,793,155	¥74,707,134
Foreign Companies.	26	12,926	¥183,685,185	¥954,506
Grand Total ...	64	—	¥1,541,478,340	¥75,661,640

Note:—Sums insured of one company are estimated by the average premium rate, i.e. 0.52‰.

Table of Payments by 33 Aided Home Fire Insurance Cos.

Locality	Number	Sums insured Yen	Amount paid Yen	Amount aided Yen	Official prem. Yen
Tokyo Pref.	170,757	917,361,550.33	51,775,407.04	45,560,260.86	6,426,131.65
City of Tokyo	167,246	905.137,654.31	51,177,133.24	45,076,730.26	6,301,490.46
Other Places	3,511	12,223,896.02	598,273.80	483,530.60	124,641.19
Kanagawa Pref.	44,900	266,287,103.69	14,832,317.40	13,254,123.85	1,533,678.63
City of Y'hama	41,670	249,172,913.30	14,008,667.95	12,547,614.56	1,418,587.39
City of Y'suka	882	2,887,002.00	196,561.54	166,935.14	30,407.58
Other Places	2,348	14,227,188.39	627,087.91	539,574.15	84,683.66
Saitama Pref.	2	180,000.00	5,019.67	3,228.92	1,790.75
Chiba Pref.	41	74,500.00	6,346.99	5,662.21	684.75
Shizuoka Pref.	16	1,018,000.00	40,061.68	39,054.88	1,006.80
Total	215,716	1,184,921,154.02	66,569,152.78	58,862,330.72	7,963,292.58

Payments for Goods in Warehouses

	Sums insured	Amount paid	Amount aided	Official premium
Tokyo Prefecture —	75,565,917.91	3,145,344.70	3,119,418.89	15,169.59
Kanagawa Prefecture —	35,393,640.12	1,614,949.23	1,576,648.97	14,898.75
Total —	110,959,558.03	4,760,293.93	4,696,067.86	30,068.34
Grand total —	1,295,880,712.05	71,419,446.71	63,558,398.58	7,993,360.92

N. B.—* "Official prem." mean premiums under Art. 3 of Department of Agriculture and Commerce Ordinance No. 6, 1924.

Litigations

Next the number of suits brought by the affected policy holders amounted to 291. Of these cases 125 were withdrawn by the claimants who were afterwards allowed to receive the

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sympathy payment. In the other 26 cases decision in the first trial was in favor of the insurance companies. The remaining cases are still pending in the court.

STATISTICS ON INSURANCE

JAPANESE COMPANIES

Life Insurance

Ending March	No. of Co.	Cap. p.u. Yen 1000	Reserves Yen 1000	Premiums Yen 1000	Claims Yen 1000	No. of Policies	Insurance Yen 1000	Expense Yen 1000
1923 ..	44	22,131	574,449	157,190	47,141	4,466,921	3,736,563	44,465

Leading Life Insurance Cos.

(ending March, 1923)

Name of Co.	When est.	Cap. p.u. Y. 1,000	Reserve Y. 1,000	Policies	Insurance Y. 1,000	Premium Income Y. 1,000	Claims Paid Y. 1,000	Business Expenses Y. 1,000	Ratio of Claim	Ratio of Expenses
Meiji	1881	875	43,447	264,857	295,529	11,972	4,199	2,550	35.0	21.3
Teikoku	'88	750	47,359	320,623	286,803	11,175	4,119	2,502	36.8	22.3
Nippon	'89	3.000	77,400	501,501	457,822	16,890	6,182	3,697	36.6	21.8
Kyosai	'94	75	31,216	162,563	145,914	5,684	2,561	1,818	45.0	31.9
Yurin	'94	300	17,010	153,741	100,577	4,731	1,634	1,482	34.5	31.3
Jinju	'94	1,000	23,043	175,120	140,195	6,657	2,339	1,729	35.1	25.9
Aikoku	'96	75	20,914	141,993	87,540	3,705	2,128	910	57.4	24.5
Daido	1902	300	24,610	171,524	153,560	6,306	2,068	1,710	32.7	27.1
Dai-ichi	'02	mn'al	21,642	98,905	195,137	7,269	1,679	1,314	23.0	18.0
Chiyoda	'04	,,	34,741	167,334	264,719	9,346	3,795	2,037	40.6	21.7

Fire Insurance

Ending March	No. of Co.	Cap. p.u. Y. 1,000	Reserves Y. 1,000	Premiums Y. 1,000	Claims pd. Y. 1,000	Expenses Y. 1,000	Policies	Insurance Y. 1,000
1923	52	98,551	63,322	53,788	18,783	28,300	6,786,305	9,553,678

Note:—Figures of Tokyo Fire and Toyo Fire and Marine are excluded in the above table, because statistical materials of these companies were destroyed by the earthquake calamity of Sept. 1923.

Fire

Name of Company	Year ending March	Premiums less Reinsurance	Net Losses	Working Expenses, Commission & Taxes	Fire & other Reserves	Percentage to P. Income: Loss	Percentage to P. Income: Exp.	Capital Paid up (Yen 1,000)	Dividend (per cent.)
Chiyoda Fire	1923	1,508,782	461,402	750,368	2,754,694	28.8	46.9	2,500	6
	1924	1,778,654	760,874	908,871	2,825,147	42.2	51.0	2,500	10
Hokoku ,, ...	,,	1,145,574	323,630	915,606	2,447,485	28.2	79.9	750	12
Kyodo ,, ...	,,	2,094,505	718,202	781,413	3,450,800	34.2	37.3	2,500	13
Nippon ,, ...	,,	4,755,822	2,250,202	1,844,306	11,817,911	47.5	38.7	4,000	18
Tokyo ,, ...	1923	2,282,863	683,186	866,319	6,858,752	30.1	38.2	2,500	12
	1924	2,860,302	983,061	1,095,455	7,445,876	34.1	38.0	2,500	15
Tokyo M. & F.....	,,	7,859,797	3,325,000	2,831,000	Included in marine Reserve.	42.3	36.0	30,000	20
Teikoku M. T. & F....	,,	1,351,014	684,230	605,510	1,167,000	50.3	44.7	2,500	10
Yokohama Fire	,,	5,054,126	2,308,233	2,03 ,087	7,103,925	45.6	40.2	3,125	12
Meiji ,, ...	,,	3,406,252	1,084,068	1,550,084	15,802,345	31.8	45.5	1,000	30

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Marine

Name of Company	Year ending March	Premiums less Re-insurance	Net Losses Yen 1,000	Working Expenses, Commission & Taxes	Marine Reserves Yen 1,000	Other Reserves	Percentage to P. Income of Loss	Percentage to P. Income of Exp.
Chiyoda Fire	1923	101,571	198	22,078	15	29,248	194.9	21.7
	1924	134,012	152	20,373	21	34,096	113.4	15.2
Hokoku „	„	147,667	81	26,134	580	67,350	54.8	17.7
Kyodo „	„	654,679	651	101,580	386		99.4	15.5
Nippon „	„	294,353	386	16,539	600	53,100	131.0	5.6
Tokyo „	1923	161,965	173	94,868	180		106.8	58.5
	1924	220,797	249	74,351	160		112.7	33.6
Tokyo M. & F.	„	9,488,285	6,323	1,838,000	64,419*		66.6	19.3
Teikoku M. T. & F....	„	1,151,014	1,222	416,107	918	8,073,331	106.1	36.1
Yokohama Fire	„	861,219	553	247,152	895		64.2	28.6

* Fire Reserves included.

Conscription Insurance

Year ending March	No. of Co.	Cap. p. u. Yen 1,000	Reserves Yen 1,000	Premium Yen 1,000	Claims pd. Yen 1,000	No. of Policies	Insurance Yen 1,000
1922	2	925	24,778	6,964	833	583	175,327

Post Life Insurance

Year ending March	Death No.	Death Claims Yen 1,000	Premium Income Yen 1,000	No. of olicies	Premium Yen 1,000	Insurance Yen 1,000
1923	44,560	4,975	23,134	4,209,791	2,414	477,597

Foreign Companies

Life Insurance

Year ending March	No. of Co.	Deposit Yen 1,000	Prem. Income Yen 1,000	Claims pd. Yen 1,000	No. of policies	Insurance Yen 1,000
1922	4	16,078	6,147	1,618	35,132	107,444

Fire Insurance

Year ending March	No. of Co.	Deposit Yen 1,000	Prem. Income Yen 1,000	Claims pd. Yen 1,000	No. of policies	Insurance Yen 1,000
1922	29	6,037	9,336	4,919	359,038	2,227,506

Marine Insurance

Year ending March	No. of Co.	Deposit Yen 1,000	Prem. Income Yen 1,000	Claims pd. Yen 1,000	No. of policies	Insurance Yen 1,000
1922	2	200	1,342	1,523	7,191	40,817

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CHAPTER XXVII

BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The establishment of banks, in the modern sense of the term in Japan dates back to 1873 when the Dai-ichi Kokuritsu Ginko (1st National Bank) was founded in Tokyo after the system of the American national banks. By the end of 1879 there were in existence throughout the country 153 national banks, which were all authorized to issue bank-notes. In 1880, the Yokohama Specie Bank was established at Yokohama as a special money organ to conduct foreign exchange business and afford banking facilities to trading circles. Later, in 1882, the Government established the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan) in Tokyo as a central semi-official bank with a view to gradually withdrawing the privileges of issuing bank-notes previously given to the national banks and giving the new central bank a monopoly of that privilege. Between 1896 and 1899, the 153 national banks scattered in various important cities were gradually abolished and reorganized as ordinary banks, and meanwhile numerous ordinary banks were newly opened throughout the country. Though commercial in form and denomination, most of these banks and especially those in the provinces were practically agricultural organs in view of the predominance of the farming population in Japan, as is still the case though to a less extent. These banks generally made it their business to advance money to the agricultural community on mortgages consisting of immovable property. The savings bank business was inaugurated by the 1st and 10th national banks in 1878, but the pioneer bank in this line is the Tokyo Savings Bank established in Tokyo in 1880. To afford further monetary facilities to agricultural and industrial interests the Government established in 1897 the Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Japan Hypothec Bank) in Tokyo, this being followed by the establishment in 1898 of the Noko Ginko (Agricultural and Industrial Banks) in each prefecture and in 1900 of the Hokkaido Colonization Bank in Hokkaido, and in 1902 the Nippon Kogyo Ginko (Japan Industrial Bank) as a movable property bank. As central money organs for the colonies, the Government established in 1899 the Bank of Taiwan in Formosa and in 1909 the Bank of Chosen in Korea. Below is given a table showing number of the banking organs for the last few years, excluding from it the special banks, except the Noko Ginko, for the number for others remains unchanged from the first, one in each line.

Name	1912	1917	1921	1924
Noko Ginko (Agricultural and Industrial Banks)	46	46	27	27
Savings Banks	640	664	139	136
Ordinary Banks	1,456	1,398	1,701	1,629
Total	2,149	2,115	1,874	1,799

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THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1899

President:
HIROZO MORI, Esq.

Directors:

GUNJI KAWASAKI, Esq. DENKICHI TAKITA, Esq.
TADASU HISAMUNE, Esq. MASAKAZU SHUTO, Esq.

Head Office: TAIPEH
T. EGAMI Esq., Manager

Tokyo Branch:
No. 1, NICHOME, EIRAKU-CHO, KOJIMACHI-KU
M. ARAKI, Esq., Manager

Branches and Agencies:

Japan Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama

Taiwan Giran, Heito, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makong, Nanto Taichu, Tainan, Takao, Taito, Tamsui, Toen, Shinchiku

China Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Swatow

Java Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya

India Bombay, Calcutta

London, New York, Hongkong, Singapore

Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities of the world.

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The Fujimoto-Bill Broker Bank, Ltd.

Capital (Fully paid-up) - - - - - Yen 3,000,000
Reserves & Undivided Profit Over „ 4,950,000

Head Office:
GOCHOME, KITAHAMA, OSAKA

Branches:

TOKYO	Sukiya-cho, Nihonbashi-ku	YŌKOHAMA	Itchome, Honmachi
NAGOYA	Tamaya-cho, Nishi-ku	KYOTO	Minami-iru Takoyakushi, Karasumaru
KOBE	Nichome, Sakaemachi-dori	MOJI	Nichome, Higashi Honmachi
FUKUSHIMA	Sakaemachi	KANAZAWA	Kami Tsutsumi-cho
OKAYAMA	Nishinakasange-cho	HIROSHIMA	Tsukamoto-cho
FUKUOKA	Shimo Koyama-cho	KUMAMOTO	Naka Karahito-cho

Banking Department:
General Banking and Foreign Exchange Facilities.
Call Money, Call Loans and Discounting of Commercial Papers Specialties.

Bond Department:
General Investment Business.
Principal Underwriters and Distributors of Investment Bonds,
With Largest Sales Force and Research Staff in Japan.

The Fujimoto-Securities Co., Inc.
(Inc. under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A.)

Capital (Fully paid-up) - - - - - - - - $500,000

NEW YORK OFFICE - - - - 120 Broadway
OSAKA OFFICE - - - - - - Gochome, Kitahama
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE - - 311 California Street

International Dealers in Japanese Government Bonds and other Securities. Negotiations of New Financing Abroad Assisted.

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Amalgamation of Banks

After the European war the Government took measures to encourage the amalgamation and affiliation of minor banks with a view to solidifying their financial stability. As result of these efforts there have been many amalgamations or affiliations during the past several years, the number of amalgamations reaching the highest figure in the first half of 1923. The tendency waned for a while after the great earthquake disaster of September '23, but it revived in the present year, and during the 7 months between January and July this year 51 banks were newly established through amalgamation while 72 banks were dissolved or discontinued for the same reason. Besides, negotiations for amalgamation or affiliation are in progress among many minor banking establishments. Though there exist as many as 1799 banks throughout the country, the result of these frequent reorganizations has placed the control of the money market practically in the hand of about twenty leading banks mostly in large cities.

Improved stability of Banks

To effect thorough internal renovation of those banks encumbered with bad debts or holding doubtful securities, the authorities and representatives of the leading banks met together in 1924 to discuss remedial measures. This was considered a question of urgent importance, as no small number of those weaker establishments had sustained a severe blow from the post-bellum reaction and next by the seismic disaster of September. It was decided at the conference that among other things bankers in general should be advised to lower their rate of dividend, and accordingly the Treasury issued instructions to that effect. In the first half of 1925 the advice was followed by 903 banks, about 50 percent. of the total number existing throughout the country. When the banks that acted upon the advice in the previous half are added the percentage will rise to about 70.

BANK NOTES

Three kinds of currency are in circulation in Japanese territory, viz., Bank of Japan notes, Bank of Chosen notes and Bank of Taiwan notes. The first is of course the most important, for the Bank of Japan is legally entitled to issue convertible notes to any amount corresponding in value to its specie reserve, or to the extent of ¥120 millions on the security of Government bonds, Treasury or other bills, or commercial bills of a reliable nature. When necessitated by the state of the money market, it may issue notes in excess of the prescribed maximum on a similar security.

The Bank of Chosen is privileged by law to issue bank-notes to any extent against gold coins, gold or silver bullion, or Bank of Japan notes, or to a limited extent on the security of Government bonds, bills, and other bills or commercial notes of reliable nature. When deemed necessary it is allowed to make excess issue within limit of ¥50 millions against security and also to issue ¥20 millions beyond the legal limit. The notes are circulated without restrictions within the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Chosen, and as the sphere of their currency

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has been extended to Kwantung province and the South Manchuria Railway zone in Manchuria, in consequence of the taking over of the Yokohama Specie Bank gold notes circulating in these regions, to be gradually replaced by the Bank of Chosen notes, the amount of issue of the notes has considerably expanded.

The Bank of Taiwan notes are legal tender within the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Taiwan and are issued to any extent against specie reserve and also to the maximum amount of 20 million yen on the security of Government bonds, Bank of Japan notes, etc. An excess issue of notes on the security of a similar nature is made possible through permission obtained from the Minister of State concerned.

Besides these banks, the Yokohama Specie Bank is allowed to issue notes in China against silver reserve. These notes are unrestricted in their use in public and private transactions within the limits of that country, but they are not in circulation in Japan proper.

The volume of circulation is shown later.

PRINCIPAL BANKS

Of principal banks in Japan, the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan), the Yokohama Shokin Ginko (Specie Bank), and the Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Japan Hypothec Bank) may be mentioned as the most trustworthy banks among semi-official establishments of the line, while among ordinary banks the first-rate banks are the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Dai-ichi and Sumitomo, followed by the Yasuda Bank, Jugo Ginko and Daihyaku (One Hundredth Bank.)

SPECIAL BANKS

The special banks as before number 34, viz. the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, Nippon Kangyo Ginko, Noko Ginko (Agr. and Ind. banks, 27 in all), the Colonial Bank of Hokkaido, the Kogyo Ginko (Japan Industrial Bank), and the two colonial central banks of Taiwan and Chosen.

The Bank of Japan.—Founded in 1882, capital ¥60,000,000 paid up. The bank issues convertible notes within the limit of ¥120,000,000 on the security of gold or silver coins or bullion, and of the Government bonds or commercial bills of reliable nature. It pays a tax of 1-20% for average monthly issue of notes and of 5 percent per annum for any excess issue.

Board of Directors.—Governor O. Ichiku; Deputy-Gov. S. Kimura; Directors, E. Fukai; J. Aso; I. Hamaoka; K. Kawada.

Head Office.—Honryogae-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Branches.—Osaka, Nagoya, Moji Hakodate, Kyoto, Kanazawa, Otaru, Fukushima, Hiroshima, Niigata, Matsumoto, Akita, Matsuye, Kumamoto, Okayama.

The Yokohama Specie Bank.—Founded in 1880 the bank furnishes financial facilities to the foreign trade of the country. Capital increased to ¥100,000,000 paid up in April 1919. The bank gets its foreign bills of exchange rediscounted by the Bank of Japan, the amount of such bills to be rediscounted by that bank at the rate of 2 percent within limit of ¥20,000,000 a year.

Board of Directors.—President, K. Kodama; Vice-Pres., R.

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The Mitsui Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed - - - - **Yen 100,000,000**
Capital Paid-up - - - - - „ **60,000,000**
Reserve Funds (Sept. 1925) - „ **51,400,000**

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 5, Honkawaya-cho, Nihonbashi-ku,
TOKYO

HOME BRANCHES:

Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Kobe, Kyoto, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Nihonbashi (Tokyo), Osaka, Osaka-Dojima, Osaka-Kawaguchi, Osaka-Nishi, Otaru, Shimonoseki, Wakamatsu, (Kyushu), Yokohama.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Bombay, London, New York, Shanghai, Sourabaya.

LONDON BANKERS:

Barclays Bank, Ltd. Midland Bank, Ltd.

NEW YORK BANKERS:

Bankers Trust Co. Chase National Bank.
National City Bank of New York.

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KAWASAKI BANK, LTD.

(KAWASAKI GINKO)

ESTABLISHED 1874. INCORPORATED 1919.

CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - -	Yen 10,000,000
RESERVES & SURPLUS - - -	,, 10,205,000
DEPOSITS (Dec. 31, 1925) - - -	,, 223,549,134

President :

HACHIEMON KAWASAKI, Esq.

Vice-President :

HAJIME KAWASAKI, Esq.

Directors :

KINGORO NONOMURA, Esq., Managing Director
KOSHIRO SUGIURA, Esq., Managing Director
TETSUJI KAWAI, Esq., Managing Director
HIROSHI ANDO, Esq., Director
SHIMPEI WATANABE, Esq., Director

Auditors :

HIDENOSUKE ITO, Esq. KUNIHIKO KAKURAI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE :

14, Himono-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo

Branches :

(In Tokyo) Tomizawacho, Kyobashi, Ginza, Kanda, Honjo, Asakusa, Marunouchi, Kagurazaka, Shiba, Uyeno, Bancho, Oshiage, Kanasugi & Oji. (In Osaka) Hommachi, Nishi and Kujo. (In Kyoto) Karasumarudori, Nijo, Sanjo, Nishijin, Gojo and Demachi. Yokohama; Kobe; Hachioji; Mito; Ishioka; Chiba; Choshi; Sawara; Sakura; Matsudo; Funabashi, etc.

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Ichinomiya; Directors, Y. Yamakawa, M. Odagiri, Baron K. Iwasaki, K. Tatsumi, F. Watanabe, Prince I. Matsukata, Baron K. Morimura, K. Takeuchi, T. Hozumi, K. Mogami, Y. Igarashi.

ORDINARY BANKS

The Mitsui Bank.—Nominal capital, ¥100,000,000 (¥60,000,000 paid up); Reserve, ¥52,370,000; Deposits, ¥448,000,000; Loans, ¥140,000,000; Bills discounted, ¥235,000,000; Foreign bills of exchange purchased, ¥52,000,0000. Has many first-class correspondents and both its business condition and financial status are highly satisfactory.

The Mitsubishi Bank.—Nominal capital, ¥50,000,000 (¥30,000,000 paid up); Reserve, ¥21,000,000; Deposits, ¥303,000,000; Loans, ¥194,000,000; Bills discounted, ¥28,000,000; Foreign bills of exchange purchased, ¥15,000,000. Has many excellent correspondents. The business policy of the bank is steady, "slow but sure" being the feature of its business transactions. After the quake disaster of September '23, the amount of deposits considerably increased contrary to the general situation with other banks. Many smaller banks have approached these banks with affiliation proposals.

The Dai-Ichi Bank.—Capital, ¥50,000,000 paid up; Reserve, ¥44,800,000; Deposits, ¥359,000,000; Loans, ¥317,000,000. The business policy of the bank is rather conservative, but it is very attentive to the interests of its correspordents, many of whom are of first-rate financial status. Though the bank sustained no small damage through the quake disaster it is fast recovering its former stability.

The Sumitomo Bank.—Nominal capital, ¥70,000,000; (¥50,000,000 paid up); Reserve, ¥21,000,000; Deposits, ¥373,000,000; Loans, ¥188,000,000; Bills discounted, ¥81,000,000; Bills of exchange, ¥39,000,000. The stability of its financial foundation, good management and presence of men of ability on its staff combine to contribute to the sound development of the bank. The bank was the first of all other similar establishments to adjust and consolidate the losses sustained in the quake disaster and other liabilities of which the liquidation was considered difficult.

The Yasuda Bank.—Nominal capital, ¥150,000,000 (¥92,750,000 paid up); Reserve, ¥51,22,000; Deposits, ¥589,000,000; Loans, ¥460,000,000. The bank is the largest of all ordinary banks, in so far as the amount of capital, reserve and deposits are concerned, its greatness being due to the fact that it amalgamated or incorporated many second-rate banks.

The Jugo Ginko.—Capital, ¥100,000,000; Paid up capital, ¥49,750,000; Reserve, ¥30,000,000; Deposits, ¥351,000,000; Loans, ¥280,000,000; Bills discounted, ¥71,000,000. Because the bank has among its shareholders the Imperial Household and many nobles and wealthy people, and acts as the treasury for the Imperial Household, it is fondly called "Kwazoku" Ginko (Nobles Bank) and at one time enjoyed good reputation and public trust. Lately the bank has amalgamated or incorporated a number of minor banks.

The Dai-hyaku Bank (One Hundredth Bank).—Capital, ¥25,000,000 (¥17,500,000 paid up); Reserves, ¥10,400,000; Deposits, ¥120,000,000. The Bank was established in 1878 by a founder

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of the Yokohama Specie Bank and is one of the oldest and leading establishments of the line. The bank stands high in reputation both at home and abroad, and possesses many good foreign connection. The present president is Mr. Kunizo Hara, son of a leading founder of the bank.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS IN JAPAN

In its early days, Japan's foreign exchange business was almost entirely in the hands of British, American and other foreign banks, only a small part being transacted by Japanese concerns who had been engaged in business as Merchant Bankers for several centuries. A notable period in the evolution of Japanese banking was, therefore, that which saw the inauguration of the policy of founding exchange banks with purely Japanese capital. The first of these banks was The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, in 1880, followed by the Banks of Taiwan and Chosen. Then such leading private banks as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Dai-ichi, Dai-hyaku and Yasuda have opened foreign exchange departments, with the result that the greater part of the exports and imports is now financed by Japanese institutions. As an evidence how far their system has been carried to a state of greater efficiency the creation of a discount market a few years ago may be mentioned, this rendering great assistance in facilitating transaction. Another sign of development is shown in the presence of Exchange Brokers in the leading centres of overseas trade. Fluctuations of the exchange market recently according to the standard quotations of the Specie Bank are shown below:

Bank's Selling T. T. Rate

On New York

Year	January		May		October	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
1921	48¼	48.0	48⅛	48.0	48.0	48.0
1923	48½	48½	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
1924	47½	47½	40¼	40.0	40¾	38½
1925	38½	38½	41½	41½	43¼	41½

Favorable reaction in 1925 was due to the marked improvement in foreign trade in consequence of brisk export of silk, the diminished imports occasioned by the enforcement of Luxury tariff, big speculative purchase of Yen in New York and Shanghai, and lastly the Government shipment of specie to New York to stabilize the exchange market.

BANKING STATISTICS

Remarkable as has been the development our banking business made, it still occupies a level far below that attained in Europe and America. There are too many petty banks, totalling at present as many as 1,800 banks approximately throughout the country. It is somewhat reassuring that the tendency toward amalgamation and expansion is perceptibly making head. From the outbreak of war till the end of 1921 banks that increased capital numbered 1587 with the total increment of roughly ¥1,-

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583,000,000. Amalgamation resulted in the creation of 193 banks and the dissolution of 238 at the same periods. The average amount of subscribed capital increased from about 433,000 mil. at beginning of the War to ¥1,718,000 mil, at the end of 1924.

Inquiries made by the Bankers' Association of Tokyo give these data as to recent development of banking business in which is included the Branch Office of the Bank of Chosen in Japan proper (amount of money in ¥1,000):—

	No. of banks	No. of branches	Capital paid up	Reserve funds	Balance of deposits	Loans outstanding
1921						
Bank of Japan...	1	11	37,500	43,800	973,556	—
Special banks..	48	164	328,651	140,926	1,063,815	464,798
Ordinary banks.	1,331	3,160	1,044,587	339,073	6,444,836	544,176
Savings banks.	636	2,111	325,728	99,748	1,945,990	83,350
Total	2,016	5,449	1,736,466	623,647	10,428,196	1,092,324
1922						
Bank of Japan..	1	15	37,500	51,365	741,740	—
Special banks...	345	183	397,318	165,273	1,059,857	1,061,366
Ordinary banks.	1,799	5,163	1,450,227	473,386	7,801,459	—
Savings banks..	146	545	33,669	15,547	651,245	—
Total	1,980	5,906	1,918,706	725,579	10,254,302	1,061,366
1923						
Bank of Japan..	1	15	37,500	59,385	913,600	—
Special banks...	33	193	409,901	185,000	1,136,612	1,191,093
Ordinary banks.	1,701	5,274	1,490,700	543,188	7,805,265	—
Savings banks..	139	553	34,024	18,637	693,560	—
Total	1,874	6,035	1,972,126	806,210	10,547,038	1,191,093

	Balance of loans	Deposits with others	Bonds, shares, etc. owned	Cash account
1921 Continued				
Bank of Japan.....	99,978	32,579	191,915	250,945
Special banks	1,601,781	316,830	400,617	110,886
Ordinary banks.....	4,871,877	214,517	1,499,937	569,994
Savings banks	1,439,633	280,646	485,559	105,838
Total	8,013,268	844,571	2,578,028	1,037,662
1922				
Bank of Japan.....	244,301	48,206	311,408	215,611
Special banks.....	1,654,772	273,308	438,281	99,959
Ordinary banks 6,323,595		314,185	1,746,034	654,201
Savings banks	168,075	208,038	305,511	13,265
Total 8,390,724		843,739	2,801,235	982,035
1923				
Bank of Japan.....	269,972	106,541	244,670	362,845
Special banks	1,918,662	231,239	442,849	98,197
Ordinary banks	6,509,488	290,910	1,946,423	676,781
Savings banks.....	174,081	179,444	353,914	16,446
Total	8,870,203	808,136	2,787,858	1,154,270

Loans Classified

Inquiries instituted by the Tokyo Clearing House as to the loans advanced by the banks throughout the country make the following record in ¥1,000:—

End of Dec.	1920	1921	1922	1923
Ordinary loans	4,965,499	4,965,479	5,007,664	5,291,683
Loans on immovables ..	1,451,886	1,763,672	2,041,849	2,253,684

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Loans on immovables are classified as follows (in ¥1,000,000):

	Nippon Kwangyo Ginko	Noko Ginko	Hokkaido Col. Bank	Ord. & Sav. Banks
End of 1917	162	161	20	397
1918	169	178	27	451
1919	198	219	38	481
1920	225	285	33	901
1921	279	320	69	1,098
1922	289	312	72	1,266
1923	383	355	78	1,360

The striking increase of loans from the outbreak of the world's war reflects on the sudden expansion of Japan's economy, this increase being especially pronounced as regards the volume of security coyered loans.

Liabilities of Banks (Dec. 31st 1923; in ¥1,000)

	Bank of Japan	Specie Bank	Nip. Kwan. Ginko	Noko Ginko	Colonial Bank	Bank of Taiwan
Capital, nominal.	60,000	100,000	94,000	91,900	20,000	60,000
Reserve funds....	59,385	77,133	26,898	39,235	4,696	12,980
Notes issued.....	1,703,596	3,263	—	—	—	39,702
Debenture loans..	—	—	543,849	236,072	102,748	—
Deposits	913,600	482,124	59,684	133,351	40,171	197,974
Bills re-discounted	—	112,010	—	—	—	101,241
Debts	—	333,659	—	1	6.590	240.514
Temporary debts..	110	3,988	—	—	2,890	35,101
Branch accounts.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net profits.....	9,270	12,620	6,782	8,082	1,342	2,673
Other accounts..	108,895	169,632	33,428	87,742	3,841	227,621
Total 2,854,859		1,294,432	764,641	596,384	182,280	917,809

Continued	Industrial Bank	Bank of Chosen	Ordinary Banks	Savings Banks	Total	Total for 1922
Capital nominal..	50,000	80,000	2,444,690	83,771	3,084,361	2,968,800
Reserve funds..	13,015	11,040	543,188	18,637	806,210	725,579
Notes issued	—	110,750	—	—	1,857,313	1,699,023
Debenture loans	..308,328	—	—	—	1,191,096	1,061,366
Deposits ..	69,669	163,149	7,805,265	693,560	10,549,038	10.254,302
Bills re-discounted..	12.569	33.350	122,209	11	381,391	289,504
Debts	28,550	146,892	814,932	8,573	1,579,712	1,261,671
Temporary debts..	204	8,504	270.262	—	321,064	314,931
Branch accounts..	—	—	1,863,962	264,066	2,128,029	1,806,778
Net profits	3,678	1,675	179,144	7,945	233,215	216,429
Other accounts..	59,596	104,844	544,463	18,067	1,357.627	1,128,017
Total ...	545,691	660,207	14,588,119	1,094,633	23,499,060	21,726,404

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Assets of Banks (Dec. 31st 1924; in ¥1,000)

	Bank of Japan	Specie Bank	Nip. Kwangyo Ginko	Noko Ginko	Colonial Bank	Bank of Taiwan
Specie	362,845	28,224	970	3,736	5,501	14,629
Bullions	874,093	15,572	—	—	—	8,014
Loans	267,972	235,892	635,351	384,102	115,345	98,365
Bills discountable	627,329	129,175	12,144	10,285	32,420	312,006
Bills bought.....	—	543,179	—	—	—	212.328
Documentary bills	—	—	—	—	3.874	7,907
Bonds, shares, etc.	244,670	188,541	15,874	24,338	6,126	88,762
Deposits	106,541	—	30,673	93,525	3,114	13,139
Land, building, etc.	3,712	11,339	3,058	3,396	4.827	6,795
Inter-bank loans.	276,178	2,743	—	—	1,795	4,259
Branch accounts..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital unpaid...	22,500	—	24,123	16.875	7,500	7,500
Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts..	69,014	139,762	42,444	80,125	1,774	144,052
Total 2,854,859		1,294,432	764,641	596,384	182,280	917,809

Continued	Industrial Bank	Bank of Chosen	Ordinary banks	Savings banks	Total	Total for 1923
Specie	4,960	40,193	676,781	16,446	1,154,270	983.035
Bullions ..	—	3,040	—	—	900,721	906,996
Loans 196,569		295,232	6,509,488	174.081	8,870,203	8,390,724
Bills re-discounted..	111,299	63.746	1,446,625	31.311	2,776.344	2,368,649
Bills bought..	944	27,286	91,743	—	875,482	817,736
Documentary bills..	—	24,353	102,895	—	139,030	90,908
Bonds, shares, etc .	59,050	60,154	1,746,423	353,914	2,787,858	2,801,235
Deposits ..102,310		8,428	290,910	179,444	808,136	843,737
Land, building, etc. ..	4,649	12,352	243,471	18,415	312,019	278,613
Inter-bank loans....	1,523	22,872	189,513	—	498,884	502,685
Branch accounts ..	—	—	1,828,187	265,268	2,093,458	1,810,872
Capital unpaid	—	30,000	953,989	49,747	1,112,235	1,050,094
Loss	—	—	35,429	1,944	37,373	34,215
Other accounts ..	64,384	72,565	472,657	4,059	1,133,040	846,899
Total 545,691		660,207	14,588,119	1,094,633	23,499,060	21,726,404

Leading Ordinary and Savings Banks

(As existing at the end of Dec. 1924; in ¥1,000)

Tokyo

Name of Bank	Capital paid-up	Reserves	Deposits	Loans
1st Bank	50,000	42,500	346,473	313,630
15th "	49,750	29,620	357,917	357,783
Tokyo Watanabe Ginko....	2,000	855	31,908	34,901
84th Bank	2,300	700	14,344	17,865
100th "	17,500	10,094	113,639	114,419
Tanaka Ginko	1,000	505	2,884	4,990
Mitsubishi "	30,000	21,608	303,004	246,577

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Name of Bank	Capital paid-up	Reserves	Deposits	Loans
Mitsui "	60,000	48,688	408,583	390,632
Yasuda "	92,750	49,568	572,514	540,366
Kawasaki "	10,000	7,450	207,123	164,009
Teikoku Shogyo Ginko	2,700	37	15,855	41,519
Tokai Ginko	14,557	5,480	63,910	67,850
Nakai "	5,000	2,045	48,910	41,736
Koike Ginko	3,000	800	5,744	13,610
Morimura "	2,000	1,000	11,895	13,199
Toyokuni "	10,000	2,985	35,465	13,199
Murai "	5,125	3,175	49,272	43,268
Owariya Ginko	1,000	505	11,155	10,982
Kanda "	6,250	2,845	16,912	51,592
Taisho "	2,000	322	7,141	13,518
Tetsugyo "	1,500	319	2,872	3,698
Nippon Chuya Ginko	6,250	343	58,074	53,007
Tokyo Yamaguchi "	1,000	288	2,213	3,389
Furukawa Ginko	6,250	860	57,258	50,948
Hibiya "	1,550	440	12,488	11,093
Yasuda Savings Bank	2,072	1,109	79,125	7,017
Shin-yu Ginko	2,312	—	5,636	12,403
Nakazawa "	1,250	354	8,148	12,326
Osaka (End of June 1923)				
34th Bank	37,500	17,070	242,831	199,058
Yamaguchi Ginko	27,500	9,200	224,769	162,442
Sumitomo "	50,000	21,000	376,589	270,331
Konoike "	10,000	3,020	95,325	66,106
Setsuyo "	5,500	460	17,637	17,915
Omi "	9,375	340	118,388	104,503
Osaka Jitsugyo Ginko	750	233	3,811	2,589
Kawakami Ginko	750	165	4,537	5,078
Kashima "	18,875	5,100	168,531	127,036
Bishu "	2,000	1,121	13,332	11,998
Osaka Savings Bank	2,000	3,530	82,866	2,885
Nishiroku Ginko	285	135	1,805	1,920
Fujimoto Bill-broker Bank	3,000	2,900	4,410	159,124
Fujita Ginko	5,125	5,800	99,867	73,252
Osaka Nomura Ginko	10,000	4,220	42,571	49,343
Nippon Shintaku "	17,500	750	8,538	28,720
Nagoya (End of May 1923)				
Ito Ginko	1,000	1,111	10,465	8,914
Nagoya Ginko	12,200	6,400	110,436	81,237
Aichi "	9,000	5,931	124,141	84,992
Meiji "	10,440	2,726	98,404	76,975
Aichi Nosho Ginko	9,000	5,931	124,141	84,992
Nippon Saving Bank	1,148	1,296	29,317	2,440
Yokohama				
2nd Bank	1,500	2,850	16,293	21,425
Hiranuma Ginko	750	208	1,767	2,464
Soda "	2,500	82	19,163	22,342
Yokohama Wakao Ginko	500	337	2,454	8,891
Yokohama Boeki Ginko	237	30	406	532

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Watanabe "	2,000	376	5,826	9,186
Yokohama Koshin' '	250	550	24,530	33,829
Kobe				
65th Bank	6 250	1,559	27,989	28,531
Kishimoto "	1,000	—	8,183	6,371
Kobe Okazaki "	12,500	6,000	23,667	31,259

MONETARY ORGANS FOR POORER CLASSES

Banking organs for poorer classes are still sadly inadequate in Japan. There are no people's banks, and at present, besides the ancient institutions of pawnbroking and Mujin, the only banking facilities available for those people are postal savings banks and credit associations.

Pawnbroking

According to the inquiries of the Home Office, the number of licensed pawnbrokers existing in Japan proper are as follows:—

1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
28,646	27,700	26,800	24,782	23,587

The term of deposit differs from 3 to 6 months, according to articles, and the rate of interest charged ranges between the two extremes of 48% and 20% as converted into a yearly rate.

The general situation of the business may be gathered from the following statistics:—

Year	No. of pawns accepted (1000)	Money advanced (Yen 1000)	No. of pawns redeemed (1000)	Money repaid (Yen 1000)	Pawns forfeited (Yen 1000)
1918	41,389	116,750	33,885	102.103	9.251
1919	38,146	141,060	33,531	118,404	8,119
1920	31.610	152,799	25,523	111,894	11,021
1921	28,297	195.908	23,700	158,510	17,146

Public Pawn Shops.—These run either as foundations or under communal management accommodate the poor with loans at lower interest and with other advantages. There are at present 14 of them, the oldest being the village pawnshop at Hosoda, Miyazaki Prefecture, founded in 1913. Tokyo has 4 such establishments in slum quarters, i.e., No. 1 to No. 4 Musashiya, conducted by the Social Works Association of Tokyo Prefecture.

Mujin

It was orginally a mutual help association that was organized for various purposes. As existing at present the members of a mujin, by which title this kind of association is now generally known, have to bring at each meeting a certain amount of fixed subscription. They then determine by drawing a number of members to be allowed to make use of the money collected at each meeting, and this is continued till all the members get their turn. This primitive help contrivance has been very much abused lately, being too often made a means of fraud by some unscrupulous "promoter," resulting in the enforcement of a revised regulation on Nov. 1st, '15. The fund of a mujin as existing in money must not fall below ¥15,000 or 30,000 in other form of assets. A mujin may not engage in any other additional business without license. At the end of 1924, these pseudo banks,

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conducting the business or supplying the funds for these mujin numbered 225 representing ¥18,788,000 nominal.

Credit Associations in City Land

The business of those associations is to lend money to their members in order to develop their economic conditions and to handle the savings of their members, the families of their members, public corporations or legal persons who do not aim at profit. The number of these associations at the end of 1924 wns 172 with an aggregate capital p.u. of ¥44,476,000.

RATE OF INTEREST

The Bank of Japan (revised Apr. '25)

Dec. 31st	Rate of loans (sen) On Gov't bonds	Rate of loans (sen) On other securities	Rate of Dis'unt (sen) On Gov't bonds	Rate of Dis'unt (sen) On other securities	Commercial bill (sen) Rate of bill discounted in Tokyo	Commercial bill (sen) Rate of bill discounted out Tokyo	Rate on overdrafts (sen)	Interest on fixed deposits one year %
1922	..2.00	2.40	2.20	2.40	2.20	2.20	2.50	3.00
1923	..2.00	2.40	2.20	2.40	2.20	2.20	2.50	3.00
1924	..2.00	2.40	2.20	2.40	2.20	2.20	2.50	3.00
1925	..2.00	2.20	2.00	2.20	2.00	2.00	2.30	3.00

N.B.—"Sen" means interest per ¥100 on daily balance and 1 sen a day amounts to 3.65% a year.

Market Rate, Tokyo

		Call (sen) Over-night	Call (sen) At notice	Call (sen) Over month	Com. bill	1st class Spinning	Secured
1924 Aug.	Lowest	1.85	1.85	2.00	2.30	2.10	2.30
	Highest	2.00	2.00	2.05	2.60	2.40	2.60
1925 Aug.	Lowest	1.60	1.65	1.75	1.90	1.80	2.10
	Highest	1.65	1.65	1.80	2.30	2.10	2.40

Market Rate, Osaka

		Call (sen) Over-night	Call (sen) At notice	Call (sen) One month	Com. bill	1st class Spinning	Secured
1294 Aug.	Highest	2.20	2.15	2.00	2.60	2.10	2.70
	Lowest	2.10	2.10	1.80	2.30	1.80	2.30
1925 Aug.	Highest	1.40	1.50	1.80	2.20	2.00	2.60
	Lowest	1.30	1.40	1.65	2.10	1.70	2.50

Dec. 31st	Rate on loans (p.c.p.n.) High	Low	Average	Rate on discounts (sen) High	Low	Average	Rate on overdraft (sen) High	Low	Average
1920	.....1.26×	0.96×	1.12×	3.48	2.82	3.18	3.46	2.84	3.18
1921	.....1.18×	0.96×	1.07×	3.16	2.61	2.90	3.20	2.70	2.96
1922 (Oct.)	1.19×	0.98×	1.10×	3.23	2.70	2.97	3.28	2.24	3.02
1924 (July)	1.20×	1.00×	1.08×	3.17	2.71	3.00	3.24	2.77	3.03

NOTE :—× =on bond.

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Takuma Dan,
Chairman of Board

Umekichi Yoneyama.
President

THE
MITSUI TRUST COMPANY
LIMITED

The First Trust Company
Established under the New Trust Law of Japan

Capital - - - - Yen 30,000,000

DEPARTMENTS:
TRUST, BOND, LOAN, LEGAL, SAFE
DEPOSIT, REAL ESTATE, FOREIGN

OFFICE:
Near Hibiya Park, Tokio

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

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THE KYOSAI TRUST CO.,
LIMITED.

Capital (Subscribed) - - - Yen 30,000,000.00

Capital (Paid up) - - - - „ 7,500,000.00

PRESIDENT:

ZENJIRO YASUDA, ESQ.

HEAD OFFICE:

3-CHOME, KORAIBASHI, OSAKA

Tokyo Branch: The Eiraku Bldg., Kojimachi

Kyoto Branch: Takakura, Shijo-dori

Nagoya Branch: The Kyosai Bldg., Minamiotsu-machi

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(Continued)	Interest on current			Interest on fixed		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
1920	1.31	0.97	1.08	7.20	6.00	6.60
1921	1.03	1.82	0.90	6.70	5.80	6.20
1922 (Oct.)...	1.09	0.88	0.96	7.10	6.20	6.70
1924 (July)...	1.07	0.88	0.95	7.10	6.40	6.80

Rate on Real Estate

According to the inquiries of the Nippon Kangyo Ginko, the average rate of interest on immovables in April 1925 was 11.83% or 11.63% excluding Okinawa and Hokkaido. These figures are below those of the preceding year by 0.05% and 0.07% respectively, as compared with the corresponding month in the previous year.

Figures for the last few years are given below:—

	1921	1922	1923	1924
Average rate throughout Japan	11.53%	11.47%	11.35%	11.92%
Average, Okinawa & Hokkaido excluded	11.39	11.25%	11.53%	11.30%

BILL-BROKING BUSINESS

As most of our banks regard note discounting as part of the proper sphere of their business, they are not so willing to furnish call money to bill brokers. They generally do so only when they have surplus funds remaining idle on their hands. The broking business therefore does not yet possess in Japan a sufficiently congenial atmosphere for its sound development.

The first broking house made its appearance in Japan in September, 1899, in Tokyo, and the second in May, 1912, in Osaka. At present the houses that are undertaking it either exclusively or in combination with other business number over thirty. Of these three in Tokyo, four in Osaka, and one each in Kobe and Nagoya, are relatively more important than the others.

THE TRUST BUSINESS

It was about 1906 that "trust companies" were first established in Japan, and these at the end of 1921 numbered 514 including 487 joint stock companies with an aggregate authorized capital of ¥347 million, of which 109 million was paid up. Some of these trust companies, however, were by no means on a sound basis while the business dealt in by them was diverse and in many cases hardly entitled to be called trust business as it is known in Europe and America. Absence of a law to control this particular agency business was responsible for all these defects.

The Trust Law and Trust Business Law, newly enacted in '22 and enforced on Jan. 1, '23, had a salutary effect on the sound and legitimate development of trust business in Japan. According to the laws, trust business can be carried on only by a joint stock company with a capital of not less than ¥1 million, the properties acceptable by it being limited to money, negotiable papers, monetary claims, movables, land and things thereon, and superficies and lease of land. The old established companies had to obtain new permits for continuing business, and up to the

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end of 1924 29 companies were granted charters for conducting business in accordance with the provisions of the new laws, their combined nominal capital being ¥131,800,000; paid in capital, ¥41,129,000; fixed deposits ¥136,000,000; loans on immovables, ¥44,000,000; loans on foundations, $66,000,000.

CLEARING HOUSES

Tokyo Clearing House.—The Tokyo Clearing House commenced its business at the end of 1887. More or less good result was realized, but the subsequent development of banking business has necessitated the form as it now stands. Its organization is mainly based on that of the clearing-house in Europe and America.

Osaka Clearing House.—Founded in 1879 the Osaka Clearing House is the first clearing house established in the country. In Osaka, the centre of trade in our country since old time, cheques and bills were in use long before the Restoration, and it took the lead in introducing clearing house facilities.

Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, Shimonoseki-Moji, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Hakodate, Otaru, Sapporo, Fukuoka Nagasaki, Niigata, Kumamoto, Okayama, Sendai and Matsue have clearing-houses of their own.

Volume of Clearing House Business in Japan

According to the Tokyo Bankers' Association the volume of clearing business in Japan is as shown below:—

Place	Amount Cleared (Yen 1,000)			
	1921	1922	1923	1924
Tokyo	30,864,025	31,013,836	30,715,120	30,739,301
Osaka	23,955,176	23,816,371	23,993,188	26,880,402
Kyoto	1,865,126	1,609,008	1,586,433	1,665,505
Yokohama	2,700,520	3,020,221	2,107,383	1,701,245
Kobe	4,223,932	4,578,691	4,892,022	7,789,432
Nagoya	2,273,474	2,355,320	2,337,598	2,484,623
Hiroshima	613,861	180,169	190,477	205,668
Shimonoseki-Moji	701,507	683,450	667,872	726,063
Kanazawa	132,005	135,153	146,499	157,015
Hakodate	224,577	200,305	201,074	239,454
Otaru	338,735	336,468	376,529	417,125
Others	—	799,359	751,522	793,682
Total	67,442,939	71,728,351	67,966,728	73,799,519

CURRENCY SYSTEM

Coinage

Prior to the adoption of the gold standard in 1897, Japan was practically a silver country subject to all the disadvantages attending an ever fluctuating value of this particular specie. That reform has placed her at par, so to say, with the leading Powers of the world. The principal points in the currency system as amended in 1922 are as follows:—

1. The unit of the coinage to be 2 fun of pure gold (0.75 grams) and to be denominated one yen.
2. The gold coins to be of three denominations, 5 yen (1.1111 momme) coins, 10 yen (2.2222 momme) coins, and 20 yen 4.444 momme) coins.

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3. Subsidiary silver pieces to be of three denominations, 10 sen (0.400 momme) pieces, 20 sen (0.528 momme) pieces, and 50 sen 1.320 momme) pieces.
4. Other subsidiary coins, i.e. 5 sen (0.700 momme and 10 sen (1.00 momme) nickel pieces, 1 sen (1.00 momme) pieces, 5 rin (0.560 mommie), 2 sen and 1 rin pieces, issued before to continue in circulation as before.
5. The regulation fineness of the coins is as under:—
   Gold coins, 900 gold and 100 copper.
   Silver " 720 silver and 280 copper.
   Nickel " 250 nickel and 750 silver.
   Copper " 950 copper and 40 tin and 10 zinc.

N.B.—Gold coins are of ½ fineness compared with those coined before.

The Convertible Note System

The law as first issued in 1884 provided that the notes would be convertible into silver, but with the adoption of gold monometallism in 1897 the notes became convertible into gold, as is the case to-day. According to the law the Bank of Japan is to keep as conversion reserve gold and silver specie and bullion equivalent in amount to the notes issued, the silver coins and bullion not to exceed one quarter of the total reserve. The Bank may issue notes within the limit of ¥120,000,000 on the security of Government bonds, Treasury bills, and other reliable papers; also against such negotiable securities. The Bank, subject to the permission of the Government, may further issue notes, when such excess issue is deemed necessary, the tax payable being at rate not less than 5% a year on such issue. The denominations of notes are ¥1, ¥5, ¥10, ¥20, ¥50, 100, ¥200, but in practice ¥50 and ¥200 notes are yet non-existent.

The convertible system practically identical with that in Japan Proper is also in force in Formosa where the additional issue against the reliable securities is limited to ¥10,000,000 and the tax at the same rate payable on the excess issue.

Amount of Coins and Paper Currency in Circulation (In ¥1,000)

Dec.	Gold coins	Silver coins	Nickel coins	Copper coins	Total	Bank notes	Grand total
1919 ...	59,711	128,312	12,007	12,560	212,570	*145,300 1,728,712	2,086,002
1920 ...	61,070	126,689	13,299	13,308	214,367	*162,290 1,515,849	1,892,506
1921 ...	—	—	—	—	—	*216,500 1,520,571	1,737,071
1922 ...	—	—	—	—	—	*158,577 1,537,590	1,732,167
1923 ...	—	—	—	—	—	*68,000 1,825,936	1,893,936
1924 ...	—	—	—	—	—	*25,887 1,806,277	1,832,164

Note:—*representing petty notes.
× at the end of May.
The amount of coins in circulation has not been made public since May 1920

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Bank Notes in Circulation Classified (¥1,000)

At the end	Gov. petty notes	Bank of Japan	Bank of Chosen	Bank of Taiwan	Total
1921	216,500	1,520,570	136,360	40,863	1,914,295
1922	158,577	1,537,590	100,544	34,244	1,830,956
1923	68,000	1,676,000	110,233	39,702	1,893,936
1924	25,887	1,625,898	129,118	51,260	1,832,936
1925 (Aug.)..	19,150	1,353,485	82,364	53,703	1,508,703

Coins Turned out by the Mint

		1920 yen	1921 yen	1922 yen
Gold coins	20 yen	—	—	—
	10 "	—	—	—
	5 "	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—
Silver coins	50 sen	—	—	38,172,558
	20 "	—	—	—
	10 "	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	38,172,558
Nickel coins	10 sen	4,900,249	6,000,304	15,949,604
	5 "	3,000,252	7,100,360	8,197,995
	Total	9,900,501	13,100,664	24,147,599
Copper coins		2,880,146	2,500,126	2,563,631
Grand total		12,780,619	15,600,790	64,883,788

Bulletins of the Bank of Japan (¥1,000)

End. of Dec.	Notes issued	Specie reserve (Gold coin & bullion)	Government bonds & other securities: Gov't bonds	Gov't securities	Treas'y bills	Other securities	Com'l bills	Total	Excess issue of note
1920	1,439,241	1,246,689	70,012	22,000	—	43,612	56,897	192,552	72,552
1921	1,546,516	1,245,574	47,358	22,000	—	62,157	169,457	300,972	180,972
1922	1,558,402	1,063,887	—	36,300	—	212,004	212,264	434,515	374,513
1923	1,703,597	1,057,471	126,482	22,000	—	295,607	292,043	646,124	526,124
1924	1,662,315	1,059,024	123,740	22,000	—	182,705	274,845	603,291	483,291

THE CENTRAL BANK FOR COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

This is a new monetary organ established in 1923 for regulating the circulation of fund of the Association of Cooperative Societies and of similar industrial organizations and for bringing it into close touch with the central money market. Its capital is ¥30,000,000, subscribed half and half by the Government and the Cooperative Societies, over 80% of the total number existing in the country. It was opened for business in April 1924 with the capital of ¥13 mil. (¥10 mil. from Government and 3 from Societies.

Lines of business to be dealt with by the Bank are:—

1. To supply to the Association of Cooperative Societies or Industrial Societies associated with it loans without security and redeemable within a period of not more than five years.
2. To discount drafts for or allow over-draft of those industrial organizations.
3. To undertake exchange business for them.

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4. To receive money as deposit from the Association of Cooperative Societies, Industrial Societies, Public Corporations or legal persons not engaged in business aiming at profit.

When judged necessary the Bank may require security on business coming under 1 and 2 clauses.

The Bank is also authorized to issue Industrial debentures within the limit of one-thousand times the paid-up capital.

The President, Deputy President, Directors and Auditors (each 3), Counsellors 20 (not less than one half to be members of the Cooperative Societies), are nominated by the Government, which also appoints a Supervisor. The Bank is under the control of the Ministers of Com. & Ind. and of Finance. The Staff consists of E. Okamoto (ex-Vice-Min. of Agr. & Com.), S. Sugano, Y. Hashimoto, M. Kato.

FOREIGN BANKS IN JAPAN

The branches in Japan of foreign banks numbered at the end of 1917 eleven (3 savings, 8 ordinary) in all with paid-up capital ¥6,775,000, a marked diminution compared with the corresponding term of 1913 i.e. twelve banks with ¥7,127,000 paid up.

According to nationality of their head office, they are:—

Nationality	Name	Branches in Japan: No.	Branches in Japan: Location
Great Britain	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	3	Kobe, Nagasaki, Yokohama
	Chartered Bank of India Australia & China.....	1	Yokohama
U. S. A....	International Banking Corporation	?	Kobe, Yokohama
	Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.....	2	Tokyo, Yokohama
	American Express Company	2	Kobe, Yokohama
France	Banque Industrielle de Chine	1	Yokohama
	Banque Franco-Japanese...	1	Tokyo
Russia	Russo-Asiatic Bank.....	2	Kobe, Yokohama
Germany ..	Deutsch-Asiatische Bank..	2	„ „
Holland	Nederlandische Handel-Maatschappij	1	Kobe
	Nederlandish-Indische Handelsbank	1	„

The business situation of these foreign banks in recent years is as below (in 1,000):—

Dec.	Capital	Deposits	Loans	Net profits
1918	¥6,495	61,299	17,226	2,627
1919	¥6,495	55,591	21,493	4,646
1920	¥7,495 $50	49,950	22,359	7,431
1921	¥7,495 $50	45,812	21,156	1,600
1922	¥7,495 $50	45,812	21,156	1,600
1923	¥7,495 $50	45,812	21,156	1,600

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CHAPTER XXVIII

FINANCE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

In reviewing the history of our national finance since Imperial Government was rehabilitated about half a century ago, it may be convenient to subdivide the period into several stages, as explained below.

Financial Unification.—From 1868 to 1871, when the feudatories, now subject to the Imperial Government instead of to the Tokugawa Shogunate, were displaced by so many prefectures, the attention of the Government was directed toward centralizing the control of finance in its own hands. This involved thorough reform and unification of the currency and the taxation system which differed more or less according to districts. The taxes and imposts that had existed numbered no less than two thousand or more and these were superseded by a simpler and uniform system of taxation. It was chiefly by the late Marquis Inouye that all this difficult task was accomplished.

Financial Crisis.—The decade from 1872 to 1881 was a period of financial crisis, when the Government found its expenditure outrunning the revenue and the latter not yet acquiring any stability. Various measures calculated to remedy the matter were devised, such as the publication of budgets and settled accounts, the establishment of the Board of Audit, the unification of the mode of handling money coming into the national coffers, the reform of the taxation system, and so forth. The time, too, proved adverse for financial adjustment. The "samurai" class who had been deprived of their hereditary pensions and the conservative section of the people who were still hankering after the "good old days" filled the country with loud cries of discontent, these culminating at last in civil troubles such as the uprisings at Saga, Kumamoto, Akizuki, and the gravest of all, the rebellion in Satsuma, not to speak of the expedition to Formosa and the complications with Korea and China. These occasioned enormous disbursements and compelled the impoverished Treasury to resort to the extraordinary expedient of issuing inconvertible money. By 1878 the notes had fallen considerably below par and plunged both trade and industries into a state of unusual depression. During the greater part of this momentous period the Treasury was directed by the late Marquis Okuma.

Financial Adjustments.—Happily a favorable turn of affairs soon began to set in and during the period from 1881 to the inauguration of the Imperial Diet our national finance steadily recovered its normal condition, mainly due to the strenuous efforts of the late Prince Matsukata. He first succeeded in restoring the depreciated currency to par and established the convertible system on a sound basis. The central bank (Nippon Ginko) was created, the National Bank Regulations revised, while

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the loans were adjusted and the fiscal system rearranged. Moreover the taxes were completely remodelled on the approved principles of the science of finance. For the first time since the re-establishment of the Imperial Government the national finance was placed on a firm basis.

The Period of Repose.—With the opening of the Imperial Diet in 1890 the national finance entered a new era as to control. The estimates and settled accounts were now placed under the supervision of the Diet, so that in reviewing the progress of our financial affairs it is no longer possible to divide it conveniently into periods each associated with one or other prominent financier. Be that as it may, the Diet of the time directed its attention toward lowering the Land Tax as the most urgent financial question, and reduced the estimates in order to find ways and means. The curtailment of the expenditure resulted in a large surplus in the central coffer, a remarkable financial phenomenon in those days.

Financial Expansion.—The expansion tendency that soon set in should be treated for convenience' sake under three heads, namely, the expansion after the War of 1894-5 and the War of 1904-5 and the European war.

The Japan-China War.—Financially the direct result of this war was the issue of an enormous war loan, the increase of taxes and the raising of various loans to meet the large outlays involved in the post-bellum undertakings pertaining to industries, national defence and so forth. The receipt from China of the indemnity of T. 200,000,000 was used for introducing the system of gold monometallism. It was a measure of greatest moment and enabled Japan for the first time to take part in the economic affairs of the world.

The Boxer Trouble and the Russo-Japanese War.—The Boxer trouble in 1900 was followed by another addition of taxes, while the War, besides occasioning heavy emergency taxes, was fraught with grave consequence to the finance of the country. The Portsmouth Treaty denied an indemnity to Japan, and the expenses amounting to about ¥2,000 millions were thrown on the shoulders of our tax-payers. The result was the national debt increased by as much as ¥1,500 millions. The attention of both the Government and people was concentrated subsequent to the War on the question of how to meet the heavy obligation incurred in the form of war debts of ¥1,500 millions, how to adjust the additional taxes amounting to ¥150 millions, and how to meet the increasing expenses incidental to the contemplated expansion of the armament and other necessary undertakings.

In these circumstances the question of increasing the Army by two Divisions was one that presented almost insuperable difficulty. At last the authorities decided to adopt a policy of contraction on the one hand and to curtail the expenditure that had been more than doubled since the war, and on the other to effect the redemption of debts on a larger scale than before.

The European War.—This policy was suspended with the outbreak of the Great war, for distance from the seat of operations soon placed Japan at great advantage in the economic relations of the world. A marked increase in exports over imports was the result, this favorable balance being estimated to have run up to ¥1,460 millions during the war years. There was also a gain of ¥1,320 millions in invisible trade. For the first time in

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her financial history Japan was able to extend help to the Allies and also to China, the two accounts reaching at one time to ¥1,400 millions. A reaction followed inevitably with the cessation of hostilities. The marked inflation of currency in consequence of the Government's sale of specie to the Bank of Japan, the upsetting of balance between medium of exchange and commodities, as also the short supply of commodities owing to the rush of exports pushed up prices to something like threefold the pre-war figures. It was natural that the balance of trade should have turned from 1919, as may be seen in the Chapter on Foreign Trade.

Their prudence relaxed by the temporary boom, both Government and public were led to adopt the policy of expansion in their undertakings, resulting in the abnormal swelling in national expenditure and feverish launching of private projects. Thus between 1914 and 1922 the General Budget advanced from ¥650 millions to ¥1,500 millions and the Special Account from ¥690 millions to ¥3,130 millions. The provincial government and the self-government civic bodies were equally expansive, their aggregate expenditure rising during the same period from ¥320 millions to ¥1,150 milllons.

In other words, the people's public burden increased threefold, or from ¥1.300 millions to ¥3,900 millions, while the per capita taxation rose from ¥11.22 in '14 to ¥32.70 in '22. Similarly the per capita figure of public bonds, national and local, advanced at the same time from ¥49.43 to ¥75.38.

The Contraction Policy.—The question of how to readjust this expansive tendency began to arrest the serious attention of the successive Ministries, but all of a sudden the contemplated program was dislocated by the catastrophe of 1923 which, while causing a serious diminution of revenue, demanded an enormous sum of money for the urgent work of rehabilitation. As soon as the matters of pressing need were provided for as an emergency measure, the Government resumed the discussion of readjustment. The upshot was, it decided to keep down the accounts by reorganizing administrative system, retrenching expenditures and postponing the prescribed undertakings. At the same time they adopted a principle not to float loans on the general market, and to meet unavoidable ones with the post office savings and appropriations from the Deposit Department.

The Kato cabinet in 1925 decided to keep up the contraction policy and economize ¥256,000,000 in the prescribed program. On this reduced basis it framed the Budget for 1925-26 as given elsewhere in this chapter. It also gave instructions to the local governments to curtail their expenditures with the result that the prefectural estimates for 1925-26 decreased by ¥10,000,000 as compared with the preceding year.

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Fiscal year	Revenue (yen 1,000)			Expenditure (yen 1,000)			Surplus (yen 1,000)
	Ord.	Extra.	Total	Ord.	Extra.	Total	
1913-14	575,428	146,557	721,975	415,636	157,998	573,634	148,841
1920-21	1,174,677	825,975	2,000,652	709,313	650,664	1,359,978	640,074
1921-22	1,283,813	781,899	2,056,711	841,750	648,106	1,489,856	575,855
1922-23	1,428,206	659,139	2,087,345	891,258	538,432	1,429,690	657,655
1923-24	1,303,589	737,553	2,041,141	960,453	559,392	1,519,845	521,296
1924-25	1,265,283	350,123	1,615,406	1,055,109	560,297	1,615,406	—

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Average per Capita of Population

	Rev yen	Exp. yen		Rev. yen	Exp. yen
1913-14	¥13.78	¥10.95	1922-23	¥36.20	¥24.80
1920-21	35.75	24.80	1923-24	34.90	25.99
1921-22	36.38	26.24	1924-25	27.32	27.32

N. B.—The figures up to 1921-22 represent settled accounts, those for 1922-23 and 1923-24 the actual account as existing on July 3st, 1923 and Sept. 30, 1924 respectively, and those for 1924-25 budget estimates.

Budget for the Year 1925-26

The General Budget for the fiscal year April, 1925-March, 1926 as approved by the 50th session of the Diet and gazetted on March 28, 1925, totals as follows:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
Ordinary	1,299,321,318	1,010,413,096
Extraordinary	224,107,010	513,015,232
Total	1,523,428,328	1,523,428,328

The main features of the estimates for the year are a general retrenchment of expenditure, a large reduction in loans and an anticipation of increased revenue from most sources of taxation. The outlines of the Budget as officially announced when the draft was published include among other measures:—the readjustment of administrative system; the creation of a special fund out of minting profits and the revenue accruing therefrom to be employed for improvement of normal school education and development of agrarian interests; the division of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce into two Departments; the revision of the Deposit Department system to ensure a better and fairer employment of the available funds.

Further details are given below:—

Revenue (in ¥1,000)

Ordinary	
Taxes and duties	795,236
Stamp receipts	82,124
Government undertakings and property	395,192
Miscellaneous revenues	18,220
Transferred from Special Account of Deposits.	3,000
Transferred from funds for educational improvement and agrarian development	5,529
Total ordinary revenue	1,299,321
Extraordinary	
Sale of State property	4,715
Miscellaneous receipts	1,469
Local payments of expenses for public works ..	2,659
Local contributions of expenses for public works	10,332
Transferred from special accounts funds	1,205
Proceeds from issue of loans	100,000
Surplus transferred from special accounts	24,651
Transferred from previous year's account	78,003
Other receipts	1,071
Total extraordinary revenue	224,107
Grand total	1,523,428

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Expenditure (in ¥1,000)

Ordinary	
Civil list	4,500
Foreign Affairs Department	14,608
Home Affairs Department	41,177
Finance Department	280,167
War Department	170,875
Navy Department	122,349
Justice Department	28,515
Education Department	79,751
Agriculture and Forestry Department	21,388
Commerce and Industry Department	3,161
Communications Department	243,919
Total ordinary expenditure	1,010,413
Extraordinary	
Foreign Affairs Department	2,210
Home Affairs Department	205,979
Finance Department	37,437
War Department	21,316
Navy Department	102,515
Justice Department	2,020
Education Department	18,027
Agriculture and Forestry Department	2,072
Commerce and Industry Department	7,638
Communications Department	95,785
Total extraordinary expenditure	513,015
Grand total	1,523,428

The extraordinary expenditure (for Home Dep't) includes the reconstruction appropriations as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Reconstruction outlay	68,855
Tokyo	61,463
Yokohama	7,392
Reconstruction loans	13,967
Subventions	33,105
Interest granted for local reconstruction loans	2,883
Reconstruction Bureau	3,587
Total	122.397

Special Accounts

The Special Account as distinct from the General Account nominally makes enormous figures both in revenue and in expenditure, but as many of the items are repetitions of either the General Account or the Special Account items, the actual figures are far less. The Special Account items number about 30, of which the following are principal ones in the Budget for the year 1925-26 (in ¥1,000):—

Formosan Government-General	89,722	89,733
Korean Government-General	173,392	173,392
Kwantung Administration Office	13,841	13,841
Saghalien Administration Office	17,124	17,124
South Sea Islands Adm. Office	3,798	3,978
Government Railways	617,899	467,508
Mint	32,247	11,423
Printing Bureau	8,841	6,874
Monopoly Bureau	295,040	172,862

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Deposit Department	82,397	69,908
Surplus Fund Department	10,036	166,382
Sinking Funds	859,212	859,212
Imperial Universities	21,623	21,623
State Universities	6,383	6,383
Post Office Insurance	56,923	23,158
Cultural Undertakings in China	3,833	2,461

Supplementary Budgets

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Revenue (in ¥1,000)

Extraordinary	
Local contributions of expenses for public works.	50
Transferred from Special Accounts Funds	221
Transferred from previous year's account	25,782
Total	26,053

Expenditure (in ¥1,000)

Ordinary	
Foreign Affairs Department	1,175
Finance Department	2,139
Communications Department	8,100
Total	11,315
Extraordinary	
Foreign Affairs Department	1,224
Home Affairs Department	521
Finance Department	636
War Department	7,198
Navy Department	2,490
Justice Department	54
Education Department	914
Agriculture and Forestry Department	618
Commerce and Industry Department	8
Communications Department	1,070
Total	14,737
Grand total	26,053

Special Accounts (in ¥1,000)

	Revenue & Expenditure
Korean Government-General	2,655
Formosan Government-General	132
Kwantung Administration Office	26
Saghalien Administration Office	722
South Sea Islands Adm. Office	4
Sinking Funds	2,600
Imperial Universities	100
Other Gov. Universities	235

Continuing Expenditures

Extraordinary expenditures exist in greater part in the shape of continuing expenditures, some of which extend over 20 years. These disbursements as they existed at the end of March, 1924 (in ¥1,000) are as follows:—

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General Account

	Total amount	Disbursed by 1923-24	Allotment for 1924-25	Allotment for 1925-26 & after
Foreign Affairs Dept. ...	700	730	180	150
Home Affairs Dept. ...	1,047,206	382,042	127,617	526,994
Finance Dept.	84,119	18,017	6,221	59,479
War Dept.	1,015,122	344,467	18,692	651,962
Navy Dept.	2,194,288	1,641,776	107,881	444,588
Justice Dept.	17,269	5,066	3,363	8,840
Education Dept.	156,193	38,691	16,508	100,994
Agr. & Com. Dept.	136,434	99,534	9,706	24,498
Communications Dept...	575,080	210,650	54,598	305,989
Total	5,226,415	2,740,615	344,769	2,123,498

Special Account

Korean Gov't-General ..	419,244	242,713	13,563	162,035
Formosan Gov't-General	98,088	81,292	4,045	12,750
Kwantung Gov't-General	11,022	4,500	1,820	4,701
Saghalien Adm. Office ..	37,921	22,909	4,710	10,301
Imperial Universities ..	2,803,849	1,414,532	186,812	1,202,504
Government Rlys	18,187	10,078	2,153	4,806
Total incl. others ..	3,396,659	1,777,194	215,225	1,402,158

"Net Budget" for 1925-26

The annual estimates for the State comprise the General Account and 30 Special Accounts, and so complicated are the incomings and outgoes that a layman is at a loss to know the exact amount of yearly appropriations. This is by no means strange for very often an item of expenditure on one account is found forming a source of revenue on another, while reversely the revenue of a certain item consists of the expenditure of another. For the benefit of outsiders the Department of Finance has published the "Net Budget" for 1925-26, i.e. revenue and expenditure made up as one comprehensive account by straightening out double items.

	(1,000 yen)
Revenue	
General Account	1,549,814
Special Accounts	3,296,641
Total	4,846,457
Deduct	1,417,790
Net revenue	3,428,667
Expenditure	
General Account	1,549,814
Special Accounts	2,986,193
Total	4,536,008
Deduct	1,133,457
Net expenditure	3,402,550

Deposit Account

The amount in possession of the Deposit Department of the Treasury in the year 1923-24 was as follows, in unit of ¥1,000:—

	Bro't over	Received	Paid	Balanced
Postal deposit	1,045,442	240,495	137,811	1,148,125
Ordinary deposits ...	202,203	423,807	425,302	200,709
Total	1,247,645	664,302	563,113	1,348,834

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In view of the criticism and censure often directed to the Deposit Section as to the employment of its funds, the Government effected its reorganization in 1925, making it a separate department under control of the Finance Minister. At the same time new regulation for the employment of its funds were promulgated by which the use of the money at its disposal has been limited as follows:—

1. Subscription to or purchase of national and local loans.
2. Loans to the General and Special Accounts.
3. Subscription to or purchase of debentures or industrial loans issued by companies established under special law.
4. Loans to banks established under special law and not issuing debentures.
5. Subscription to or purchase of loans issued by foreign governments.
6. Specified foreign deposits to the Bank of Japan.

The program for each fiscal year is to be submitted beforehand to the deliberation of the Committee consisting of the Vice-Ministers of Finance, high officials of the Departments concerned, Directors of the Board of Audit, President of the Bank of Japan, and others to be appointed by the Government.

The program for 1925-26 as decided upon at the first sitting of the Committee is as follows (¥1,000):—

New loans	40,000
Renewal of loans	53,000
Low-interest loans	20,000
Social works fund	10,000
Reconstruction work of Yokohama for 1925	4,608
Others	10,127

At the second sitting the Committee decided that one half the third issue of the Reconstruction Savings Debentures (¥10,000,000) be appropriated for the reconstruction of the stricken area and the remaining half for the encouragement of local industries.

STATISTICS OF NATIONAL WEALTH

Attempts have repeatedly been made in Japan by one publicist or another to reduce to concise figures the probable estimate as to Japan's national wealth. The latest governmental data on the subject have been elaborated at the request of the League of Nations at Geneva. The researches were intended to compare the wealth as it stood before the European war and at the end of 1919. The comparative figures before the September disaster are shown below:—

Items	End of 1913	End of 1919		
		Total	Gov't or Public	Private
	Yen 1 million	Yen 1 million	Yen 1 million	Yen 1 million
Lands	13,795	33,086	461	32,625
Mines	1,463	6,413	—	6,213
Seas, lakes, rivers & harbors..	2,767	4,597	4,597	—
Trees	1,760	4,534	2,829	1,705
Buildings	3,632	8,560	4,760	8,084
Furniture & household-effects..	1,566	4,424	—	4,424
Machinery for manufacture ..	399	1,102	—	1,102
Domestic animals and fowls ..	154	503	9	494

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General Account

	Total amount	Disbursed by 1923-24	Allotment for 1924-25	Allotment for 1925-26 & after
Foreign Affairs Dept. ...	700	730	180	150
Home Affairs Dept. ...	1,047,206	382,042	127,617	526,994
Finance Dept.	84,119	18,017	6,221	59,479
War Dept.	1,015,122	344,467	18,692	651,962
Navy Dept.	2,194,288	1,641,776	107,881	444,588
Justice Dept.	17,269	5,066	3,363	8,840
Education Dept.	156,193	38,691	16,508	100,994
Agr. & Com. Dept.	136,434	99,534	9,706	24,498
Communications Dept...	575,080	210,650	54,598	305,989
Total	5,226,415	2,740,615	344,769	2,123,498

Special Account

Korean Gov't-General ..	419,244	242,713	13,563	162,035
Formosan Gov't-General	98,088	81,292	4,045	12,750
Kwantung Gov't-General	11,022	4,500	1,820	4,701
Saghalien Adm. Office ..	37,921	22,909	4,710	10,301
Imperial Universities ..	2,803,849	1,414,532	186,812	1,202,504
Government Rlys	18,187	10,078	2,153	4,806
Total incl. others ..	3,396,659	1,777,194	215,225	1,402,158

"Net Budget" for 1925-26

The annual estimates for the State comprise the General Account and 30 Special Accounts, and so complicated are the incomings and outgoes that a layman is at a loss to know the exact amount of yearly appropriations. This is by no means strange for very often an item of expenditure on one account is found forming a source of revenue on another, while reversely the revenue of a certain item consists of the expenditure of another. For the benefit of outsiders the Department of Finance has published the "Net Budget" for 1925-26, i.e. revenue and expenditure made up as one comprehensive account by straightening out double items.

	(1,000 yen)
Revenue	
General Account	1,549,814
Special Accounts	3,296,641
Total	4,846,457
Deduct	1,417,790
Net revenue	3,428,667
Expenditure	
General Account	1,549,814
Special Accounts	2,986,193
Total	4,536,008
Deduct	1,133,457
Net expenditure	3,402,550

Deposit Account

The amount in possession of the Deposit Department of the Treasury in the year 1923-24 was as follows, in unit of ¥1,000:—

	Bro't over	Received	Paid	Balanced
Postal deposit	1,045,442	240,495	137,811	1,148,125
Ordinary deposits ...	202,203	423,807	425,302	200,709
Total	1,247,645	664,302	563,113	1,348,834

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In view of the criticism and censure often directed to the Deposit Section as to the employment of its funds, the Government effected its reorganization in 1925, making it a separate department under control of the Finance Minister. At the same time new regulation for the employment of its funds were promulgated by which the use of the money at its disposal has been limited as follows:—

1. Subscription to or purchase of national and local loans.
2. Loans to the General and Special Accounts.
3. Subscription to or purchase of debentures or industrial loans issued by companies established under special law.
4. Loans to banks established under special law and not issuing debentures.
5. Subscription to or purchase of loans issued by foreign governments.
6. Specified foreign deposits to the Bank of Japan.

The program for each fiscal year is to be submitted beforehand to the deliberation of the Committee consisting of the Vice-Ministers of Finance, high officials of the Departments concerned, Directors of the Board of Audit, President of the Bank of Japan, and others to be appointed by the Government.

The program for 1925-26 as decided upon at the first sitting of the Committee is as follows (¥1,000):—

New loans	40,000
Renewal of loans	53,000
Low-interest loans	20,000
Social works fund	10,000
Reconstruction work of Yokohama for 1925	4,608
Others	10,127

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Items	End of 1913 Yen 1 million	End of 1919 Total Yen 1 million	End of 1919 Gov't or Public Yen 1 million	End of 1919 Private Yen 1 million
Railways and tramways	299	1,111	286	825
Vehicles	47	182	—	182
Ships	471	1,182	—	1,182
Waterworks	77	149	149	—
Bridges	95	234	234	—
Agricultural products	994	3,624	29	3,595
Forestry products	41	88	—	88
Manufactures	748	2,630	—	2,630
Mineral products	85	387	—	387
Marine products	20	43	—	43
Imported goods	192	445	—	445
Gold & silver coins & bullion..	747	2,360	1,051	1,309
Property of Gov't Departments	1,116	1,548	1,548	—
Property of Imperial House ..	346	727	727	—
Others	3,082	7,793	1,211	6,582
Balance in favor of claims	*1,860	356	*1,091	1,447
Total	32,043	86,077	12,517	73,560

N. B.—* balance in favor of liabilities.

STATE MONOPOLIES AND UNDERTAKINGS

From consideration of administrative expedient, or of furnishing model of new industry, or both combined, Government is running no small number of undertakings. The list made a sudden increase after the Japan-China war for the purpose of raising the revenue. The Steel Foundry that was established in 1895-7 was not created from financial motives but from that of enabling Japan to become self-dependent as to supply of steel. The Tobacco Monopoly put into force from January, 1898, was the first undertaking actuated by revenue consideration. In the same year Camphor Monopoly was adopted, primarily for protecting the industry in Formosa. After the Russo-Japanese war the first revenue undertakings adopted was the expansion of the Tobacco Monopoly Law, making the monopoly complete so as to cover the manufacture, first of cigarettes and cigars from July 1908, and next of cut tobacco from April the following year. The Salt Monopoly was put into practice from June, 1905. These monopolies of tobacco, salt and camphor are under the control of a Bureau of the Treasury. The purchase or nationalization of 17 principal private railways between July, 1906 and October, 1907, was an event of far reaching consequence financially.

The following figures show the amount of production and value in Japan proper of the three monopoly articles:—

TOBACCO

Yield of Leaf

	Area of plantation "cho"	New leaf kwan 1,000	New leaf Yen 1,000	Old leaf kwan 1,000	Old leaf Yen 1,000	Total kwan 1,000	Total Yen 1,000
1918-19	24,439	9,282	18,831	399	284	9,681	19,115
1919-20	30,879	13,420	41,645	238	367	12,653	42,013
1920-21	37,596	16,339	52,502	256	632	16,595	53,134
1921-22	37,598	15,945	47,741	371	1,047	16,317	48,788
1922-23	39,502	18,063	49,661	487	1,136	18,550	50,798

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Tobaccos, Cigars & Cigarettes

HOME-MADE:

The following are very carefully made by us from the best Havana, Manila, Sumatra, or Turkish leaf, and are excellent in quality and moderate in price:

CIGARS

IMPERIALES	25's	¥12.50	ORIENTALES	25's	¥ 5.00
„	5's	2.50	„	5's	1.00
PERFECTOS	25's	7.50	„	50's	10.00
„	5's	1.50	LONDRES	25's	2.50
REGALIA	25's	6.00	„	5's	.50
„	5's	1.20	„	100's	10.00
PRINCESAS	25's	6.00	SENORITAS	200's	10.00
„	5's	1.20	„	10's	.50

CIGARETTES

NILE silver tipped) 10's ¥0.45 ORIENT (cork tipped) 10's ¥0.30
ALMA (gold tipped) 10's ¥0.40

FOREIGN-MADE:

The Imperial Japanese Government Monopoly Bureau aims to keep in stock, besides its own products, every description of manufactured tobaccos of the world, so as to enable visitors to Japan to obtain them at any of the chief retail-shops throughout the Empire.

CIGARS

Havana:—Punch, Partagas, Behrens, Diaz Havana Co., La Corona. **Manila**:—Compania General, Oriente, Insular, Alhambra, Germinal, La Yebana, Maria Cristina. **Germany**:—Friedrich Gustus, F. Kratz, Roelecke & Fritzberg. **Holland**:—Eugene Goulmy & Baar, Van der Putt. **Belgium**:—Ernest Tinchant, Prior.

CIGARETTES

Egypt and Greece:—Simon Arzt, Dimitrino, Matossian, Stefanou, Carathanassis, Sultan's, etc. **England**:—Wills, Westminster, Hill, Abdulla, Archer, Ardath, Alexander Boguslavsky, Teofani, Carreras, Khedivial. **Malta**:—Cousis, Atlam. **Canada**:—Benson & Hedges, W. C. Macdonald. **U.S.A.**:—Tobacco Products, American Tobacco Co., Liggett & Meyers, Schinasi Bros., Soter, etc. **Germany**:—Laferme, Manoli, Kosmos, A. M. Eckstein, Constantin. **Italy**:—Tobacco Monopoly Bureau. **Belgium**:—Van der Elst. **Holland**:—Anglo American Cigarette Co. **Manila**:—Alhambra, Manila Commercial.

PIPE MIXTURES

England:—Gallaher, Walkers, Archer, Carreras, Wills, Hill, Alfred Dunhill, Teofani. **Canada**:—W. C. Macdonald, Tucketts. **U.S.A.**:—Patterson, Blackwell, British American Tobacco Co., American Tobacco Co., etc. **France**:—Tobacco Regie, Peyrano.

PLUGS

U.S.A.:—British American Tobacco Co.

Price List can be had on application to the local Monopoly Office.

I. J. G. MONOPOLY BUREAU

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Formosa Oolong Tea

1. Oolong Tea, on account of its high flavor and delicious taste, has long been valued amongst the English and American consumers, and is one of the staple exports of Formosa.

2. Oolong Tea, being free from any stimulant matters, is not injurious to sleeping.

3. Oolong Tea can be had at all grocers and tea dealers.

EXPORTERS

In TAIHOKU, Formosa

Boyd & Co.	**Mitsui & Co.**
Carter Macy & Co., Inc.	**Nozawaya & Co.**
Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.	**Tait & Co.**

SERVED AND SOLD AT

The Formosa Oolong Tea Saloon in MITSUKOSHI - Tokyo
The Formosa Oolong Tea Saloon in MITSUKOSHI - Osaka
The Formosa Oolong Tea Saloon - - - - Ginza, Tokyo
The Formosa Oolong Tea Saloon - - - Dogenzaka, Tokyo
ITOH DEPARTMENT STORE- - - - - - - - Nagoya
MATSUSHITA & CO., LTD. - - - - - - - - Osaka

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Manufacture

Cigarettes	1921—22 Man'd 1 mil.	1921—22 Sold 1 mil.	1921—22 Sold value Yen 1,000	1922—23 Man'd 1 mil.	1922—23 Sold 1 mil.	1922—23 Sold value Yen 1,000
With mouthpieces	20,037	20,228	123,034	21,905	20,224	126,299
Without „	3,223	3,456	20,892	4,022	3,770	22,221
Cigars	3	1	150	1	3,770	139
Cut	*7,468	*6,994	83,841	*7,007	*6,706	79,514

* in 1,000 "kin".

Foreign tobacco bought makes this record in ¥1,000:—

Foreign leaf tobacco bought	1920—21	1921—22	1922—23
American	5,171	862	3,039
Turkish	30	28	—
Manila	503	56	4
Havana	117	12	—
Burmese	60	26	79
Chinese	3,441	779	177
Total incl. others	9,662	2,038	3,301

Foreign manufactured tobacco bought	1920—21	1921—22	1922—23
Cigarettes	470	1,200	1,750
Cigars	213	154	172
Cut	63	119	57
Total incl. others	746	1,475	1,981

Salt ....

	Area of salt fields "cho"	Production 1,000 kin	Value Yen 1,000
1918-19	5,754	672,008	14,826
1919-20	5,894	981,676	30,080
1920-21	5,853	906,594	33,484
1921-22	5,878	858,504	26,374
1922-23	5,874	1,108,492	35,374

The purchasing prices of salt are fixed and notified every December for operation in the following year. Salt for purchase is graded into five classes according to the percentage of sodium chloride contained, that is to say,—

1st class containing 90% or over 4th class containing 75% or over
2nd „ „ 85% „ „ 5th „ „ 70% „ „
3rd „ „ 80% „ „

In delivering the purchased salt for sale to licensed agents the Monopoly Bureau adds to the price paid to the manufacturers or licensed importers a surcharge not exceeding ¥2.50 per "koku" or ¥1.48 per 100 "kin" according to the grade.

Camphor

	Crude camphor kin 1,000	Crude camphor Yen 1,000	Refined camphor kin 1,000	Refined camphor Yen 1,000	Camphor oil kin 1,000	Camphor oil Yen 1,000
1918-19	713	584	1,098	3,493	704	258
1919-20	781	1,156	1,635	5,103	782	560
1920-21	1,679	3,098	1,107	4,882	1,532	1,366
1921-22	2,052	3,300	1,447	3,501	2,136	1,491
1922-23	1,412	1,912	2,532	4,982	1,095	649

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Figures of acreage and manufacture of crude camphor and oil for the last few years available are:—

	State	Communal	Individual	Refineries
1918-19	75 cho	151 cho	195 cho	2,777
1919-20	52 „	148 „	155 „	2,649
1920-21	32 „	206 „	87 „	3,241
1921-22	102 „	219 „	98 „	2,859
1922-23	37 „	102 „	148 „	2,396

TAXATION

History of Taxation

Prior to the Japan-China war the taxation system of Japan comprised 21 items, of which taxes on land, income, "sake," and a few others supplied the bulk of revenue. In 1896 the registration and business tax laws and the tobacco monopoly were adopted, the tax on "sake" was raised, and at same time minor taxes were adopted. By this additional taxation measure the Treasury obtained about ¥26,000,000. The second taxation program that was adopted three years later was an increase of taxes on land, income, "sake," registration, and soy, and the creation of the convertible note tax and tonnage, these adding about ¥40,000,000 to the revenue. This was followed in 1901 by the third increased taxation measure, consisting in raising the tax on "sake" and creating the new beer tax and sugar excise, resulting in the addition of about ¥21,000,000. From that time till the Russo-Japanese war, the only tax newly adopted was that on playing cards, but this was from moral instead of financial considerations.

The increase of taxes, enforced twice in connection with the Russo-Japanase war, imposed a heavy burden upon the people, who had, as they have now, to pay about ¥145,000,000 additional taxes. The "Emergency taxes," subsequently made permanent, mainly consisted in increasing taxes on land, incomes, business, sugar, soy, registration, stock and rice exchanges, mining, etc., and also in elevating part of the import duties. However in the first war tax program the excises on woolen fabrics and petroleum were adopted and the rate of stamps on civil suit documents was raised; in the second, stamp duty on cheques, tax on gold placer mining, travelling tax, excise on woven goods, stamp on administration litigation papers were added. In 1905 the Treasury created the inheritance tax, though this was not to fill the war chest. The next increased tax measure was that passed by the Diet in 1908 and consisted in raising the tax on sugar and "sake," and revising that on petroleum. In 1918 the taxes on income and "sake" were raised, and in 1920 they were further revised as described later on.

Taxation System in Force

The taxation system of Japan as it is now in force presents many points of strong contrast to the system followed in England, France and Prussia. The Japanese system of taxation lacks, for instance, what may be called the main strength. With the exception of a tax on land, business tax and income tax, Japan has no levy imposed on regular incomes. Houses and movable property are left untouched by the Central Treasury as sources of revenue. What makes this unfairness specially pronounced

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is the fact that landowners and businessmen are taxed twice, for they have to pay the income tax when their income reaches the taxable limit of ¥800 or over a year. The owners of houses, on the other hand, escape with the income tax alone and a small local impost. The government now contemplates a wholesale readjustment in the system to make the imposition more fair.

National and Local Taxes.—Japan follows the French method in chiefly relying on sur-taxes as ways and means in raising revenue for prefectural and municipal and corporation treasuries. In the prefectural treasury the yield from sur-taxes supplies about 52% of the total revenue, and that from independent imposts the remaining 48%, while in the municipal treasury the corresponding figures are 70 and 30% respectively. The sur-taxes supply as much as 97 to 98% of the total revenue for the village treasury.

1. Land Tax

Dwelling land, % of registered value	.....	2.5/100
Cultivated „ „ „ „ „	.....	4.5/100
Other land	.....	5.5/100
Hokkaido { Cultivated land	.....	3.2/100
Hokkaido { Other land (ex. dwelling land)	.....	4.0/100

2. Income Tax

(As revised in 1920 and enforced from Aug. 1 of the year)

1st kind, (Income of juridical persons)

A.—Excess incomes

Part of income exceeding 10% of the capital p.u...		4/100
„ „ „ „ 20% „ „ „ „ ..		10/100
„ „ „ „ 30% „ „ „ „ ..		20/100

B.—Reserve incomes

On reserves not more than 50% of capital p. u.		5/100
When exceeding 50%	.....	10/100
„ „ the capital p. u.	.....	20/100
On 20% of net profit for the settlement term even when reserves exceed 50% or whole of capital p. u.		5/100

C.—Dividend incomes

Dividends on shares	.....	5/100

D.—Liquidation incomes

Distribution on liquidation	.....	7.5/100

E.—Incomes of foreign juridical persons

Income derived within Japanese Empire	.....	7.5/100

2nd kind, (Interests, dividends & bonus)

A.—Interest on public bonds (except National bonds)		4/100
„ „ debentures and fixed bank deposits		5/100
B.—Dividends or bonus received	.....	7.5/100

3rd kind. (Incomes of individuals other than 2nd kind).

Under ¥	800	0.5/100	Under ¥	50,000	15/100
„	1,000	1/100	„	70,000	17/100
„	1,500	2/100	„	100,000	19/100
„	2,000	3/100	„	200,000	21/100
„	3,000	4/100	„	500,000	23/100
„	5,000	5/100	„	1,000,000	25/100
„	7,000	6.5/100	„	2,000,000	27/100
„	10,000	8/100	„	3,000,000	30/100
„	15,000	9.5/100	„	4,000,000	33/100
„	20,000	11/100	Over	4,000,000	36/100
„	30,000	13/100			

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Foreign Corporations.—As explained at length by Mr. T. Miyaoka, Barrister and Counsellor at Law, in the Aug. No. of the America-Japan, 1921, published by the America-Japan Society of Tokyo, foreign corporations in Japan are taxed as follows on that portion of the profit which is in excess of 10 per cent of the invested capital, that is to say:—

1. On the amount in excess of 10% of the invested capital 4%
2. On the amount in excess of 20% „ „ „ „ 10%
3. On the amount in excess of 30% „ „ „ „ 20%

Also on income derived from business or assets in Japan 7½%

3. Business Tax

This is an exceedingly complicated assessment. For purpose of assessment occupations are classified into 12 items, of which those that are of wider application are as follows as amended in 1914:—

	Assessment	Rate of Tax
Sale of goods	Amount of sale.....	8-11/10,000 for whole sale 20-30/10,000 for retail
	Rent of building used.	70/1,000
	No. of persons engaged	yen 2 per capita
Banking, Insurance, etc.	Capital	4.5/1,000
	Rent	70/1,000
	No. of persons	yen 2 per capita
Lending money or articles	Capital	6/1,000
	Rent	70/1,000
	No. of persons	yen 2 per capita
Manufacturing, printing, etc.	Capital	3/1,000
	Rent	70/1,000
	No. of persons	yen 2 per capita but 50 sen for artisans and laborers

4. Registration Fees

This is even more complicated than the Business Tax. For purpose of taxation registrable objects are classified into sixteen different groups each subdivided into as many items, (22 for immovables), the rate being based on value. A few examples of general interest are given here.

Acquisition by inheritance, etc.	5/1,000-60/1,000
Provisional distraint, disposal by auction, etc ..	4/1,000-6/1,000
Reg'tion of immovable, alteration, etc. (per item)	¥0.10-0.20
Establishment of branch office	¥15.00
Removal of main office or branch or director (per item)	¥7.00
Reg'tion of house-name, appointment of director, etc...	¥5.00-7.00

5. Tax on Sake and Other Liquors

A. Tax on "Saké"

The tax on "saké" is assessed by "koku," (ab. 40 imp. gal.) as follows:—

1.	"Dagushu" containing not more than 23° alcohol	¥30 per "koku"
2.	"Seishu" and "shirozake" containing not more than 23° of alcohol ..... "Mirin" and "Shochu" containing not more than 30° of alcohol	¥33 per "koku"

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3.	"Shochu" containing more than 30° and not more than 45°	¥1.25 per "koku" for each additional 1° over the rate for the 2nd kind, i.e., ¥33.
4.	"Seishu", "dakushu" and "shirozake" containig more than 23° of alcohol	¥1.50 per "koku" for each 1° of alcohol.
	"Mirin" containing more than 30° of alcohol	
	"Shochu" „ „ „ 45° „ „	

N. B.—"Seishu"=refined saké. "Dakushu"=unrefined saké.
"Shirozake"=white saké. "Mirin"=sweet saké.
"Shochu"=distilled saké.

B. Tax on Beer

This is levied upon brewers of beer at the rate of 18 yen per "koku" of the quantity brewed.

C. Tax on Alcohol and Alcoholic Liquors

Except those subject to "saké" or beer tax, alcohol and alcoholic liquors are taxed at the rate of ¥1.50 for each percent of pure alcohol contained in 1 "koku" of the original fluid. In no case, however, shall the rate of the tax be less than ¥35 per "koku."

No tax is levied upon wine or other alcoholic liquors made from fruits of all kinds.

6. Tax on Japanese Soy

The tax is assessed both on the soy manufactured for sale and on that for home consumption. In the former the tax is ¥1.75 for the refined soy and ¥1.65 for the unrefined soy and in the latter it ranges between the two extremes of ¥4.00 and ¥0.50 according to quality.

7. Tax on Patent Medicines

Two different taxes are in force as regards patent medicines, namely, stamp duty and business tax.

1. Stamp duty—10% of the fixed price.
2. Business tax—Is imposed upon the manufactures on a graduated scale varying from ¥3 to ¥102 according to the output in one year of each medicine.

8. Tax on Convertible Notes

The Bank of Japan, the Bank of Formosa, the Bank of Chosen and the Yokohama Specie Bank enjoy the privilege of issuing notes, but the first alone is at present amenable to the tax which is 12½/1.000 per annum per average monthly issue.

9. Sugar Excise

			Per picul Yen
Class 1.	Under No. 11.	Dutch standard	2.00-3.00
Class 2.	„ No. 15.	„	5.00
Class 3.	„ No. 18.	„	7.00
Class 4.	„ No. 21.	„	8.00
Class 5.	Above No. 21.	„	9.00

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	Per picul Yen
Class 6. Sugar, candy, lump-sugar, etc.	10.00
Molasses	2.00-3.00
Syrup	8.00

10. Excise on Woolen and Silk Textile or Mixture

Silk or silk mixtures ..... Woolen or woolen mixtures.....	10/100 of the value

11. Travelling Tax

	Sen
Under 50 miles, 1st to 3rd classes	5-1
„ 100 „ „ „	20-2
„ 200 „ „ „	40-3
200 miles and over, 1st to 3rd classes	50-4

12. Succession and Inheritance Taxes

The two allied taxes were first put into force in 1905 and have since been revised twice, with the object of lowering the rate for families of smaller means and of raising the burdens of wealthier classes. In both cases the rate has three grades corresponding to three kinds of the relation of successors or inheritors to the deceased family chiefs or testators. The assessment begins when the estate succeeded to is estimated at ¥2,000 or over, or when the property bequeathed is 500 or over.

Value of Estate	1st grade (per 1000)	2nd grade („)	3rd grade („)
¥2,000-5,000	5	6	8
Over 5,000	6	7	10
„ 10,000	7	8	12
„ 30,000	10	12	17
„ 50,000	14	17	25
„ 100,000	20	25	35
„ 150,000	25	30	40

For every additional 100,000 over 200,000 additional 5/1,000 is levied.

N. B.—1st grade, when the heir is a direct descendant of the previous family head; 2nd grade, when in the absence of legitimate or presumptive heirs or of parents, the heir is selected by the family conference; 3rd grade, when the heir is selected from among scions of the previous head as a result of the family conference.

Value of bequeathment	1st grade (per 1000)	2nd grade („)	3rd grade („)
Over ¥1,000	12	13	20
„ 20,000	20	25	35
„ 50,000	35	40	50
„ 150,000	50	55	65

For every additional 100,000 over 200,000 the rate is increased by 5/1,000.

N. B.—1st grade, when the beneficiary is a direct descendant of the testator; 2nd when the beneficiary is consort or parent; 3rd, other cases.

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STATISTICS OF TAXATION

Land Tax

Jan. 1st 1923	Area (1,000 cho)	Registered value (Yen 1,000)	Tax (Yen 1,000)
Dwelling land	402*	683,515	17,089
Paddies	2,943	1,014,554	45,635
Upland fields	2,652	228,881	10,128
Forests	8,252	26,917	1,461
Plains	1,421	2,882	155
Total incl. others ..	15,811	1,959,667	74,663

*=1,206,248,000 "tsubo."

Income Tax

Year ended March		Payers	Income (Yen 1,000)	Tax (Yen 1,000)
1923	1st kind	28,580	1,461,960	94,830
	2nd kind	—	291,478	14,339
	3rd kind	1,575,307	2,516,432	94,356
	Total	1,603,887	4,269,871	203,527
1922	1st kind	23,070	915,565	59,222
	2nd kind	—	195,881	9,811
	3rd kind	1,749,084	2,823,441	107,442
	Total	1,772,154	3,934,887	176,476

Business Tax

March	Payers	Sale (Yen 1,000)	Capital (Yen 1,000)	Rent (Yen 1,000)	Persons* engaged (Yen 1,000)	Tax (Yen 1,000)
1921 ..	714,326	20,576,991	3,835,465	151,380	1,943 (1,575)	64,581
1922 ..	802,030	18,269,384	4,957,712	179,882	1,756 (1,618)	70,700
1923 ..	913,303	15,956,270	5,965,250	248,314	1,598 (1,525)	79,296

* Figures within parenthesis show the number of laborers employed.

Other Taxes

Taxes	Year ended March 1921 (Yen 1,000)	1922 (Yen 1,000)	1923 (Yen 1,000)
Registration fees	53,372	52,390	51,845
Succession tax	10,645	21,737	16,382
Tax on "saké"	161,403	205,835	—
„ „ beer	789	1,073	1,250
„ „ alcoholic liquors	3,060	3,189	2,820
„ „ soy	4,867	5,597	5,634
„ „ patent medicines	7,963	8,795	8,246
„ „ convertible notes	8,333	208	1,306
Travelling tax	9,182	9,604	10,463
Sugar excise	43,087	68,492	73,960
Excise on textiles	42,585	63,207	57,750
„ „ petroleum	883	871	586
Bourse tax	11,162	11,786	10,383
Mining tax	9,473	6,940	6,196
Customs duty	74,413	89,172	117,295
Tonnage dues	894	943	1,185

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Average Amount of Taxes per Capita

Year ended March	National tax: Direct	National tax: Indirect	Prefectural tax	Communal tax	Total
1918	¥8.607	¥6.866	¥1.464	¥2.287	¥10.617
1919	4.341	9.572	1.573	2.848	14.293
1920	5.783	13.425	2.601	4.106	20.132
1921	5.969	11.655	3.376	5.773	20.804
1922	6.277	12.241	3.411	6.564	22.216

Arrears in National and Local Taxes

	Year ended March	No. of defaulters	Amount	Loss to Treasury
National..	1919	98,350	¥28,751,334	¥21,707
	1920	172,863	63,357,539	73,763
	1921	236,710	74,645,028	41,761
	1922	271,623	46,611,226	25,732
Local.....	1918	2,443,926	3,493,912	97,062
	1919	2,243,688	4,258,675	102,545
	1920	2,491,427	6,422,637	116,800
	1921	2,895,772	11,427,196	185,468

The national taxes covered by the figures consist of land, income, business, "saké," and other taxes.

Arrears are subject to payment of interest, as provided for in the Collection Law, as follows: "Tax-payers who fail to meet their demand notes when the tax falls due shall pay 3 sen per day on every ¥100 of the amount of tax owing."

INTERNATIONAL WARS AND INDEMNITY

Japan has been fortunate enough to stand on creditor's side in the financial relations consequential to the international wars she was involved beginning with the Japan-China war of 1894-5. The indemnities or compensation accruing to her as victor makes the following list:—

	¥1,000
Indemnity, Japan-China war	311,072
Compensation for Liaotung Peninsula retroceded	44,907
Occupation expense of Weihaiwei refunded	20,380
Indemnity, Boxer affair	35,806
Prisoners' expense, Russo-Japanese war, refunded	40,451
Japan's share of European war indemnity	400,000

As regards the last item 12,784,757.21 gold marks have been settled in the shape of ships and dye-stuffs received while as price appraised for the Shantung railway and mines 59,000,000 gold marks have also been credited to Germany.

NATIONAL DEBTS

The first loan raised by Japan was ¥500,000 silver borrowed in 1868 from the British Oriental Bank, though this was a temporary affair and hardly to be called a loan in the usual sense. The first "bona fide" loan, also foreign, was the issue in London in 1870 of 9% bonds amounting to ¥4,890,000 chiefly as a fund for laying the Tokyo-Yokohama railway. In 1873 another for-

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eign loan, 7% interest, was incurred to the extent of ¥11,712,000. All these were repaid long ago. The first regular domestic loan amounting to ¥23,309,000 was raised to meet the debts incurred by the various feudal governments and which devolved on the Imperial Government. The capitalization of hereditary pensions in 1874 and 1876 of "daimyos" and their retainers, and those of Shinto priests in 1877 swelled the State debts to over ¥230,000,000 by 1877.

National Debts, Raised, Redeemed, Outstanding and Interest therefor; Ratio per Capita

Year ended March	Amount issued Yen 1,000	Amount redeemed Yen 1,000	Outstanding March Yen 1,000	Interest thereof Yen 1,000	Debt per capita
1919	109,421	28,219	2,579,946	117,961	33.075
1920	214,112	498	2,793,561	128,654	36.430
1921	424,722	34,240	3,244,044	150,897	41.996
1922	415,558	115,729	3,543,871	166,227	61.187
1923	508,390	243,599	3,808,661	179,474	64.887
1924	759,623	370,688	4,197,590	183,878	70.595

National Loans Outstanding

Domestic Loans (March 31, 1924)

	Years of issue	Years of redemption	Amount of issue Yen	Amount outstanding Yen
5% Loan	1906-1924	1978	238,172,325	223,738,850
Loans for Railway Nationalization (5%)	1908-1909	1963	476,318,800	443,119,400
Extra. Military Expenditure Loan (5%)	1906	1935	310,407,000	137,841,050
Korean Pension Bonds(5%)	1910-1911 1913	1967	30,000,000	27,235,150
4% Treasury Loan (1st & 2nd issues)	1910-1912	1969	276,220,000	268,014,200
5% Exchequer Bonds	1916 1918-1924	1932	1,413,638,050	1,396,249,750
Railway Notes (5%)..	1916-1917	1932	80,000,000	79,999,500
Total	—	—	2,824,756,175	2,576,197,900

On Jan. 1st, 1925, the total outstanding reached ¥3,269,338,838.

Foreign Loans (January 1, 1925)

	Years of issue	Redeemable by (in)	Amount of issue	Amount outstanding
1st 4% Sterling Loan	1899	1953	£10,000,000	9,500,000
2nd 4% Sterling Loan	1905	1931	25,000,000	24,998,820
3rd 4% Sterling Loan	1910	1970	11,000,000	10,999,980
5% Sterling Loan	1907	1947	23,000,000	22,999,440
6% Sterling Loan	1924	1959	25,000,000	25,000,000
4% Emprunt de 1910	1910	1970	Frs.450,000,000	448,639,500
6½% Gold Bonds	1924	1954	$150,000,000	150,000,000
Sterling debentures of Kwansai Rly Co.(4½%)	1905	1926	£1,000,000	1,000,000
Sterling debentures of S. M. Rly. Co.....(5%)	1907	1932	4,000,000	4,000,000
Do. ....(5%)	1908	1932	2,000,000	2,000,000
Do. ..(4½%)	1911	1936	6,000,000	6,000,000

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	Year of issue	Redeemable by (fn.)	Amount of issue	Amount outstanding
Total	—	—	—	$150,000,000 £106,498,240 Fcs.448,639,500 ¥(1,514,265,803)
Grand total (Jan. 1925)	—	—	—	¥4,783,604,642

Conditions of Loans Raised Abroad

The conditions under which Government and other loans have been raised abroad recently are shown below:—

	Interest	Issue price			Commission			Net proceeds		
	%	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	d	s
War loan	5	103	12	4	1	12	4	102	5	0
1st 4% Sterling....	4	99	0	0	4	0	0	96	0	0
Old 5% „	5	102	1	8	4	1	8	98	0	0
1st 4½% Sterling..	5½	90	0	0	3	5	0	86	15	0
2nd „ „ ..	4½	90	0	0	3	5	0	86	15	0
2nd 4% „ ..	4	90	0	0	2	0	0	88	0	0
5% „ ..	5	93	0	10	4	0	0	95	10	0
Hokkaido Tanko..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	10	0
Kansai Rly	4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	0	0
4% French	4	61fr.	59ce.	0	6fr.	50ce.	0	89fr.	0	0
3rd 4% Sterling. ..	4	95	0	0	6	—	—	89	0	0
6% Sterling (1924)	6	87	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6½% Gold Bonds .. (1924)	6½	$92½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Prospective Loans

(Exclusive of Temporary Exchequer Notes)

The contemplated Government loans for 1924-25 on the prescribed plan were as follows, but as they were not issued on open market but were met with the Deposit Department money and postal savings, they are not strictly loans in the usual sense:—

Reconstruction of the Capital and incidental local loans	¥130,490,079
Restoration and local loans	119,451,575
Railway restoration	35,000,000
Korean undertakings	10,000,000
Total	294,941,650

But due to the financial readjustment carried out by the Kato Ministry the amount was reduced to ¥275,476,992, a diminution having been made in the Restoration item, so that the actual issue by the end of the fiscal year reached ¥275,211,079, the remainder ¥265,913 to be brought over to the next year.

The original plan for 1925-26 and after has also been subjected to thorough revision in conformity with the contraction policy taken by the Cabinet, and the amount for 1925-26 was cut to ¥150,000,000, or a decrease of ¥208,419,000 against the original estimate. These loans are also met with the usual special resources as in the preceding year.

Below are given the revised program (¥1,000):—

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	1925—26	1926—27	1927—28	1928—29
General account				
Reconstruction	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Railways				
Reconstruction	25,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Construction	15,000	20,000	20,000	15,000
Korean undertakings ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	— **
Total	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000*
Original plan	358,419	313,845	279,187	250,772
Decrease	208,419	163,845	129,187	100,772

N. B.—* Rough estimate; ** undecided.

Privileges of Government Bonds

In April 1909 several laws were issued with the object of granting certain privileges to Government loans in order to encourage investment. Thus income tax is exempted on the interest accruing from the loans, while government bonds deposited as security are to be taken at face value by the Government instead of at current value as before.

JAPAN'S CREDIT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

According to the investigation by the authorities Japan's foreign investment roughly totals ¥1,400,000,000 made up as follows:—

	(¥1,000)
European and American loan bonds and securities owned	70,000
Loans to China	260,000
„ „ Russia	290,000
Invested in cotton spinning and other industries in China	400,000
Invested in S. M. R. Co. and other industries in Manchuria	300,000
Invested in rubber and other industries in the South Seas	40,000
Others	50,000

Although part of the Chinese loans has been renewed as consolidation bonds, the greater part of the interest on them is in arrears, amounting in May 1924 to ¥110,000,000. The Russian loans also have long been in suspense. Thus in 1923 the proceeds from foreign investment were somewhere about ¥95,000,000, consisting of ¥11,140,000 from the bonds and securities owned and ¥83,700,000 from investment in industries. As the French loan bonds to the amount of ¥25,000,000 was redeemed in 1924, the yield from foreign bonds and securities was expected to show a decrense in 1925.

SPECIE HOARDED ABROAD

The specie kept abroad by Japan with the object of paying interest on foreign loans continued before world's war to demand the gravest attention of our financial authorities who devised all posible means to keep the amount from decreasing. The Treasury was plunged into keen anxiety when its specie reserve fell to ¥341 millions at the end of 1914 from ¥371 millions a year before. But soon this harassing care began to lessen with the

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arrival of large orders for munitions and other commodities and the growing balance of trade in favor of exports. After that the amount steadily went on increasing, the high watermark being reached by the end of 1920 followed by the marked advance of prices. Next came a reaction. The balance of trade has turned decidedly adverse since January 1920, thereby causing a diminution of the amount, as shown below:—

Yen 1,000,000)	Total amount	Share of Treasury	Share of Bank of Japan	Held at home	Held abroad
End of 1916	714	262	452	227	487
June of 1918	1,182	450	732	457	725
End of 1919	2,057	1,051	1,006	702	1,355
End of 1920	2,183	889	1,294	1,107	1,076
End of 1921	2,080	791	1,289	1,225	855
End of 1922	1,830	667	1,163	1,215	615
July of 1923	1,780	632	1,148	1,204	576
End of 1923	1,653	526	1,127	1,208	445
Jan. 31, 1925	1,489	411	1,078	1,175	314

N. B.—Not published during the year 1924.

FINANCE OF HOKKAIDO, PREFECTURES & CIVIC CORPORATIONS (In ¥1,000)

Fiscal year	Hok. & Pref.		Cities		Towns and villages		Total	
	Revenue	Expenses	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.
1920—21	360,407	285,250	353,483	272,484	400,649	357,878	1,169,290	962,872
1921—22	411,827	323,847	436,180	324,225	438,612	386,910	1,354,950	1,092,530
1922—23	335,668	335,414	387,603	367,138	398,528	398,434	1,197,135	1,176,418
1923—24	332,284	332,276	430,126	413,995	382,351	382,166	1,144,762	1,154,159
1924—25	328,028	328,019	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925—26	341,549	311,533	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note—Figures for the first two years represent settled account, those for the other years estimates.

Hokkaido and Prefectural Finance

The revenue of a prefecture consists of taxes and rates and grants from the Central Treasury, etc. The sur-tax is levied on the five national taxes, i.e. Land, Business, Income, Mining and Placer Mining, the normal rate of sur-tax as revised in 1920 being for dwelling land 34/100 of the national tax, 8.6/100 for income, 29 for business tax and so on. The rate may be more or less increased with the consent of the central authorities. The prefecture levies a rate on each household, and this is one of the most important items of prefectural finance. The business tax as imposed by the Prefectural Treasury is levied on those occupations that do not pay national tax, such as restaurants, public performances, ships, vehicles, etc., in all about 16. Of the grants from the National Treasury those on account of salaries and police expenses stand foremost. Treasury subventions are also made in connection with epidemics and leprosy, riverwork, industrial encouragement, etc. Repeated inundations have been a cause of heavy drain to both Prefectural and National Treasuries.

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Revenue Items (¥1,000)

	1921-22*	1922-23	1923-24
Land tax rate	81,236	76,607	74,522
Business tax	9,547	9,878	9,782
„ „ rate	21,658	19,979	21,262
Income tax rate	6,069	4,958	6,049
House tax	8,381	8,090	8,945
Household rate	45,135	46,235	48,963
Miscellaneous taxes	40,771	42,181	46,968
Rents and charges	10,206	15,848	19,992
Receipts from Central Treasury	20,159	19,112	1,661
Loans	39,412	24,293	16,499
Brought from last account	67,546	6,010	6,833
Miscellaneous receipts	23,422	22,038	17,724
Total incl. others	411,827	339,568	332,284

Expenditure Items (¥1,000)

	1921-22*	1922-23	1923-24
Council	1,852	1,715	1,737
Offices	4,185	4,350	3,982
Police	61,878	65,314	64,093
Public works	99,256	93,906	88,671
Education	59,299	73,829	75,288
Industry	34,927	41,040	36,221
Sanitation and hospitals	8,781	7,439	6,982
Social works	1,946	2,050	2,029
Loans	14,213	18,398	22,922
Miscellaneous	21,919	11,852	12,988
Total incl. others	323,847	335,414	332,276

N.B.—* Actual figures, those for two later years being estimates.

Finance of Civic Corporations

The revenue of cities and rural corporations is derived from the rate charged to national or prefectural taxes and direct or indirect special taxes; and lastly national, prefectural and other subventions and miscellaneous receipts.

Revenue of Cities, Towns and Villages

Revenue consists of proceeds from permanent properties. The rents are derived from the loan of property to companies or individuals, the charges and fees are obtained from issue of certificates as to property qualification, etc., copying of official registers, etc., and the proceeds from communal undertakings as electric-trams, etc. Then there are taxes and rates, fees of common schools, grants from Central and Prefectural Treasuries etc. Sur-taxes are imposed on four national taxes (Land, Income, Business and Mining), and three prefectural taxes (Household rate, House-tax, etc.). The sur-tax on building land is 9/100 of the national tax, that on business and income 15/100 each. The household rate is not much different from poll-tax, being imposed on every member of the household. Cities, towns and villages have their own special taxes, as area-rate, land transfer other than that by inheritance, income not subject to the imposition of the national tax. Grants from the Central and Prefectural Treasuries are chiefly in consideration of the trouble and expense incidental to collecting their taxes.

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Cities (¥1,000)

Revenue Items

	1921-22*	1922-23	1923-24
Land tax rate	4,078	4,435	4,411
Income tax rate	12,676	11,345	13,405
Business tax rate	21,967	23,408	19,896
House tax rate	13,262	14,035	15,103
Sur-tax on household rate	7,200	7,972	7,733
Miscellaneous taxes	12,946	13,910	13,808
Rents and charges	94,868	99,973	111,142
Receipts from Central Treasury	1,605	1,367	3,302
Loans	89,446	85,594	101,575
Brought over from last account	87,007	44,699	47,067
Miscellaneous receipts	39,377	31,011	37,252

Expenditure Items

	1921–22*	1922–23	1923–24
Council	15,623	17,593	18,519
Offices	743	882	939
Education	56,727	60,286	63,652
Public works	21,040	40,233	40,482
Industry	2,061	1,301	1,772
Sanitary	49,028	58,037	57,508
Social works	6,801	4,974	5,038
Gas and electricity	73,560	92,830	103,181
City planning	13,266	8,508	13,457
Police	1,403	1,210	1,383
Loans	40,706	48,746	72,128
Miscellaneous	20,857	14,095	15,894
Total incl. others	324,225	367,138	413,985

Towns and Villages (¥1,000)

Revenue Items

	1921–22*	1922–23	1923–24
Land tax rate	38,662	39,455	38,980
Business tax rate	9,759	9,382	9,882
Income tax rate	7,750	7,733	8,354
House tax rate	6,774	6,921	7,840
Sur-tax on household rate	176,726	181,908	151,031
Miscellaneous taxes	23,698	21,820	25,164
Proceeds from property	14,268	13,900	14,333
Rents and charges	8,758	10,080	11,883
Receipts from Central Treasury	8,844	8,765	22,839
Loans	14,686	14,408	11,510
Brought over from last account	41,875	17,647	18,475
Miscellaneous receipts	34,955	23,725	20,060
Total incl. others	438,612	398,528	382,351

Expenditure Items

	1921–22*	1922–23	1923–24
Council	2,361	3,197	3,206
Offices	66,819	67,458	70,160
Education	171,946	179,302	185,319

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	1921-22*	1922-23	1923-24
Public works	34,290	32,861	29,044
Industry	5,764	6,178	6,447
Sanitary	14,818	13,662	15,457
Social works	308	1,130	576
Gas and electricity	1,087	1,358	1,124
Police	5,167	4,907	5,736
Loans	6,815	9,395	12,928
Miscellaneous	20,215	19,698	25,423
Total incl. others	386,910	398,434	382,166

N. B.—* Actual figures, those for two later years being estimates.

Local Loans

Local loans date from 1890 in which year the Local Government system was completed, and regular provisions relating to local loans were enacted for the first time.

The provisions state that the prefectural and communal corporations may raise loans for the purpose of redeeming older debts or, when the ordinary revenue is found inadequate, to meet extraordinary disbursements occasioned by natural calamities or similar occurrences of unavoidable nature or by undertakings judged to confer a permanent benefit on the corporations. In doing so, the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the Ministers of Home Affairs and of Finance is of course required, though within a certain limitation this provision may be waived according to the Imperial Ordinance of 1912.

With the object of enabling communal bodies to obtain cheap loans either to redeem high interest loans or to start useful undertakings, the Government, at the instance of the Diet, agreed in the year 1909, when a measure was adopted to encourage savings, to loan a portion of the postal savings deposits to the communal bodies, the loans being handled direct by the Hypothec Bank through the medium of the Provincial Hypothec Banks.

Local Loans Outstanding (¥1,000)

March 31st	Prefectures	Counties	Cities	Towns & Villages	Local associations	Total	Average per capita Yen
1919 ..	58,559	1,186	308,459	11,673	9,082	389,591	6.71
1920 ..	69,523	2,870	326,685	14,917	10,141	424,138	7.24
1921 ..	110,664	3,788	356,247	29,008	9,850	509,559	9.11
1922 ..	132,824	4,364	465,767	39,113	12,337	654,407	11.52
1923 ..	165,152	2,477	547,217	55,254	18,181	788,283	14.09

Classification of Local Loans Outstanding (¥1,000)

March 31st	Education	Sanitary	Industry	Public works	Gas & elect. under'gs	Social works	Total incl. others
1919 ..	13,257	76,976	13,124	62,662	173,404	—	389,591
1920 ..	18,606	75,750	15,072	66,653	186,726	6,649	424,138
1921 ..	29,709	83,475	3,171	85,345	197,511	21,962	509,559
1922 ..	47,305	114,001	6,447	134,892	236,200	32,484	654,407
1923 ..	62,919	148,006	33,716	141,349	243,131	45,660	788,283

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DEBENTURE LOANS

The amount of debenture loans of banks and other companies outstanding at the end of the past few years is as follows according to the returns compiled by the Industrial Bank of Japan (¥1,000):—

Banks

	1921	1922	1923	1924
Industrial Bank of Japan...	360,857	288,538	308,423	322,226
Hypothec Bank of Japan...	383,715	452,887	500,454	548,248
Savings debentures	13,914	13,231	12,629	10,201
Hokkaido Colonization Bank	75,587	80,746	102,094	107,156
Industrial Bank of Chosen..	49,550	82,550	100,250	118,800
Agr. and Ind. Banks	179,948	194,275	233,760	273,435
Reconstruction savings debentures	—	—	—	17,464
Total*	1,068,794	1,141,486	1,288,335	1,425,547

Companies

Railway and tramway	208,574	241,821	267,566	332,393
Shipping and shipbuilding..	71,300	83,600	93,550	101,550
Mining	38,590	46,760	34,600	32,240
Electric and gas	127,365	174,125	264,924	430,704
Spinning and weaving	20,260	19,639	35,955	45,416
Sugar mfg and brewing	22,660	20,060	11,360	17,360
Paper mill	26,150	30,200	23,300	31,900
Cement and crockery	7,870	6,020	7,020	13,121
Chemical industry	16,244	17,844	16,894	23,214
Manufacturing	12,911	14,211	23,601	36,792
Others	133,862	173,555	203,838	223,148
Total	685,787	827,837	982,610	1,287,870
Grand total	1,754,582	1,969,324	2,270,645	2,713,418

N.B.— * includes the debenture loans of the Local Industrial and Agricultural banks annexed by the Hypothec Bank of Japan.

Amount Outstanding According to Rates

(End of 1924)

	5% & below	5% & over	6% & over	7% & over
Banks	338,441	227,968	270,883	882,986
Companies ...	5,000	101,742	206,576	449,382
Total	343,441	329,710	477,459	832,369

	8% & over	9% & over	10% & over	Total
Banks	205,267	—	—	1,425,547
Companies ...	460,402	50,980	13,786	1,287,870
Total	665,670	50,980	13,786	2,713,418

Foreign Loans Floated by Private Companies

From the beginning of 1923, the year of the earthquake calamity, to June 1925 loans floated by private companies in England and America amounted to £7,300,000 and $99,400,000 respectively, totalling ¥271,800,000 in Japanese money at normal value. When the Government foreign loans issued during the same period are added, it will aggregate ¥821,800,000.

Further details are given below:—

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Companies	Total face value (in 1,000)	Interest %
Oriental Colonization Co.	$19,900	6.0
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	£ 3,000	6.0
South Manchuria Railway Co.	£ 4,000	5.0
Japan Industrial Bank	$22,000	6.0
Taido Electric Power Co. (1st issue)	$15,000	7.0
„ „ „ „ (2nd issue).....	$13,500	6.5
Ujigawa Electric Power Co.	$14,000	7.0
Oriental Electric Power Co. (1st issue) ..	$15,000	7.0
„ „ „ „ (2nd issue)..	£ 300	5.0

THE EMBARGO ON GOLD AND SILVER

The embargo on gold, silver and articles made of these precious metals that was enforced in 1917 still remains unrepealed, but in view of the demands of certain business men that it should be repealed as a means of relieving the unfavorable exchange quotations and especially in consideration of the grave trouble experienced in settling payments for goods imported, the balance of trade having continued to be adverse to imports, the Minister of Finance issued a statement in Aug., 1924. It was worded as follows:— "The economic condition of the world has not yet settled down to stability, and that of Japan still remaining not sufficiently stable, the immediate removal of the embargo may have an adverse effect on the economic position of this country. The Imp. Gov. therefore do not think it proper to remove the embargo on gold at present, but nevertheless hope to do so as soon as the general economic condition becomes more stable and there is no fear of bringing about a sudden upset in the monetary market. The Govt., however, will give special consideration to the unfavorable effect of the embargo upon the exchange quotations, and will proceed on the lines of giving more facilities for the sale of gold held abroad. In Sept., 1925 the Government shipped to New York ¥ 4 million to improve the exchange market.

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CHAPTER XXIX

AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

(1) Intensive Cultivation.—This is the most characteristic feature of Japanese agriculture, for while the area of Japan proper, 142,000 square miles, is less than 1/20th of that of the United States, it has to support a population of 56,000,000 which is about one half the population of the U.S.A. Next, the Japanese farming families that number about 5½ millions cultivate roughly 6 million cho or 15 million acres, a little under 3 acres per family. The total population of Japan proper being 56 million souls, one acre has to feed a little under four persons. Even in Hokkaido, the average area per family is only 7½ acres. It was only after Japan had acquired the island of Formosa and a part of Saghalien, and annexed Korea that she obtained an outlet for her large and growing population.

Cultivation is chiefly done by human labor, with rude and simple implements, though the farmer is sometimes helped by a horse or an ox but seldom by a team of animals, except in Hokkaido where American implements are used.

Rice and Farm Products.—Rice is par excellence the staple farm product of Japan, more than one half of the total area cultivated being under rice, that is in paddy fields, the rice cultivation in ordinary dry fields being insignificant. As a second crop barley, rape, beans and peas are grown. The principal crops in upland farms are wheat, barley, rye, buckwheat, sweet potatoes, etc. besides vegetables, fruits, etc. Oats, flax and grasses are new crops, onions, cabbage and asparagus are new vegetables, and apples, cherries and small fruits like strawberries are also new. Indigo and cotton have almost gone out of cultivation on account of foreign competition. Tobacco-growing is under strict supervision of the Government which conducts a tobacco monopoly.

Manures.—Formerly night soil, barnyard manure, fish guano, wood ash and rice bran have been chief items of manure, especially the first, but with the introduction of the modern science of agriculture, chemical fertilizers, as Thomas phosphates, Chili nitrate, etc. have come into use, to the extent of over ¥200,000,000 annually. The use of the "cash manures," as these chemical fertilizers are called, is discountenanced by specialists who enjoin the farmers to rely first of all on their own manufactures and to use commercial manures as little as possible as supplementary.

Land Holding.—It is to the lasting credit of Japan that the present system of private holding of land was effected amidst perfect peace in 1872 when the feudal system of government was replaced by the Imperial regime. Till then feudal lords and their vassals nominally owned land in their respective fiefs. Only

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they let the land to farmers as their tenants. By that peaceful revolution the nobility and samurai lost their fiefs, while the tenants retained the lands they possessed. The government then instituted a new land survey by which the area of each holding was determined, and issued to each holder a title-deed. The value of the land was obtained by dividing the net yield of the land by the rate of interest. The net yield was to be understood as the residue of the whole of the product from which the cost of production and the amount of the taxes were to be substracted. The former was fixed at 15% of the gross product, and the rate of interest was in most cases 6%. The national land tax was then fixed at 3%, and the local tax at 1% of the value of the land. This value of the land became the legal value, and in fact, the Ertragswerth. The land certificate has been abolished and the registration system has been adopted.

Agrarian Problems at Present.—Japan has no special legislation as to land holding such as the Agricultural Holding Act in England. In the civil code a long lease of farm land is defined as one extending over a period of from 20 to 50 years. Usually 10 or 12 years contract prevails, though tenancy with no agreement as to the term of years the lease is to run may be seen everywhere in the older rural districts. But the modern industrial tendency of the nation and the migration of rural population towards cities are making it more and more difficult for the landlords to find tenants. Rural reorganization is with us at the present time an important economic problem.

Agricultural Credit.—There are two kinds of agricultural credit, i.e. long credit and short credit, the former for the purchase of farm land and for the development of farm land and other permanent improvements for which a loan for a term of 50 years or less is allowed. The short term credit is one that is to be used mostly for the purchase of fertilizers, farm implements, or feed for cattle. Our banks usually give credit for a term of five years or less. There are also credit associations for supplementing these agricultural banks.

RECLAMATION WORKS

Statists say there is still in Japan exclusive of Korea and Formosa about 2,000,000 cho (about 5,000,000 acres) of land available for tillage and that of the total, about 1 million cho may theoretically be converted into rice paddies. The average yield per cho being 17.4 "koku," the reclamation of so much area will mean addition of 35,000,000 koku, or about 50% to the annual yield at present. The Government decided in 1919 to reclaim 250,000 cho of waste land in 9 years beginning with '19. About 40% of the expenditure will, according to the regulations, be granted to those who undertake the reclamation of an area over 5 cho. By the end of 1921 utilization projects covering roughly 217,000 cho were approved of which 151,134 cho had either been started or completed.

Adjustment of Farms

To increase productive power by drainage, to lessen unproductive area in the shape of boundary ridges, and finally to obviate the disadvantage incidental to scattered existence of small plots of farms belonging to the same owners, the authorities

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have been encouraging, by offering special privileges as to tax, loan etc., since 1900 the work of adjustment of farms, by setting apart for the purpose a special sum and by turning out experts qualified to undertake it. The areas to be adjusted are primarily paddy fields and measure 117,367 cho, and there are also 174,280 upland farms. How important this undertaking is may be easily inferred when it is remembered in what small lots the greater parts of paddy and upland fields exist. The adjustment aims to increase the average to at least 1 "tan" or 4 at the largest for the paddies. The official calculation is that the adjustment will increase the yield by 15%. Then the unproductive areas utilized are expected to amount to 3% of the area adjusted.

By the end of 1922 the area adjusted aggregated 615,575 cho (that measured 588,319 before) including forests, plains, roads, ponds and indeed all sorts of area, and involved an expense of about ¥197,362,485. The average cost of farms adjusted was ¥23.1, the highest being 113.4 for Nagano and the lowest ¥12.3 for Miyagi.

Increase of Area

The addition to acreage under tillage is about 30,000 cho in a year, rice-paddies and other farms combined, the former constituting only one-third of the total.

Sale of Imperial Estates

To help in solving the problem of food-supply the Imperial Household decided in 1918 to sell part of the crown estates including fields and forests to the extent of roughly ¥100 million in value. The release has already been announced of its estates in Hokkaido and other places.

FUNDAMENTAL STATISTICS ON TILLAGE LAND, ETC.

Taxable & Private Owned Land

The total area of taxable land for the last few years is shown in the following table, in 1,000 cho:—

Jan 1st	Paddy field	Other farm	Building lot	Forest	Plain, etc.	Total
1921	2,930	2,551	395	8,090	1,456	15,423
1922	2,935	2,604	399	8,168	1,507	15,615
1923	2,944	2,653	402	8,252	1,561	15,811

Besides there are other private-owned areas exempt from taxation either permanently or for a limited period, and in 1921 these non-productive areas represented 3,364,889 cho. The percentage of taxable land to the gross area and the per capita rate of "tan" of the taxable land are shown below:—

	% of Taxable to Gross area				Per capita rate			
Dec. 31	Paddy	Upland farm	Building	Forest	Paddy	Upland farm	Building	Forest
1921	7.5	6.6	1.0	20.8	5.05	4.16	0.23	14.08
1922	7.6	6.7	1.0	21.0	5.05	4.18	0.21	14.13
1923	7.6	6.8	1.0	21.2	5.03	4.18	0.21	14.09

Area of arable land in Japan proper may be classified as follows:—

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End of Dec.	Landed farmers area (cho)		Tenanted area (cho)		Total (cho)	
	Paddy field	Upland	Paddy field	Upland	Paddy field	Upland
1920	1,464,764	1,805,849	1.569,209	1,245,452	3,033,074	3,051,302
1921	1,473,262	1,803,366	1,571,627	1,249,669	3,044,890	3,053,035
1922	1,471,091	1,794,732	1,578,957	1,245,608	3,050,054	9,040,340
1923	1,482,000	1,749,007	1,584,519	1,223,496	3,066,519	2,972,503

Number of families engaged in farming are as follows:—

End of Dec.	Landed farmers	Tenants	Combining tenantry	Total farming families
1920	1,682,590	1,557,847	2,244,126	5,484,563
1921	1,669,090	1,554,667	2,231,924	5,455,681
1922	1,662,479	1,541,279	2,235,651	5,439,409
1923	1,664,516	1,535,799	2,239,705	5,440,020

Landed farmers are classified according to area of cultivation per family:—

Area cultivated per farmer's family	1921	1922	1923
Less than 5 tan	2,395,984	2,388,968	2,416,058
" 1 cho	1,174,276	1,180,246	1,180,593
" 3 "	879,785	879,786	883,286
" 5 "	228,748	226,384	227,784
" 10 "	121,695	140,646	117,550
" 50 "	47,927	48,237	48,503
More than 50 "	4,277	4,264	5,078
Total	4,852,692	4,868,531	4,878,852

Price of Arable Land

Assessed Value

The legal price of paddy and upland field as assessed decades ago still remains in force, so that it stands far below the market price, the average assessed value per tan of medium class being put as follows in the latest Report of the Hypothec Bank of Japan, the figures showing the existing condition in March 1925:

		Maximum	Minimum
Paddy	¥560.00	739.00	390.00
Upland	338.00	489.00	214.00

As a matter of fact, the total assessed value has fallen with a partial reduction of the tax on arable land in 1911, though that on building area was subjected to addition in 1920. The figures below are given in ¥1,000.

Year	Paddy	Upland	Building	Forest
1921	1,015,051	225,253	671,778	26,770
1922	1,014,395	226.928	677,519	26,819
1923	1,014,555	227,882	633,516	26,917

Market Price

The marked advance of price of farm produce between 1919 and '20 pushed up the price of farms, the medium paddy field per tan being quoted on the average at over ¥700 in Oct. 1919, or about 2½ times the pre-war rate. With the economic slump in the spring of 1920 it fell to about ¥600. Agrarian troubles lately have much affected the market.

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The average figure per tan of the two kinds of farms has been computed by the Hypothec Bank of Japan as below:—

	1922	1923	1924
Paddy	620	583	568
Upland	364	342	341

If from the average the figure for Hokkaido and Okinawa, the two lowest in Japan proper, is eliminated, it will stand much higher.

Rent

According to the data collected by the Hypothec Bank of Japan in March 1925 the tenant paid per "tan" of medium grade to the landowner in kind for paddy field and money for the others as follows:—

Paddy, 1.07 "koku"; upland, ¥19.16. The maximum paid is in Shikoku, being 1.26 "koku" and ¥24.42 respectively.

Increase of Productive Power

On the whole the average productive power of tilled area has continued to make perceptible improvement, owing, in regard to rice, to greater development of the knowledge of cultivation in backward districts. When the farm adjustment work (which see) shall have been completed, far more satisfactory data may be obtained in this respect. The average yield per tan of paddy field during the past years is given below in koku:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Average per tan	2.02	1.76	1.93	1.76	1.82

The average yield per "tan" of upland field (in koku):—

	1922	1923	1924
Barley	1,735	1.590	1,757
Rye	1,160	1.041	1,055
Wheat	1,142	1,064	1,123
Total	1,345	1,220	1,295

Animal Labor in Tillage

Cattle and horses employed in tillage are returned as follows:—

Year	No. of animals used	
	Horned cattle	Horses
1919	1,273,914	1,163,536
1920	1,150,701	1,073,914
1921	1,097,645	1,135,897
1922	1,108,034	1,125,103
1923	1,105,398	1,109,949

Irrigation and Drainage

For irrigation of paddy-fields rivers supply water for 64.4% of the irrigated area, then come reservoirs which supply about 20.9%, and other means providing for the balance of 14.7%. The device for irrigation is in general very simple, and it is only at a limited number of places that improved mechanical

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contrivances are at work. In a similar way the system of drainage leaves much room for improvement.

MANURE

Night soil constitutes by far the most important item of manure, and indeed in many districts it was almost the only manure used till some decades ago. Other manures used were stable manure, compost, fish guano, rice bran, etc. The use of chemical manures is a recent innovation. Phosphate fertilizers are at present manufactured with phosphatic rocks imported from the Oceania islands and Christmas island in Indian Ocean, and used to contain about 20% of sand mixture. This mixture was forbidden in 1910. In general only about ¥2-3 worth of chemical manure is used per tan of farm, or about a sixth of Belgium and a quarter of England and Germany in normal time.

The consumption of manufactured goods in 1923 is roughly put at 288 millions in cash value, including ¥139 millions of home manufactures—animal fertilizers ¥29,760,000; vegetable ¥39,927,000; mineral ¥50,725,000; compost ¥29,760,000; miscellaneous ¥136,000; and ¥149 millions of imported goods—bean cakes ¥91,270,000; sulphate of ammonia ¥24,180,000; phosphate ore ¥8,670,000, etc.

STAPLE FARM PRODUCTS

Rice

Year	Area 1,000 cho	Production 1,000 koku	Average production per tan koku	Exports (in 1,000) Quantity picul	Exports (in 1,000) Value Yen	Imports (in 1,000) Quantity picul	Imports (in 1,000) Value Yen
1920	3,127	63,209	2.022	291	5,902	1,178	18,059
1921	3,135	55,180	1.761	235	3,375	3,988	28,813
1922	3,141	60,694	1.932	101	1,656	7,610	61,276
1923	3,148	55,444	1.761	78	1,163	4,424	30,718
1924	3,143	57,170	—	—	—	—	—
1925	3,154	59,710	—	—	—	—	—

Average for last five years ending 1924 is 58,339,472 koku in full.

Varieties of Rice Plant

Of the three main varieties of early, middle and late riceplants, the middle variety is most productive, as the following average output per tan at all the Government Experimental Farms testifies:—

Yield per tan of the early variety (koku).....	2.120
" " " middle variety	2.334
" " " late variety	2.223
Average	2.255

Consumption and Home Supply

The domestic yield being generally short of the amount required for consumption, the shortage is met by import from the neighboring countries as well as Formosa and Korea. By balancing the amount exported and imported the total consumed at home in recent years is estimated as follows.

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Year	Mil. koku	Per capita consumed	Year	Mil. koku	Per capita consumed
1913-17	57,167	1.050	1921	67,805	1.211
1918	60.743	1.099	1922	62.857	1.102
1919	64,021	1.145	1923	66,736	1.156
1920	63,752	1.129	1924	65,789	1.126

Besides the sake-brewers consumed during the five years ending 1922 about 5,373,872 **koku** a year.

Adjusting the Price of Rice

The Law for Adjusting the Supply has been in force since April 1921 to adjust the rice market. To keep the rice purchased State granaries have been erected at principal centres of distribution, at present Tokyo (300,000 koku), Osaka (200,000), Sakata and Moji, 50,000 each.

Barley and Wheat

(Production, in 1,000 koku)

Year	Barley	Naked barley	Wheat	Total	Average per tan in full unit: Barley	Naked Barley	Wheat
1922	8,772	7,131	5,727	21,630	1,735	1,160	1,142
1923	7,595	5,856	5,190	18,641	1,590	1,041	1,064
1924	8,065	5,740	5,268	19,073	1,757	1,055	1,173
1925	8,772	7,568	6,053	22,393	—	—	—

Barley, naked barley and wheat constitute the staple crops in upland farms and are also very extensively cultivated as second crops after rice. Naked barley is raised more as a second crop while the other two are cultivated in greater proportion in upland farms, as shown below, the figures shown being those for 1924:—

	Barley cho	Naked barley cho	Wheat cho
Paddy-field	114,721	313,740	177,055
Upland farm	344,378	230,358	291,987

The first two are principally used as food for men, and generally mixed with rice. This mixed diet is almost universally used by country people and also by others who prefer it to pure rice on account of its being more easily digestible than the other. Those affected by leg dropsy generally prefer the mixed ration. Wheat is used more as subsidiary food-stuff, as for making macaroni, confectionery, etc. The amount consumed for brewing Japanese soy is enormous. Wheat is imported in large quantities from U.S.A. and other countries, either in the original form or as flour.

Miscellaneous Grains

(Production, in 1,000 koku)

Year	Proso millet	Buckwheat	Foxtail millet	Barnyard millet	Maize
1921	363	1,141	1,793	778	828
1922	291	1,100	1,656	741	875
1923	248	1,036	1,510	675	852

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The millets are raised in mountain districts not fit for rice paddies, and are used as ordinary articles of diet by poorer folks residing in remote places. Buckwheat flour is extensively used for making a popular Japanese article of diet, i.e. buckwheat macaroni. Maize as grown in Japan proper is chiefly used as food taken between regular meals, and it is in only Hokkaido, where it is extensively cultivated, that the ears are used for making flour or for feeding cattle.

BEANS, POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES

(Production, in 1,000)

Year	Soy bean koku	Red bean koku	Horse bean koku	Pea koku	Sweet potato koku	Irish potato koku
1921	4,261	1,231	474	283	1,050	286,714
1922	3,638	951	454	370	1,005	244,101
1923	3,434	889	508	440	1,019	228,388

Among subsidiary farm crops there is perhaps nothing which plays so important a part in the Japanese kitchen as soy beans. The three daily articles of diet for all classes, viz. **soy, miso** and **tofu** are manufactured with this bean either in part or wholly. The "tofu" (bean curd) is one of the most popular articles of diet, being cheap and highly nutritious; the "miso" makes Japanese soup and is used in various other ways. The "soy" is indispensable in Japanese cooking. Then for extracting oils, as manure, and food for horses beans are equally important. The supply being insufficient, a large quantity comes in from Manchuria and Korea. In Japan, Hokkaido is the principal centre of the production. Red beans, also very extensively produced in the northern island, are used for making confectionery. Peas and horse-beans, whether green or fully ripe, are cultivated as a second crop after rice and as a forerunner to rice, indigo, etc. on upland farms. Groundnuts are among the subsidiary farm produce that goes abroad, mostly to U.S.A. In Japan they are used by confectioners and also for pressing oil. Sweet potatoes occupy an important place as supplying a cheap substitute for rice for poorer folk, while the tubers are also used for making starch and some alcoholic drinks. Potatoes, first brought by the Dutch in 1589, remained comparatively neglected till about a few decades ago, when the importation of superior varieties drew the attention of farmers. The tubers go to Russian Siberia and Manila. The best potatoes come from Hokkaido.

PRODUCTION OF SOME SPECIAL CROPS (in 1,000)

Year	Leaf indigo kan	Leaf tobacco kan	Cotton kan	Hemp kan	Rape-seed kan
1921	2,613	16,317	598	3,188	409
1922	2,222	18,551	500	3,151	319
1923	1,703	16,464	402	1,802	299

Of the above, leaf-tobacco cultivation, being under special protection of the Government Tobacco Monopoly, shows perceptible progress as to output. The next three, especially cotton and indigo, owing to the encroachment of imported goods, have markedly fallen off.

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PRODUCTION OF OTHER MINOR CROPS (in 1,000 kan)

	1920	1921	1922	1923
Radish	696,405	—	649,331	631,062
Carrot (Daucus-caroia)	43.846	—	28,502	28,735
Burdock (Lappa major)	48,378	—	1,833	1,460
Ginger	8,503	7,695	7,428	7,167
Chillies	373	406	353	387
Lily	766	—	913	1,547
Paper mulberry (bark dried)	7,638	6,206	8.231	17,266
Rush for matting	9,062	8,594	9,802	10,926
Peppermint	3,503	4,216	4,229	4,909
Flax	17,547	13,734	691	7,792
Wax tree (seed)	10,874	9,142	7,875	7,275
Taro	170,955	—	156,167	161,230
Turnip	43,846	—	39,864	39,402
Cabbage	26,103	—	25,692	27,431
Onion	10,289	11,922	15,749	20,300
Welsh onion	47,523	—	42,386	48,078

STOCK-BREEDING

Stock-breeding has not thrived well in Japan, for religious reasons, climatic condition, absence of custom that requires a supply of animal products, such as leather, hides, bristles, etc. Cattle and horses were reared, the former by the farmer as help in tillage and beasts of burdens, while the latter were kept both for riding and also for farmers' uses. The rearing of swine dates from the Restoration while that of sheep has begun to receive serious attention since the world war.

Horned Cattle

Strictly speaking, only one original breed of cattle formerly existed in Japan, being primarily intended for the sole purpose of serving as beasts of burden. They are sufficiently hardy and strong, but owing to neglect in breeding, are somewhat deformed in appearance, especially in the hind quarters. Though uniform in breed, native cattle admit of being broadly sub-divided into two or three varieties, principally by color. One of them is black with small white spots on the belly, the second is brown, while the third is brindled with black and white spots. The black breed, which, by the way, is most valued by our people, predominates in the northeastern districts and the middle section of Honshu, as also in Shikoku and Kyushu; the brindled variety is found in the other parts of Kyushu. Of the three, the brindled cattle very much resembles in appearance the Dutch cattle, and probably this variety may be the descendants of foreign cattle imported into Japan at some unknown time. They also possess comparatively well formed heads. The brown variety apparently came originally from Korea.

Just as in the case of horses and dogs, the native breed of cattle is gradually disappearing to be replaced by imported cattle and cross. This disappearance of the native breed is regarded with extreme regret by consumers of beef, for the flesh of native cattle tastes far better than that of foreign cattle. As to the breed of imported cattle, formerly it consisted mostly of

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Shorthorn, Devon and Ayrshire. Brown-Swiss and Shimmenthal, but lately Holstein and Ayrshire are generally judged more suitable for Japan. Various measures are adopted for improving the cattle. The work of inspecting bulls for service that was formerly left in charge of provincial authorities was transferred in July '07 to the direct control of the central Government. Then prizes are bestowed by the Government on the cattle which have won 1st to 3rd prizes at district cattle shows.

Three cattle depots are kept by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, at Nanatsukahara, Oita, and at Tsukisappo, near Sapporo. The bulls reared and kept in these depots are leased out or sold to the provincial cattle and horse depots, and to the private live-stock guilds with a view to improving the breed of cattle owned by private individuals. A small sum of money is also granted to private-owned bulls.

Horses

The experiences of the Japan-China War (1894-95) and later of the Russia-Japan War (1904-5) convinced the Government and the public of the imperative need of improving the native stock. In '06 the authorities established the Horse Bureau and even encouraged horse racing. The sudden interference with the pari mutuel by the judiciary in 1908, has, however, practically killed the sport. The policy of the Bureau is to keep for the service 1,500 stallions of foreign breed and to distribute them to principal breeding centres where they are to be paired with mares of native breed. The improvement programme is to extend over 28 years beginning with '06 and is estimated to require an outlay of about ¥30,000,000. The Army purchases every year between four and five thousand horses.

Native Stocks.—Native stocks that originally existed belonged to the Mongolian breed; later on they received more or less intermixture of the blood of Persian breed, horses of this description having been imported to some extent as early as three centuries ago. Principal breeding centres are found in northern districts of the Main Island and in Hokkaido, in both of which exist comparatively wide plains. In the former, Nambu, Sendai, Miharu and Akita are famous for horse-breeding, as is the province of Hidaka in Hokkaido where the Imperial Household's Nikcup Depot is situated. In Southern Japan, Kagoshima ranks first in horse-breeding. Among the native breeds Nambu horses are the best.

Improving Breed of Horses.—For the purpose of improving the breed of horses and otherwise realizing the object for which the Horse Bureau was founded, four kinds of establishments are maintained throughout the country, they being as follows:—

1. Pasture, (3)—in Iwate, Hidaka, Tokachi.
2. Stud, (5)—in Iwate, Kumamoto, Miyagi, Akita, etc.
3. Depot. (1)—in Iwate.

Castration.—The experience obtained on the occasion of the Japan-China War and especially on that of the Boxer trouble in 1900 convinced the authorities of the necessity to enforce castration, for the horses sent by Japan were markedly inferior and vicious to those belonging to the armies of other countries. The law was enacted in 1901, and the authorities, to encourage cast-

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ration, give a small grant of money when a horse dies or is disabled from the effect of castration.

Sheep

Sheep-rearing is still the most backward of all the branches of stock-farming in Japan, the annual product of wool barely reaching 10,000 kin. Wool and worsted consumed are all product of foreign origin. The War and the great difficulty experienced in getting a supply of wool from Australia, etc. strongly impressed both Government and people with the necessity of adopting suitable measures for supplying this important textile material at home. As the first step for encouraging sheepfarming, in the 1918-19 session the Diet voted ¥330,000, to import in the course of 1918 over 1,500 sheep from Australia, England, U.S. and China, and to distribute them among government and private pastures. It was further proposed to import every year beginning with 1919 over 1,000 heads with a view to popularizing the industry among native farmers as their subsidiary trade, a sum of ¥460,000 being set apart for this purpose for the 1919-20 fiscal year. ¥5 is granted per head to farmers who keep sheep. At the end of 1920, there were reared 8,519 sheep. The number will soon be increased to 10,000.

To avoid the failure that nipped in the bud the first attempt made in the early eighties, special arrangement for treating sick sheep will be provided at Government expense. The Shropshire, Southdown, Rambouillet-Merino and Chinese breed are reared at present for the breeding purposes. In 1920 over 1,100 head were imported for this purpose from America, China and England and have been distributed among 5 State depots, Iwasaki's Koiwai Agricultural Station (Iwate-Ken), etc. A State aid of ¥40-50 per head is granted to the private depots in charge of these breeding sheep.

Stock-Farming Statistics

Number of Cattle

Year	Cows	Bulls	Total	Calving	Deaths
1921	1,003,637	436,163	1,439,800	226,157	17,153
1922	1,025,728	433,498	1,459,226	214,883	20,884
1923	1,041,482	427,847	1,469,329	215,770	19,323

Number of Horses

Year	Horses	Colts	Total	Foalings	Death
1921	—	—	1,510,626	116,274	31,818
1922	1,256,246	319,933	1,479,682	111,324	31,047
1923	1,264,895	326,696	1,468,488	114,635	31,899

The total includes some Government horses which are not specified in the table.

Number of Sheep, Goats and Swine

Year	Sheep	Goats	Swine
1920	6,519	133,232	528,112
1921	9,741	141,976	499,836
1922	11,384	150,596	511,554
1923	14,950	158,934	667,820

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Slaughtering Returns

Year	Cattle	Calves	Horses	Sheep & goats	Swine
1921	309,108	24,694	64,535	9,313	538,156
1922	309,763	30,096	71,822	8,116	359,349
1923	310,864	26,500	73,882	8,853	388,623

POULTRY

Poultry has not yet attained any particular development. It still occupies an almost insignificant position as a subsidiary work of farmers, poultry-yards on any large scale being practically non-existent. For a while Japan used to import a large quantity of eggs from China. With import tariff raised in 1902 from 10 per cent. to 25, then to 50 some years after, the import has markedly fallen off. With the idea of encouraging this industry the Government established a model poultry-yard in '06 at the Experimental Breeding Farm at Chiba, where imported fowls of various breeds are kept. Eggs are sold at cost price.

Statistics on Poultry (in 1,000)

		Fowl			Eggs (one year)	
At the end of June	No. of family	No. of fowl	No. of chicken	Value yen	No.	Value yen
1921	3,127	14,821	12,910	33,943	1,240	63,125
1922	3,251	17,271	15,939	38,810	1,371	66,831
1923	3,437	19,053	16,685	39,906	1,552	70,018

DAIRY AND MEAT-PRESERVING

Dairying is a new industry and is still in its infancy. The use of milk is naturally very much limited, as the Japanese generally confine themselves to its use in fresh state, and use comparatively little in cooking. The price is rather too high, about 80 **sen**—I **yen** per **sho** (1.58 quart). The quality is inferior. Buttermaking is regularly carried on only in dairy farms situated in remote districts, but their whole output does not much exceed 10% of the total consumption. Butter made in Hokkaido, at Koiwai and the Kozu farms commands a good price. Condensed-milk industry has not yet grown into a regular business. Cheesemaking is also insignificant. In meat preserving the only thing worth mentioning is ham, of which "Kamakura ham" made in Kanagawa-ken is noted and is largely exported to China, etc. The supply of beef being insufficient and the price very much higher than in Europe and America, there is hardly material enough to encourage preservation business.

Statistics on Dairy

Year	No. of houses	No. of milk cows	Milk output koku	Milk output Yen
1921	5,031	50,936	454,611	23,818,228
1922	12,423	53,750	527,564	24,608,402
1923	14,698	57,040	599,797	28,192,163

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ANIMAL EPIDEMICS

Rinderpest makes its appearance now and then and inflicts heavy damage on owners of milk cows and general stock-breeders. It comes chiefly from Korea, but rarely from China, and plays havoc at places adjoining Kobe, Yokohama and other open ports. Hokkaido is comparatively free from the attack. To prevent the import of diseased cattle the authorities enforce strict examination at Fusan and at ports of import, but this provision is still found insufficient. A small compensation is allowed for cattle slaughtered. The number of animals affected during the last few years is shown below:—

	Anthrax					Hydrophobia				
Year	Cattle	Horse	Blackleg (Cattle)	Cholera (Swine)	Erysipelas (Swine)	Dog	Cattle	Horse	Pig	Sheep
1921 ...	201	41	222	9,808	35	910	9	8	1	—
1922 ...	213	97	168	4,793	340	1,017	20	7	1	1
1923 ...	197	57	109	11,241	1,358	2,644	25	31	1	1

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture, especially fruit-culture, has recently shown a marked activity. Pears, oranges, persimmons and peaches were principal fruits in old days. With the introduction of the meat-eating custom and owing to improved facilities of communications, a great change came over the habits of the people in the use of fruits. Apples, foreign oranges, peaches, pears, grapes, etc. began to be extensively cultivated. At present orchards of oranges, peaches, apples, etc. are found in various localities. Generally speaking, apples are grown in Hokkaido and Aomori, peaches near Tokyo and in Okayama, pears in Shizuoka, Okayama, Niigata, Akita, etc., grapes in Yamanashi, Ibaraki, Nagano, etc., oranges in Wakayama, Shizuoka and in Southern Japan. Persimmons may be said to grow everywhere, though seldom in orchards. Plums are more generally used as pickle, in which shape they are preserved in almost every household, and plum trees are highly valued both for flowers and fruit. In Japan cherry trees are prized more for their flowers, and their fruits are altogether secondary. Foreign cherry trees are largely cultivated in Yamagata.

Output of Fruits (in 1,000 kan)

Year	Plums	Peaches	Pears	Persimmons	Apples	Grapes	Oranges
1919	412	12,809	27,107	43,618	5,990	6,246	3,201
1920	401	13,168	27,659	45,529	7,711	6,756	3,457
1921	405	11,065	29,378	49,615	7,258	6,294	1,045
1922	348	10,558	28,759	46,555	17,279	6,848	3,269
1923	378	11,236	26,884	44,275	8,001	7,384	3,447

N.B., plum in 1,000, koku.

SERICULTURE

Silk is Japan's staple commodity on the export list, supplying about 58% as against 22 of China and 16 of Italy in the total consumption of the world, and about 90% of that in U.S.A.

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In the farmers' economy sericulture plays almost as important a part as rice cultivation, and indeed were it not for the profit derived from this subsidiary occupation, Japanese farmers of middle and lower grade would hardly be able to maintain themselves. By rearing the worms in the three seasons of spring, summer and autumn, farmers can at least double the amount obtained from ordinary farming alone. The discovery that the hatching season may be freely regulated by keeping the eggs in cool places has made it possible to undertake summer and autumn rearing and to double the output of cocoons. As sericulture has seldom succeeded when conducted on a large scale, it looks as if it were specially designed for the benefit of otherwise hard-driven small farmers. This domestic system of rearing, however, is attended by a serious drawback, namely lack of uniformity as to quality of the filaments, and the burning question is how to remove this defect.

Japanese raw silk is characterized by its high lustre and little wear in glossing, and the filament from the best cocoons measures from 2,000 to 2,500 "shaku" in length and weighs from 0.07 to 0.08 "momme." Both in fineness and uniformity of quality marked improvement has been effected of late thanks to better methods of rearing and reeling. Still raw silk of coarse size is produced throughout the country in considerable volume. 70 to 80% of the total output, though the finer quality as turned out in such leading centres as Nagano, Gifu, Shizuoka and Yamanashi prefectures is steadily gaining in proportion. The re-reels that formerly amounted to about one half of filature have practically disappeared of late. Incidentally the amount of silk reeled by one factory girl is from 120 to 130 momme per day.

Artificial Selection of Silkworm Eggs

The Sericultural Experimental Station has come to the conclusion after years of experiments that the crossed silkworm eggs between Japanese, Chinese and European breeds of the first generation are the best for the purpose for which they are intended. The Station now prepares and distributes them free to local institutes either prefectural or otherwise, which in turn carry on reproduction and distribution for the benefit of private reproducers.

Recent Progress in Sericulture

The remarkable development made by the sericultural business of Japan during the last forty years is shown in the following quinquennial statistics.

Every 5 years	Average amount of cocoon crops (kanme)	Index number Per cent.
1885-1889	11,288,682	100.0
1890-1894	15,441,414	136.7
1895-1899	21,517,974	190.6
1900-1904	26,484,132	234.6
1905-1909	32,622,124	288.9
1910-1914	43,184,692	382.5
1915-1919	61,560,686	545.3
1920-1924	66,360,485	587.8

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For this striking progress in sericultural business was chiefly responsible the greater activity of summer and autumn rearing, especially the latter, which now contributes nearly 50% of the total volume of cocoons produced. The index numbers attesting this tendency are given below:—

	1890	1919	1924
Spring cocoon	100.0	415.5	458.7
Summer "	100.0	299.3	—
Autumn "	100.0	4,234.1	—
Summer & Autumn "	100.0	1,170.0	1,102.0

The development in the technical skill of growers has been no less marked in recent years, as may be judged from the following figures:—

Year	Yield of cocoon per 1 egg-card "momme"	Yield of Cocoon per rearing family "momme"
1905	6,660	18,340
1910	8,060	26,670
1914	8,660	30,240
1919	11,470	37,180
1924	15,630	39,050

Sericultural Households

Year	Sericultural families by season		
	Spring	Summer	Autumn
1919	1,597,740	596,092	1,595,617
1920	1,616,688	552,710	1,506,480
1921	1,542,542	1,638,121	
1922	1,551,387	1,655,051	
1923	1,644,099	1,677,599	
1924	1,660,802	1,702,290	

To encourage the planting of mulberry trees the Government grants some subvention, the grant corresponding to about a third of the outlay set apart by the provincial authorities toward the same end.

Output of Cocoons

Number of egg-cards hatched, output of various grades of cocoons produced, and rate of cocoons turned out per egg-card are given in the following table:—

	Year	Egg-cards hatched in 1,000	Output of cocoons (1,000 koku)				Total Value Yen 1,000
			Normal	Doupion	Waste	Total	
Spring variety	1920	2,597	2,767	247	145	3,159	219,176
	1921	2,257	2,816	256	136	3,208	224,169
	1922*	7,234	29,948	2,808	1,293	34,051	345,972
	1923	7,843	35,185	3,242	1,509	39,936	419,869
	1924*	7,550	34,960	3,070	1,447	39,478	—
Autumn and Summer variety	1920	3,123	2,667	339	168	3,174	146,343
	1921	2,628	2,640	322	163	3,125	185,009
	1922	9,244	22,068	2,965	1,476	26,510	227,163
	1923*	9,177	24,806	3,253	1,545	29,603	240,535
	1924*	9,311	28,958	3,756	1,627	34,340	—

N. B.—* The amount of cocoon output in 1,000 "kan." "Kan" =8.26738 lbs.

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Spring Cocoon Crop for 1925

	Sheets	Comparison with 1924 Sheets
No. egg-cards hatched	7,596,479	+60,808
Cocoons yielded:	Kwan	Kwan
White	29,060,651	—
Yellow	13,804,854	—
Total	42,865,505	+3,441,142
(+ increase)		

N.B.—The above figure does not include Hokkaido. The total number of rearing families is 1,711,322 and the volume of the yield ¥445,143,043, being increases of 57,429 (3½%) and ¥177,387,259 (66%) respectively on the figures of the previous years.

Number of Silk Reelers

The silk reeling households and establishments as classified by the number of basins make the following figures:—

No. of Establishments and Reeling Basins

Year	under 10 (1,000)	more than 10	more than 50	more than 100	Total (1,000)	Reeling basins (1,000)
1919	234	2,228	1,002	901	239	610
1920	242	2,274	992	904	247	619
1921	236	1,935	934	904	239	592
1922*	204	1,695	854	868	207	519
1923	200	1,684	818	844	204	540

N.B.—*Does not include figures for Kanazawa prefecture.

Filatures equipped with more than 5,000 basins are:—

Katakura Reel and Spin. Co. (15,000), Yamaju-gumi (12,000), Gunze Reel Co. (6,000), Oguchi-gumi (7,000), and Okaya Reel Co. (5,000).

Output of Raw Silk (in 1,000: 1 kwan=lb. 8.267)

Year	Raw Silk		Waste silk etc.		Total
	kwan	Yen	kwan	Yen	Yen
1919	6,360	919,927	2,132	32,805	952,732
1920	5,834	570,489	1,844	13,332	783,801
1921	6,239	595,296	2,377	13,398	608,695
1922	6,397	717,106	2,276	14,872	731,978
1923	6,756	795,945	2,515	17,881	813,826

Average Price of Raw Silk

Average spot prices per 100 kin of raw silk of Futoito-jo No. 1. by steam filature as quoted at Yokohama are respectively as follows for highest, lowest and average:—

Year		Yen		Yen		Yen
1918	H.	1,620	L.	1,300	A.	1,477.8
1919		3,280		1,300		2,006.9
1920		4,360		1,100		1,663.0
1921		2,020		1,390		1,511.0
1922		2,210		1,580		2,000.0
1923		2,490		1,900		—

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Silkworm Eggs

Amount Produced (in No. of months)

Year	No. of producers	Reproductive Silkworm eggs	Industrial Silkworm eggs	Total
1921	9,472	21,152,887	748,572,157	769,725,044
1922	8,782	19,963,319	690,711,591	710,674,951
1923	8,485	17,509,967	713,595,053	731,105,020

Mulberry Plantations

Year ending June	Area of fields (cho)	Year ending June	Area of fields (cho)
1918	508,993	1921	535,100
1919	522,521	1922	512,836
1920	534,411	1923	529,191

Silk Conditioning

Destroyed by the earthquake-fire the new Yokohama Conditioning House was due completion early in 1926. The main building is a 4-storied ferro-concrete structure covering 3,200 sq. yd. It has behind it four warehouses standing in a row to ensure the safety of the silk bales stored against disaster from fire.

The Kobe Conditioning House that was closed in 1901 after running about five years as a Government institution was revived, this time as a municipal undertaking, in January 1925 in consequence of the strong stimulus which the districts forming the western half of Japan proper received on the occasion of the Earthquake disaster in 1923 in the region round about Yokohama.

Japanese and Foreign Exporters

The part played by Japanese in the direct export of raw silk is steadily gaining ground, the Kiito Gomei Kaisha, the Mitsui Bussan, and the Hara Export Department representing direct export trade of raw silk by the Japanese merchants.

Year	No. of bales exported	Of which Jap. firms	Of which foreign firms	Percentage Japanese	Percentage Foreign
*1919-20	257,007	199,229	57,778	77.5	22.5
*1920-21	180,420	133,960	46,460	74%	26%
*1921-22	309,197	235,648	73,549	76%	24%
*1922-23	314,051	246,564	67,488	78%	21%
*1923-24	288,035	209,007	48,331	82%	18%
1924-25	272,516	256,242	16,274	—	—

*Note:—The season is reckoned from the 1st of July to the 30th of June following year.

Yokohama and Kobe as Export Centres of Silk

The disaster to Yokohama in 1923 and the temporary crippling of its operation as the sole export centre of silk in Japan has resulted in carrying to realization the long cherished wish of Kobe merchants and silk reelers in adjoining districts to export this foremost export of Japan on two-port policy. Kobe export-

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ed from Sept. to Dec. 1923 over 1,519,500 catties as against nothing in the corresponding period of 1922, and against 24,808,500 catties from Yokohama. The Customs returns for 1924 give 4,914,900 for Kobe, 32,336,500 for Yokohama. The strength of Yokohama as silk port lies first in its longer history, closer relation to America, the foremost consumer of Japanese product, better banking facilities afforded to silk dealers, and lastly in commanding the support of the most important centres of production, as Nagano, Yamanashi, etc.

Sericultural Economy and Menace of Rising Wages

The fact that silkworm rearing is essentially dependent upon manual labor has been a vital factor in the prosperity of this primary industry in Japan, as it has baffled the ingenuity of Western inventors, even of America, in devising labor-saving appliances adapted for this special operation. With the progress of time, however, this important asset of Japan is in danger of turning out to be a serious handicap in the successful management of the industry. In other words, the steady advance of wages in Japan, in common with the rest of the world, has begun to disturb the established equilibrium between the various factors forming the cost of production. The item of wages is shooting far ahead of others, as shown below:—

Cost of Production per "Kamme" of Cocoons

	1924	1923	1919
Rent	11.0%	12.2%	17.0%
Capital	34.4	39.4	46.0
Wages	54.6	48.4	37.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The above data were obtained by the Central Rearing and Reeling Guild and the Provisional Industrial Commission.

To cope with this menace sericulturists are driven more and more to adopt the extensive-culture method in place of the intensive method formerly in vogue. Thus in the ten leading rearing centres, as Nagano, Gumma, etc. the eggcards hatched per family establishments are growing in proportion while in feeding the worms the leaves given are less carefully prepared than before. Some proof of this statement is to be found in the following statistics showing the scope of rearing and the ratio of cocoon-crop obtained:—

Scope of Rearing and Ratio of Cocoon Crop

Eggcards hatched per family	1900	'07	'14	'19	'23
In 10 leading districts	12,370	15,420	17,070	15,780	21,360
Other districts	6,490	7,320	7,920	8,140	6,580
Average for whole country	9,250	11,140	12,470	11,570	9,140
Cocoon crop per family (Kwan)					
In 10 leading districts	25,664	32,431	39,117	46,923	45,803
Other districts	13,332	17,106	21,224	28,763	30,637
Average for whole country	19,113	24,327	30,421	37,183	37,345
Crop per 1 card (Kwan)					
In 10 leading districts	2,070	2,102	2,291	2,972	3,705
Other districts	2,054	2,334	2,679	3,592	4,651
Average for whole country	2,066	2,183	2,424	3,212	4,085

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Sericultural Institute

The Sericultural Experiment Station.—This is a Government institute undertaking scientific researches and investigations on all problems relative to the sericultural industry and also holding lectures and classes for training experts and filature hands. The Station is situated at Nakano, a suburb of Tokyo, with branches in Ayabe, Maebashi, Fukushima, Matsumoto, Ichinomiya and Kumamoto, all local centres of the industry.

TEA

Tea, in contrast to other leading industries, has remained stationary, both in gross output and volume of export. The latter, principally to America which takes over 80% of Japanese export teas, has even declined in the presence of formidable rivals i.e., Ceylon, India and Java teas. The American consumers, however, still favor the Japanese leaves as they possess a special flavor and preserve their quality much longer than their rivals. The cost of production is higher in Japan than in other centres of manufacture, labor saving appliances being used to less extent than in India and Java. Although our tea associations are prejudiced against the machine-making process on the ground that it leads to deterioration in quality and flavor, it is steadily gaining ground as it reduces materially cost of production. The Shizuoka Tea Manufacturers' Association estimates the cost of hand-made tea in 1917 at ¥1.00 to ¥1.20 per kan as against only 35 to 45 sen for machine-made tea, while in 1918 the figures stood at ¥1.30 to ¥1.50 as against 45 to 60 sen.

In 1880 manufacturers associations were established under the Government's guidance in all the tea producing districts with the central council in Tokyo. Their duties were defined by the Government, and include prevention of the manufacture and sale of inferior or adulterated tea, improvement and unification of packing and drying and compulsory inspection of the member manufacturers' products. The Central Council in Tokyo maintains inspection houses at Yokohama, Kobe, Shizuoka, Yokkaichi and endeavors to prevent the export of adulterated or colored tea which might be rejected by tea inspectors abroad, and also is running its experimental plantation and laboratory in Shizuoka.

Recently the center of the export business has shifted from Yokohama to Shimizu, as that port is nearer to Shizuoka, where 40% of the total output is produced. During the tea season American liners call at Shimizu for the sole purpose of taking on tea consignments.

Statistics on Tea

Year	Area cho	No. of manufacturers		Area cho	No. of manufacturers
1918	49,644.4	1,148,242	1921	47,032	1,151,329
1919	48,842.8	1,122,164	1922	44,447	1,117,787
1920	48,146.1	1,116,284	1923	44,263	1,129,269

Output of Various Kinds of Tea (kwan)

Year	Green tea 2nd kind (Gyokuro)	Green tea 3rd kind (sencha)	Green tea 4th kind (Bancha)	Black tea	others	Total incl. others
1920	72,224	6,811,058	2,339,118	14,066	409,853	9,646,319
1921	75,942	6,371,577	2,276,196	3,433	250,664	8,977,812
1922	72,314	6,953,012	2,102,068	1,729	231,162	9,360,285
1923	70,803	7,204,791	2,068,109	1,724	234,158	9,576,655

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Leading Tea Producing Districts (1920)

District	Output kwan	Value Yen	District	Output kwan	Value Yen
Shizuoka ...	3,990,412	14,212,497	Saitama	241,996	1,661,856
Kyoto	429,465	2,393,065	Shiga	273,199	1,150,654
Miye	569,297	1,885,147	Kagoshima..	346,221	1,703,867

Export of Tea

The depression of Japan's tea trade of late is attracting serious attention both of the authorities and exporters. The value and quantity of export in 1917 broke the previous record, followed, however, by an adverse turn, till 1920 when the total came to only ¥17 millions. In comparison even with the pre-war year 1914 when the market price was only 43 sen per kin against last year's quotation of 87 sen, there is an alarming fall of 9,773,247 kin.

	1923 kwan	1924
Gyokuro	70,803	66,057
Sencha	7,204,791	7,218,740
Black tea	1,724	998
Bancha	2,065,109	2,033,155
Others	234,228	221,375
Total amount	9,576,655	9,540,320
Total value	¥35,788,831	34,019,066

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CHAPTER XXX

FORESTRY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Forests in Japan proper, i.e. excluding Chosen, Karafuto and Taiwan, occupy roughly 48% of the total area as against 53% in Sweden, the best wooded country in Europe. If these overseas territories are taken into account percentage will come to 65. Classified according to ownership, forests may be divided into those belonging to the State, the Crown, communal bodies, temples and shrines and private individuals. As regards their uses there are two classes, utilization forests and preserves. (Statistics given later.)

Trees grow unusually well in Japan, favored as they are by a temperate climate with a plentiful supply of moisture. Over 1,000 species are represented, many of which make excellent timber. Both latitudinally and longitudinally the aboreal flora present great variation, owing to peculiar geographical formation of the land that extends over many degrees of latitude from north to south and also to the presence of high mountain chains, these naturally resulting in the diversity of climate and soils. Forests in Japan may be broadly divided into four zones.

Tropical Zone.—This zone covers the plains of Taiwan, Ogasawara islands, and the southern half of Okinawa (Luchu), with a mean temperature of about 21° C. The representative trees are "ako" (Ficus wightiana, var. japonica), "takonoki" (Pandanus odratissimus L.) etc. Bamboos attain a perfect growth in this zone.

Subtropical Zone.—Forests in this zone are found in the northern half of Okinawa, the high lands of Taiwan, Shikoku, Kyushu, and the southern half of Honshu as far as latitude 35° N., the mean temperature ranging from 13° to 21° C. The representative trees in this zone may be divided into broad-leafed evergreens, conifers and broad-leafed deciduous trees. In the first group there are "kusu" or camphor trees (Cinnamonum camphora), "kashi" (Quercus ahuta) and "shi-i" (Passania cupidata); in the second several species of pines, and in the last group, "kunugi" (Quercus serrata), "konara" (Q. glandulifera), etc.

Temperate Zone.—The forests extend over the northern part of Honshu and as far as south-western section of Hokkaido corresponding to 43½° N., the mean temperature ranging from 6° to 13° C. The forests in this zone are economically the most important in Japan and are generally found in the mountain ranges that divide the Main Island—the Inner Japan section on the Japan Sea and the Outer Japan section on the Pacific. Valuable among the conifers are "sugi" (Cryptomeria japonica Don.), "hinoki" (Chamaecyparis obtusa), "sawara" (Chamaecyparis pisifera S. et Z.), "hiba" (Thujopsis dolabrata S. et Z.), "tsuga" (Tsuga Sieboldi Carr), "momi" (Abies firma S. et Z.), several species of pine, etc. As deciduous trees of value there are

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"keyaki" (Zelkowa serrata), "buna" (Fagus sylvetica var. Sieboldi), "katsura" (Cercidiphylum japonicum), several species of Quercus, chestnut trees, maples, fig-trees, magnolia, etc.

Frigid Zone.—Forests found at an elevation of 4,000 or 5,000 feet (above sea level) in Honshu, the northeastern part of Hokkaido, and Karafuto and Chishima (Kuriles) form the frigid forests. The principal trees are "shirabe" (Abies Veitchii), "todo-matsu" (Abies Sachalinensis), "ezo-matsu" (Picea ajaensis), "shikotan-matsu" (Larix Kurilensis, chiefly in Karafuto), and lastly "hai-matsu" (Pinus punila) or creeping-pines that grow on the summits of high mountains in Honshu.

Though not more than thirty years have passed since forestry and dendrological research was placed on a practical basis, creditable progress has been made in all directions. Afforestation and economic adjustment is now receiving close attention. Of the famous wooded districts in Japan proper those of artificial origin are Yoshino (Yamato), Tenryu (Shizuoka-ken) and Owashi (Wakayama-ken) while of natural forests there are Kiso (Nagano-ken), Nagasawa, Tsugaru, etc., as mentioned later.

AREA OF FORESTS

Forests are divided by usage into three classes, i.e. 1, Protection forests. 2. Utilization forests, and 3, Percentage forests, the last of these being the State forests which are left under the control of villages or towns which are allowed in return a certain percentage of the produce. These forests are gradually converted into communal forests. The forests in Japan proper and colonies may be broadly classified as follows (1 cho=2.45 acres):—

Japan	Crown cho	State cho	Public cho	Temples cho	Private cho	Total cho
proper	1,385,312	7,625,046	4,303,896	125,897	8,943,985	22,385,136
Karafuto	—	3,352,712	—	—	—	3,352,712
Formosa	—	2,718,595	3,022	—	144,119	2,865,736
Korea	—	9,454,027	163,490	—	6,265,482	15,882,999
Total	1,385,312	23,151,380	4,470,408	125,897	15,353,586	44,486,583

Note:—The public forests and wild lands in Korea contain only the prefectural forests and school forests. The forests possessed by shrines and temples are included in those of private possession.

The area of principal protection forests as existing in Japan proper at the end of 1923 is as follows:—

	cho
Against denudation of soil	795,083
„ winds	30,375
Head-water of rivers	845,570
For attracting fish	38,696
„ scenery	29,135

Important Forests in Japan

Of the important forests in Japan those that are of natural or artificial origin are as follows, to mention only a few that are specially valuable.

Forests Artificially Planted

Forests in Yoshino covering about 82,000 cho or 200,900 acres are well known for their splendid stock of "sugi" (Cry-

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ptomeria Japonica Don.) and "hinoki" (Chamaecyparis obtusa S. et Z.) yielding annually about ¥6,500,000 worth of timber valued for building and making casks of sake. Next important forests are the planted area along the river Tenryu and covering 543,000 cho, timber trees grown being principally "sugi" and "hinoki." The annual yield is estimated at ¥1,500,000. Bamboo groves grown near Kyoto are known as most valuable in Japan, yielding yearly about ¥ 2 millions worth of product of diverse utilities.

Forests Naturally Grown

The Crown forests of Kiso covering over 100,000 cho and with the growing stock of 6.6 million koku stand first on the list of largest natural forests in Japan. It belonged to the Lord of Owari before the Restoration and the five species of "hinoki," "hiba" (Thujopsis dolabrata S. et Z.), "sawara" (Chamaecyparis obtusa S. et Z.), "nezuko" (Thuja japonica Maxim) and "koyamaki" (Cidopytis verticillata S. et Z.) were jealously preserved as protected trees. Of the five species "hinoki" is most important as to volume and value.

The State forests of "hiba" in Aomori cover some 190,000 cho and in sylvan grandeur are only equalled by the other well-known pure forests of "sugi" in Akita also belonging to the State. The "sugi" zone extends along the banks of the rivers Noshiro and Omono and measures 43,000 cho in area. The three mentioned above are regarded as the most valuable natural forests in Japan. Others that are worthy of notice are the State "sugi" forests in Tosa about 30,000 cho, deciduous-leafed forests around Lake Towada famous for its splendid scenery, mixed forests in the Japanese Alps region and in the southern part of Kyushu, the sugi forest on island Yakushima of the Osumi archipelago, Kyushu. Hokkaido supplies about 30 million koku of timber from its coniferous, deciduous and mixed forests. Karafuto abounds in coniferous forests of Abies, Picea and Larix which supply material to the pulp mills run in the island, while the Arisan range in Taiwan is famous for its mixed forests as the northern region of Korea for stock of conifers. Though covering only less than 300 acres Mt. Tachibana not far from the city of Fukuoka is noted as the only large forest of camphor trees in Japan proper, many of them being over 100 years old.

Adjustment of State Forests

The program for adjusting State forests aims at, as ordained by law in 1899, to determine, out of the forests and plains belonging to the State, those that are to be preserved for the benefit of public order and for conducting economic plan. The Forest Fund Special Account System that was in force from 1899 to 1921 laid the adjustment plan on firm basis. Thanks to that system the Government could complete with the fund realized from sale of unnecessary State forests and plains the work of surveying, delimitation, afforestation of blank spaces, experimental planting, etc. Since the year 1922-23 the adjustment and working expenses have been met out of the regular Budget.

According to the working plan adopted for adjustment and utilization 416,900 cho of State forests and plains in Japan proper is to be set apart as necessary and 17,000 cho is to be

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disposed of as superfluous area. The definite plan of utilization has been arranged for over 4 million cho consisting of 3,690,000 cho wooded forests and plains and 390,000 cho to be reserved from various considerations. The wooded surface is estimated to hold growing stock amounting to 1,406,240,000 koku of which conifers claim 28% and deciduous trees 72%. The stock per cho or 2.45 acres works out to 344 koku. At present the annual cutting area is about 40,900 cho with the conversion volume of 19,340,000 koku. With the exploitation of the area left unutilized and the growth of the artificially regenerated spaces representing 653,000 cho, the conversion volume is expected to make a far better showing.

Some idea as to the financial results of the State forestry administration may be judged from the fact that for the three years ending the 1922-23 fiscal year revenue stood at ¥32,350,000 as against disbursements amounting to ¥15,430,000, leaving net profit of 16,920,000, corresponding to ¥3.96 per 2.45 acres.

River control and afforestation work.—The private-owned forests as distinguished from the State are divided into individual and communal ownership. The latter consists in about equal proportion the property of civic corporations and the hamlets composing them. The hamlet land is generally left in the state of utter neglect. It was with the object of renovating and utilizing the barren area that the Government elaborated in 1913 for the communal forests and plains the river control work spread over 23 years, it being intended to plant bare spaces of 350,000 cho and to adjust the communal land for best economic purposes. Small aid is granted for encouraging the work. Then the Government is also promoting the planting work of about 330,000 cho of blank area belonging to the communal bodies, the work to be completed in 19 years beginning 1920. The contract arranged between the Government and the communities concerned is that the latter to offer the land and undertake some slight work of control and protection, while the Government attends to planting, cutting and other necessary business at its own expense. The profit realized is to be shared half and half by the contracting parties.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

Yield of Forests in yen for 1922 (in 1000)

	Timber	Fagots	Total
Crown	7,666	622	8,288
State	19,955	4,508	24,463
Communal	5,831	6,017	11,848
Temple	1,019	532	1,551
Private	116,351	80,044	196,400
Total incl. others	150,822	91,728	242,505

The rate must become much less when the disbursements are taken into account, but this calculation is hardly possible for private forests, as many of their owners do not generally keep exact account of labor spent and expenses paid. Much more precise calculation is shown for State forests for which the account is necessarily kept with great strictness. The data for the last few years are these, excluding Hokkaido and the Bonin (in $1,000):—

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	Receipts	Expenses	Balance
1921	35,839	19,362	16,417
1922	34,991	19,750	15,241
1923	36,740	21,261	15,479
1924	37,639	20,487	17,152

The rate of profit is comparatively small in view of the fact that the State forests are in many places disadvantageously situated as to accessibility, while the relatively large outlay on account of planting blank areas also tells against the revenue.

Principal Timbers

The forest yield of principal timbers in Japan proper was returned as follows for the year 1923 (1 koku=10 cubic ft.):—

Kind of trees	Quantity koku	Value Yen
Hinoki (Chamaecyparis obtusa)..	1,840,531	15,397,435
Sugi (Cryptomeria japonica)	13,651,994	82,668,797
Pine	10,994,641	40,632,596
Kara-matsu	480,204	1,200,972
Momi (Abies)	2,141,501	3,917,138
Tsuga (Tsuga Siebodii)	1,205,658	2,141,413
Kusu (Camphor)	33,785	148,941
Chestnut	947,134	3,438,394
Keyaki (Zelkowa serrata)	151,000	1,299,266
Kashi (Quercus)	262,562	937,248
Abemaki-Maki and Kunugi	265,887	254,409
Total including others	49,526,427	180,907,528

Production of bamboos reached 5,526,139 bundles or ¥7,930,590 in value. Fagots that form important items in forest economy chiefly consist of pines, abies, "kunugi," etc., these valued at ¥91,723 (in 1000).

Principal By-Products in 1923 (in ¥1,000)

Galls	140	Wood tar	43
Agaricus Shiitake...	3,337	Acetate of Calcium..	48
Resin	53	Total	3,854
Pine Black	233		
Barks	5,203	Vines & ferns	273
Fruits	3,311	Mushrooms	3,256
Leaves of camphor		Charcoal	124,222
trees	58	Seeds	225
Under-grown grass..	16,995	Total incl. others.	158,020

The total volume of felling in 1920 amounted to 42,949,773 koku (1 koku=10 c.f.) valued at ¥181,146,927, being 6,790,550 koku and ¥39,013,533 less than in the previous year. Classified according to the kind of trees coniferous timbers including "hinoki," "sugi," "ezomatsu," pines, etc., occupied 86%, the rest being broad-leafed species as "kiri," "nara," "keyaki," etc. State and Crown forests contributed 22 and 7 per cent respectively, the rest coming from communal, temple, private forests, etc. Against this the number of trees planted in the year totalled 367,876,383 (an increase of 20 millions over the previous year) for 85,051 cho, of which 91% were occupied by conifers and the rest by miscellaneous kinds. Of the broad-leaved trees planted, the "kunugi" oak claimed 50%.

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SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF TIMBERS

Use of Principal Timber Trees

Of the six coniferous trees mentioned above "ezo-matsu," "todo-matsu," and "momi" are pulp-wood, while all the rest are valuable building timbers. The five broad-leaved trees are used for industrial purposes, though the Castania is also extensively consumed as railway sleepers. The position of "kiri," one of the lightest and softest woods, is specially important. It is used extensively in cabinet-work, making clogs, etc.

CAMPHOR

In the world's market of this article the consumption of which is put at about 12 million "kin" (1 "kin"=1⅓ lb.) per annum in normal time the bulk is supplied by Japan and Formosa. The world-wide economic dislocation, however, seriously affected the market and both the output and export have gradually dwindled, the former to about 4 million "kin" in 1920 (i.e. about one half of the former figure including the Formosan produce), while the latter declined from ¥7,883,875 in 1919 to ¥4,965,-350 in 1920 and ¥2,870,414 in 1921.

In Japan proper.—Camphor trees growing in State and Crown forests are estimated at 12 millions to yield about 210,000 "shakujime" of ripe timber, but as these trees are not always found in easily accessible places and their conversion will not pay at ordinary market rate, the Government has recently been earnestly encouraging the planting of young trees in more convenient places and to convert them after several years' growth. Eight provinces in Southern Japan are granted a small aid. The area under camphor trees in Japan proper is about 2,000 acres, Hyogo prefecture being the refining centre.

Formosa.—In Formosa the trees of not less than a century old are estimated to yield about 2½ million "shakujime producing 32,000,000 kin of camphor and 23,360,000 kin of oil. As the tree must be over 60 years old before it yields a maximum percentage of camphor, the supply of the trees may be exhausted in a few decades unless judiciously managed. Suggested by that consideration, in 1918 the Formosan Government expanded the original plan of planting young camphor trees over the area of 20,000 cho between 1900 and 1924, to one of 55,000 cho to be completed by 1929. The plantation of 1,500-5,000 cho is to be made according to the new program, which, on its consummation, will supply every year 8 million kin of crude camphor.

SAWING BUSINESS AND WOOD INDUSTRY

Government and Private Yards

The Government some years ago started on its own account wood-conversion enterprise, whereas formerly it confined itself to selling trees growing in State forests as they stood. At one time Government conversion works numbered 10 but they have all been discontinued.

At the end of 1923, 759 lumber companies existed with ¥78,478,000 p. u. capital, of which 440 were joint stock cos. with ¥32,992,000.

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Principal Wood Industry

Since the European war investment in forestry business and products has made a credible growth, especially the sawing business, match-sticks and forest-planting; yet on the whole the financial result in this particular line can by no means be regarded as satisfactory, considering the high percentage which wooded areas occupy in the country.

Pulp.—The wood pulp industry in Japan was represented by 338,106 tons in 1923 to increase to 357,094 in '24. The wood consumed for this purpose comprises firs, pines, "tsuge," etc. supplied from forests in Japan proper, Karafuto, Siberia and Korea. The volume converted amounted to 4,832,521 koku in 1924 and estimated at 5,672,564 koku for 1925. With the future development of paper industry the consumption of wood will come to about 6,430,000 in the near future. Of the total Karafuto is expected to supply about one half.

Match-sticks.—The export of match-sticks stands at about ¥3 million level, though in these abnormal times the figures fell to ¥2.8 million in 1922 and 2.5 millions in the following year. The stock of poplar used for this industry being now scarce the supply is met with the Siberian produce.

Other smaller items are the pencil industry which has sunk into an almost insignificant position, chest-board business, toy-making, cork and acetic acid manufacturing, to mention those of recent origin.

Inflow of Foreign Timbers

Apart from wood pulp and other materials already referred to the inflow of foreign timbers has been quite conspicuous in recent years, especially since the Earthquake disaster of 1923, their arrivals being valued at over ¥129,072,000 in 1924. The imports from both China and East Russia (Maritime Provinces) gained, but especially phenomenal in this respect has been the inflow of the American goods, the over-supply there and the lowered freightage accounting for this extraordinary arrivals. The bulk of the imports consists of the American goods which amounted to ¥119,392,707 in 1924, the figure representing only pines, firs and cedars. Other American materials imported are spruce and hemlock, but pines take the largest percentage and are replacing the native growth as building timber, being cheaper by 30 to 70½ than the Japanese produce according to the length. The following table shows the figures of foreign timbers imported during the past 5 years ending 1924:

	America (including Canada) "koku"	China & Manchuria "koku"	Maritime Provinces "koku"	Total including others "koku"	Total value Yen
1920	767,793	3,441	78,505	874,265	15,911,306
1921	2,723,094	168,300	477,730	3,369,228	31,387,543
1922	6,144,115	258,529	1,867,746	8,273,112	74,706,976
1923	6,257,585	159,535	1,269,209	8,275,896	83,829,085
1924	9,896,303	97,508	1,248,600	11,292,533	119,392,707

The imports during the first 6 months of 1925 are represented as having reached ¥12,752,000, pines, fir and cedars contributing ¥39,417,000.

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The following table based on the returns of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce shows the figures of the American timbers shipped to Japan from the Northern Pacific coast during the three years ending 1922:

Imports from North America

(unit B.M.=1/120 "koku")

Year	Columbia	Washington	Oregon	Total
1920	5,990,266	52,434,500	20,132,220	78,557,036
1921	52,400,933	188,597,791	137,383,795	378,382,519
1922	61,498,246	283,574,913	117,378,418	462,451,577

GAME LAWS

Formerly no regular rules existed for the protection of useful birds. The crane was then the only protected bird, chiefly from curiosity. Since then about 200 species of birds were either placed under absolute protection or protected during the season of laying till September 1919 when the old game act was superseded by a new and revised one passed by the 40th Session of the Diet. Instead of specifying protected birds the new law singles out 47 species of birds and kinds of beasts as regular game open to sportsmen, although protection is given to some of them for a limited period. The shooting season extends from Oct. 15 to Apr. 15 the following year. For scientific and other special purposes forbidden game may be captured or killed with the special permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Permission to hunt in forbidden areas and season must be applied for.

Shooting licenses are of two classes; A is issued to those who use firearms while B is issued to those who adopt other methods of killing or capturing game. Each is of 3 grades classified according to property and income of the applicant, the fees ranging between ¥45 and 5. The lowest limit is allowed only to professional hunters. Game preserves such as exist in the West are few and far between. There are only about 40 common gamd preserves which have come down from the old regime. The principal game birds are wild duck, pheasant, grouse, snipe, brown-ear, bulbul, dusky ouzel, etc. It should be noted that damage inflicted on crops by insects is rougly estimated at yen 10 millions a year.

Birds and Beasts of Game

Birds.—Aisa, Atori, Ahodori, Aosagi (heron), Aoji, Ikaru, Isuka (crossbill), U (cormorant), Uso (bullfinch), Uzura (quail), Kakesu (jay), Kashiradaka, Kawarahiwa (gold finch), Kamo (wild duck), Karasu (crow), Kari (wild goose), Kiji (pheasant), Kuina (moor-hen), Kumadaka (hawk), Kuroji, Keri, Goisagi (night-heron), Shigi (snipe), Shime (common hawfinch), Shirokara, Suzume (sparrow), Daizen, Chidori (plover), Tsugumi (dusky ouzel), Nyunai-suzume, Nojiko, Hakucho (swan), Hato

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(dove), Hayabusa (peregrine falcon), Ban (grouse), Hiyodori (brown-ear), Hiwa (siskin), Hojiro (bunting), Mashiko, Mamichajinai, Misago (eaglefisher), Miyama-hojiro, *Munagura, *Yamadori (copper pheasant), Washi (eagle), Ezoyamadori, Oshidori (mandarin duck).

Note—Those marked * are protected for 8 months, from Mar. to Oct.

Beasts.—Badger, weasel, otter, antelope, fox, deer, sable, flying squirrel, and squirrel are protected for 9 months from March to November.

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CHAPTER XXXI

FISHERY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

With a coast line of more than 17,815 miles, exclusive of Chosen and Karafuto, it is not to be wondered at that fishing has reached a high standard of development in Japan, as fish has been from old times one of our staple articles of food. There are two factors that deserve mention in this respect, as they specially favor the multiplication of fish in Japanese waters whether migratory or stationary, living in deep waters or inshore. The first is that the Japanese dominions extend over several degrees of latitude, from the arctic circle to the tropics, and the other, that the coast is washed by the warm Kuroshiwo current on the one side and by the cold Oyashiwo on the other. In such favorable circumstances inshore fishing has made remarkable progress. As an instance may be mentioned the stretching of nets inshore to catch migratory fish by cleverly taking advantage of the configuration of the coast. Then the splitting up of the country in former times into a large number of rival feudal dominions has brought into existence sundry ingenious fishing tools and implements, their kinds being too numerous to be counted. Perhaps in this respect Japanese fishing is unique in the world.

As regards pelagic fishing, the most important since the prohibition of sealing is line-fishing for cod. The seine fishing for bonito and tunny also promises to grow in importance. Then there is whaling (see special paragraph given later. Ed. J.Y.B.) which has made marked development since the introduction of the Norwegian method. Of late ground net fishing by motorboats has come in vogue, the boats engaged numbering about 2,500. Activity in these various directions has stimulated the use of more effective steam-trawlers (mentioned later on) in place of simple native boats.

In marine products, besides those for home consumption there are several items that figure on the export list; those going to China are chiefly articles for table use, while fish oil, iodine from the sea-weeds, isinglass, corals, etc., are exported to Europe and America. Salt refining is an ancient industry, salt being extracted from brine, chiefly along the shores bordering on the Inland Sea. With the enforcement of the Salt Monopoly Law the districts open to the business have been restricted. Aquatic culture has been known from olden times in Japan, especially in the form of pond-culture of gold fish and carp and fagot-culture of oysters and the edible sea-weed laver. Coming to more recent years the artificial rearing of snapping-turtles, eels, salmonidae and some shellfish has made great development. Oyster-culture on the French plan is becoming popular in some parts of the country. With respect to the relative activities of this particular branch of fishing, salmon culture is especially noticeable

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in the rivers of Hokkaido and northern Japan, trout in the mountain lakes of northern Japan, carp, eel and snapping-turtle in southern Japan.

In 1923 there were 105,230 culture grounds that covered about 1,629,955 acres and yielded the catches valued at over ¥15 millions The lakes at Nikko and Hakone, Shikotsu Lake in Hokkaido and Towada Lake in Aomori are noted for trout sport.

The administrative side of the industry is fairly complete. Under the Fishery Law, which provides for protection and propagation of fish and control of fishermen, the prefectural governors are empowered to give orders regarding restriction or prohibition in the catching of fish, sale of manufactures, fishing tools and boats, the number of fishermen, etc. For the promotion of the industry legislation has lately been made in regard to aquatic products associations (Suisan-kai). These are of two kinds, namely, the Municipal and the Prefectural, which are systematically organized and unified by one central institution, the National Aquatic Products Association. Besides, there are 3,647 fishery guilds with aggregate membership of 495,529, and 223 aquatic products guilds with 362,275 members in total.

On the economic side, the principal kinds of fish and shellfish that are used as articles of food are, in the central and southern districts of Japan proper, pagrus, bonito, sardine, horse mackerel, tunny, oyster, clam, prawns, lobsters, etc. in the northern districts, herring, cod, salmonidae, crab, laminaria, and over the whole country tunny, flat-fish, yellow-tail etc. For industrial use there are coral, the isinglass weed, the starch weed, etc. Marine products for export have found good customers in China for many years past, where dried cuttlefish, sea cucumber, ear-shell, sharks' fins, laminaria, isinglass, etc. are much in demand. Products going to other markets are canned salmon, trout, sardine, crab, prawns, preserved cod and mackerel, fish oils, potassium iodide from sea-weed, coral, shell-buttons, etc.

Encouragement of Pelagic Fishery

With a view to encouraging pelagic fishery, a small amount of bounty is granted to owners of fishing craft of approved standard as to type, etc., under the provisions of the Pelagic Fishery Encouragement Law first promulgated in 1905 and partially revised in 1925. The rate of bounty is ¥60 or less per ton of iron or steel of bottom and ¥45 or less per ton of wood bottom, ¥22 or less per horse power of steam engine and ¥40 per horse power of motor engine, etc. For vessels exceeding 60 tons a bounty corresponding to 2/10 or less of the estimate cost of the hull, engines, equipments, etc., may be granted irrespective of the above specifications. The State aid is granted on fishery using drag-net and drift-line and on bonito-fishing.

The Minister of State concerned is authorised to grant on owners of fishing boats newly built or rebuilt according to the approved plan a subsidy or bounty not exceeding 1/3 of the cost involved in their construction or reconstruction. The same Minister may also grant, if deemed necessary, on corporations or other juridical persons not aiming at profit-taking the whole or portion of the funds required for training the crews of fishing boats, or for promoting the interests of those engaged in pelagic fishery or fishing in foreign waters.

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Position of Aquatic Products as Classified in Recent Years

The following is the authentic statistics showing the value of various aquatic products and the percentage of their output in recent years:—

	1909 (Yen 1,000)	1914 (Yen 1,000)	1919 (Yen 1,000)	1923 (Yen 1,000)
Coastwise fishery	69,020	95,054	246,834	251,078
	¥54	¥52	¥46	¥42
Deep sea fishery	4,538	5,860	27,524	65,352
	¥4	¥3	¥15	¥11
Pelagic fishery	5,160	12,404	51,847	52,100
	¥4	¥7	¥10	¥9
Aquiculture	3,027	4,087	11,591	15,557
	¥2	¥2	¥2	¥3
Manufactured marine products	35,230	52,174	164,378	184,030
	¥28	¥29	¥31	¥31
Salt	11,035	11,904	30,080	30,173
	¥9	¥7	¥6	¥5
Total	128,010	181,483	532,254	598,291
	¥100	¥100	¥100	¥100

The figures as to salt are based on the statistics of the Govt. Monopoly Bureau, the rest being taken from that compiled by the Fishery Bureau, Dept. of Agr. & Forestry.

Fishing Population and Boats

Permanent Fishermen and Occasional Fishermen

	Fishing			Aquiculture	
Year	p. f.	o. f.	Year	p. f.	o. f.
1921	610,750	525,025	1921	6,411	51,473
1922	608,584	519,943	1922	5,899	54,493
1923	625,089	506,160	1923	6,232	59,071

	Manufacturing			Total	
Year	p. f.	o. f.	Year	p. f.	o. f.
1921	77,528	120,761	1921	693,114	698,757
1922	77,858	122,619	1922	692,341	677,644
1923	82,212	133,127	1923	718,483	598,358

N.B.—The above figures cover both employers and employees.

Fishing Craft for 1923

Without engines	With engines	Total
355,674	9,068	364,742

THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF FISHERY

Catches and Marine Production

Principal Catches

Catches	1920 Yen 1,000	1921 Yen 1,000	1922 Yen 1,000	1923 Yen 1,000
Fish	212,339	202,530	179,544	10,270
Shell fish	12,387	12,663	182,427	9,408

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	1920 Yen 1,000	1921 Yen 1,000	1922 Yen 1,000	1923 Yen 1,000
Other aquatic animals	31,820	30,890	31,543	44,019
Sea-weeds	12,749	12,141	14,483	15,224
Total	270,294	258,226	235,840	251,079
Marine products				
Foods	114,250	140,884	140,954	153,772
Manure	32,571	26,180	23,053	26,837
Fish oil	1,992	1,259	1,392	2,009
Glue	708	1,273	1,555	1,412
Total	149,522	169,598	166,954	184,031

	1921		1922	
	1,000 kwan	Yen 1,000	1,000 kwan	Yen 1,000
Herring	104,741	16,953	102,296	16,745
Sardine and anchovy	95,916	25,529	121,240	27,460
Bonito	4,087	6,899	3,600	6,040
Mackerel	12,870	8,287	15,685	9,590
Tunny	2,868	6,465	2,719	6,944
Yellow tail	4,160	9,259	4,892	10,479
"Tai" (Pagrus)	5,582	19,678	5,465	19,371
Salmon	2,819	4,183	4,893	5,948
Carp	586	1,818	520	1,599
Eel	869	4,141	914	4,189
Total incl. others	31,095	179,544	31,135	182,427

Principal Marine Products

	1922 Yen 1,000	1923 Yen 1,000
Dried bonito	25,034	23,916
Dried cuttle-fish with sheells	210	106
Herring manure	9,812	10,078
" dried	3,712	4,243
Sardine salted & dried	2,106	2,161
Anchovy, dried	1,475	996
Anchovy, salted & dried	989	549
Prawn, boiled & dried	3,018	2,373
Sardine, boiled & dried	4,182	5,317
Cod, dried	1,128	871

EXPORT OF FISH AND MARINE PRODUCTS

Marine products, fishes cured in cans or bottles, and fish and whale-oils, figure on the customs report as follows (in value of ¥1,000):—

	1922	1923	1924
I Marine Products:			
Salt	285	11	56
Sea-weeds	3,946	4,647	3,901
Fresh fish	575	571	549
Cuttle, dried	3,230	6,546	7,817
Ligaments of scallops	1,693	1,834	2,418
Trout	804	406	539
Total incl. others	16,283	19,894	22,489
II Canned or in bottles	5,359	4,860	6,021
III Fish and whale oil	1,626	1,341	3,177

Of canned articles crabs are especially prominent representing ¥4,885,565 in 1924, the other items being (in ¥1,000), abalones 761, salmon 12, fish & shell-fish 362 in '24.

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AQUICULTURE

(in ¥1,000)

Year	Oyster	Carp	Eel	Mussels	Total incl. others.
1921	¥1,881	¥510	¥768	¥790	¥11,156
1922	1,275	571	732	754	9,072
1923	1,091	943	666	669	9,811

Pearl Fishery.—Mr. Mikimoto's artificial hatching at Toba of pearl-oysters according to a patented process deserves mention, this being one of the most important hatcheries in Japan and elsewhere. In principle it is identical with that in natural pearl-formation, consisting as it does of putting into the oyster-shell when it is three years old a foreign substance which it incapsulates with the beautiful secretion. After keeping it for four years the shells are taken out. Mikimoto's oyster bed is in the Bay of Ago near Toba (Shima) and extends 20 nautical miles.

The objection often raised abroad against the culture pearls has been completely refuted by some distinguished biologists of England, France and Germany. After exhaustive researches in 1921 they declared that the "culture" pearl is a real pearl in every respect. Then in 1924 the Paris Court declared that "the Japanese culture pearls produced by scientific stimulation of the oyster are in no sense false or imitation pearls, and they can be sold as real pearls without any indication of their origin."

The Bay of Omura, near Nagasaki, was formerly a noted centre of natural pearl, and at present both natural and culture-pearl industry is extensively conducted by the Omura Bay Pearl Co.

Fishery in Hokkaido

Hokkaido is widely reputed as one of the three important fishing grounds in the world both on account of deep-sea and coast fishery. During the three years from 1921 to '23 catches and marine products amounted in value to ¥97,241,473, ¥95,852,473, and ¥114,505,779 respectively, the average of ¥102,533,225 corresponding to about ¥150 per capita of the total population of the insular territory. Principal catches are herring, salmonidae, cod, sardine, flat-fish, etc., in the sea around the island, and as regards shell-fish and sea-weeds, cuttle-fish, octopus, crabs, scallop, laminaria, etc. Herrings stand foremost in value, contributing about ¥44,070,000. Licensed grounds number over 11,000, fishing vessels and fishing men registering 58,699 and 187,135 respectively, the figures being for 1923.

Pelagic Fishing and Whaling

Before the advent of the bounty arrangement, deep-sea fishing vessels (at first sealers only) numbered only 9 with 531 tons reporting only ¥77,000 catches, but the corresponding figures have since grown to 5,831 motored boats and 1,119 open boats with over 100,668 tons, the value of catches being tabulated below:—

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Deep Sea Catches

(In Japan Proper for 1923)

	Open Boats		Motor Boats		Total Catch
	No. Boats	Tons	No. Boats	Tons	Yen 1,000
Circle net	117	550	275	3,757	2,689
Deep-Sea net	166	1,559	1,614	28,866	18,617
Drift	276	1,615	618	8,237	4,648
Long line	316	1,912	1,128	17,315	15,378
Hand	159	1,062	208	2,096	1,880
Bonito angling	20	230	1,606	29,986	20,512
Drift line	65	510	13	91	76
Harpoon	—	—	371	4,519	1,545
Total including others ..	1,119	7,438	5,833	93,319	65,251
Total for 1921	905	6,732	4,246	77,486	48,243
" 1920	724	7,115	2,297	97,349	38,602

Besides, in 1923 the whales caught amounted to ¥837,539 in value.

Trawling.—This method of fishery is under control of the Government which, to check suicidal competition and overcatching, limits the number of trawlers to 70 only. The limit has already been reached. The principal fishing grounds are the Eastern China Sea and the Yellow Sea, the ports of Shimonoseki, Hakata, and Nagasaki being bases for the boats. Sea breams, Sciaena schlegeli, holocephali, turbots, etc. are principal fishes caught, the yearly catch totalling ¥10,058,406.

Whaling.—The noted whaling grounds along the coast of Japan are the sea off Kinkazan island (in summer) as far south as the mouth of the Tokyo Bay, also the sea off Kishu, Tosa, Nagato and Kyushu (all in winter). Russian whalers in the Korean field have been completely superseded by their Japanese rivals since 1914-5 war. The Kuriles also supplies a good ground.

The cetaceans are protected by the Government Ordinance enforced in 1919 which allows whaling only to licensed persons, the permit being effective for five years. The number of ships is limited to 30. A fine not exceeding ¥100 besides confiscation of the apparatuses, etc. is imposed for violation of the provisions. The whales caught yearly both in Japan proper and the territories amount to about 1,422 in number representing ¥2,046,076 in value.

FUR-ANIMALS & FOX-FARMING

In conformity with the treaty concluded in 1912 among Great Britain, Russia, U.S.A. and Japan for the protection of fur-seals and sea-otters, Japan promulgated in the next year regulations reserving their hunting until 1926 only to the government in the Kuriles north of Etrup. In the region thus kept under strict watch against poachers the animals have grown apace. The sea-otters which numbered 200 in 1912 multiplied, for instance, to 600 by 1924, while the record for fur-seals is far more striking, as follows:

	1912	1915	1918	1923	1924
Off-springs	2,476	2,376	4,497	6,184	9,613
Full-grown females.	2,476	2,376	4,497	6,184	9,613
Full-grown males...	2,350	253	418	994	1,260
Total incl. others....	9,041	6,455	12,140	15,748	28,226

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Fox rearing in Hokkaido and Karafuto has been encouraged by the authorities since 1916. At the same time they themselves are conducting it as a by-undertaking to the work of protecting sea-otters and fur-seals.

Number of Private Ranches and Foxes Kept (1924)

Location	No. of ranches	No. of foxes
Hokkaido	12	633
Karafuto	24	712
Aomori	1	99
Total	37	1,444

Kinds of Foxes Kept (1924)

	Silver-black	Blue	Cross	Brilliant red	Common red	Total
Private ranches	623	300	206	9	306	1,444*
Gov't ranches	252	1,897	1,233	710	816	4,770
Total	875	2,197	1,439	719	1,122	6,214

*includes one white.

SALT INDUSTRY

Salt produced in Japan proper is extracted almost entirely from the brine and refined by means of artificial heating, though in Formosa and Kwantung the natural heating system prevails. The districts bordering on the Inland Sea are the centre of production, which averaged about 8 mil. catties in 1923-24. In the same period about 2½ mil. were imported, the bulk from Kwantung and Tsingtao. Of some 13 mil. catties consumed in 1923 pickles, soy-brewing, etc. took about 9%, chemical industries 9%. With the restoration of Tsingtao to China the question of how to get regularly the supply of its cheap production has assumed a grave importance.

CORAL FISHERY

Pink, red and white corals are collected in the seas around Kyushu, the collection in 1921 being as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Kagoshima-ken	137	Nagasaki-ken	524
Kochi-ken	224	Total with others	887

Recently a good coral bed has been discovered in the seas near Ogasawara. The exports chiefly go to Italy.

JAPANESE FISHING ABROAD

Korean Seas.—These are the earliest field of exploitations by Japanese fishermen venturing from home, the progress that has been made in the Korean waters since the annexation being quite striking. At present more than 9,783 fishing craft manned by over 15,470 bold fishermen are engaged in utilizing the marine resources which the indolent and inexperienced natives left in neglect. The yearly catches amount to over ¥23,550,901 (Vide Chap. on Korea).

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Russian Territory.—Japanese fishermen are allowed by virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace to carry on fishing along the coasts of the Maritime provinces and Kamchatka for twelve years, the term being extended a few years more. At present there are about 16,542 Japanese fishermen in the territory who acquire about 385,420 "koku" of catches. The chief items are salmon, trout and herring. The cod and crab fishery is also promising. The fishing grounds include Kamchatka, the Sea of Okhotsk, Maritime Provinces and Karafuto. Of all the 800 grounds 241 were being exploited by the Japanese in 1923-24.

Of the 5 cos. engaged in fishing and canning business in this region, the Kamchatka Fishery and Yushutsu Shokuhin Cos. were amalgamated in 1921 with the Nichiro Gyogyo Co., the new concern commanding a capital of ¥17 milllons (¥12,599,075 p.u.).

Canada.—Japanese fishing in the Skeener and Fraser rivers of Canada was started in 1888, the chief spoil being salmon. The enterprise has greatly developed since, and at present Japanese fishing-vessels licensed by the Canadian Government number over 200, their annual catches reaching several million yen in canned salmon alone.

California.—There are about 1,000 Japanese fishermen in California (Los Angeles, San Pedro, etc.) owning over 200 fishing vessels, mostly of the latest type. The catches are tunny, bonito, yellow-tail, saury-pike, sardine, etc., the bulk being taken by the local canning companies.

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CHAPTER XXXII

MINES AND MINING

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Authentic records show that mining industry in Japan was already fairly well developed by the 6th century. The demand for metals increased rapidly for coinage and armor, the casting of Buddhist images and the decoration of Buddhist and Shinto temples. The mining of precious metals, copper, iron, etc. became especially active in the 15th century. It is recorded that from about 1414 Japan began to export annually to China a considerable quantity of copper for minting purposes, while the gradual growth of trade with Holland resulted in the increased export of gold, silver and copper to Europe. About 1700 Japan supplied annually to China and Holland as much as 4,880,000 "kin" of copper, that is, almost three times the quantity consumed in this country, and 15,000 "kan" of gold and silver. Such activity points to the conclusion that the metal veins in the country must have been very rich and easily workable.

The knowledge which our miners possessed in those days was necessarily primitive as regards both extraction and melting, and with the exhaustion of easily workable veins the industry gradually suffered a decline. About the time of the Restoration of 1868 the output of the mines did not exceed 2 or 3 million yen. This decline may perhaps have been due, in no small degree, to governmental monopoly of all mining enterprises.

With the Restoration, however, and the extension of mining rights to private individuals on the one hand and the introduction of Western methods on the other, a complete revolution took place, opening up a new era for the industry. The progress made since that time may be seen from the statistics shown elsewhere, the output in Japan proper alone amounting to as much as ¥440-500 millions a year. When to this are added gold, iron, anthracite coal, plumbago, etc., produced in Chosen and and petroleum in Taiwan the annual output from Japanese dominions reaches ¥500-600 millions in normal years.

A concession is limited to not less than 50,000 "tsubo" (about 41 acres) for coal and 5,000 for other minerals, but in all cases the area must not exceed 1,000,000 "tsubo" (250,000 acres).

The right of prospecting is valid within the limit of 2 years from the date of registration. Japanese subjects and companies under Japanese law can acquire mining rights which are regarded as real rights and treated as immovable property. However they cannot be made object of right other than that of succession, transfer, collection of national taxes and of distraint. Right of permanent mining may constitute the object of mortgage. The Mining Mortgage Law promulgated in 1905 provides that holders of mining right may create a mining foundation with a view to its mortgage. A mining foundation consists of

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the whole or part of (1) mining right, (2) land and structures, (3) superficies and right of land, (4) right of hiring things, (5) machines, tools etc.

After all Japan has nothing particularly to boast of as regards mineral resources, and indeed it is only in copper that Japan produces more than enough to supply her requirements. Her consumption of iron, coal, petroleum and some others is hardly met by what she produces, so that the shortage has to be imported from outside the country.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRATA

The strata existing in Japan may be classified as follows as to relative percentage:—

Sedimentary Rocks		Igneous Rocks	
Archæan	3.78	Old period	11.24
Palæozic	10.24	Young period	20.62
Mesozoic	7.95	Total	32.18
Cainozoic	45.87	Grand total	100.00
Total	67.84		

METAL-VEINS AND STRATA

Metal-veins in Japan are generally found in eruptive rocks of the Tertiary formation while the strata exist in the crystalline schist and in Palaeozoic formation, locally designated Chichibu system.

Of the metallic minerals in Japan copper is economically the most important, and after it come gold, silver, and iron. The last, however, is less than 1/10 of copper in value. Other minerals worked are, in the order of their economic value, lead, zinc, pyrite, manganese, antimony, tin, bismuth, quicksilver, chromite, tungsten, and molybdenite. Nickel, cobalt, iridium, osmium, etc., are also known to occur, though they have not been worked. Radium is also judged to exist.

NON-METALLIC DEPOSITS

Coal and petroleum are principal non-metallic deposits in Japan, especially coal. It is oftener found in the Tertiary system than in any other. Anthracite coal-fields are found in Mesozoic strata, but they are comparatively insignificant. The seams occur in the Tertiary formation and produce bituminous coal, as all the important measures in Kyushu and Hokkaido are.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

The latest statistics on principal mineral productions in Japan proper are as follows:—

Mineral Output in Recent Years

The output of various mineral products and its percentage in recent years are shown in the appended statistics compiled by the Mining Bureau:

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Metals:	1909 Yen 1,000	1914 Yen 1,000	1919 Yen 1,000	1923 Yen 1,000
Gold	5,077	9,398	9,681	10,209
	¥4.3	¥5.2	¥1.2	¥2.0
Silver	4,261	9,398	9,681	10,209
	¥3.6	¥2.9	¥1.4	¥0.9
Copper	24,536	39,067	67,581	43,629
	¥21.2	¥21.7	¥8.7	¥8.7
Iron:				
Pig iron.....	2,024	2,742	38,810	5,197
	¥1.7	¥1.5	¥5.0	¥1.0
Steel	9,168	17,855	114,879	69,468
	¥7.9	¥9.9	¥14.1	¥13.9
Total	11,192	20,597	153,689	74,647
	¥9.6	¥11.4	¥19.1	¥14.9
Sulphur	812	2,052	2,425	2,104
	¥0.7	¥1.1	¥0.3	¥0.4
Coal	61,744	80,350	442,541	256,694
	¥53.3	¥44.7	¥57.4	¥51.4
Petroleum:				
Crude	6,428	9,430	42,672	18,024
	¥5.5	¥5.2	¥5.5	¥3.6
Refined	3,716	12,209	53,684	35,885
	¥3.2	¥6.7	¥6.9	¥7.1
	10,144	21,639	96,246	53,927
	¥3.2	¥6.7	¥6.9	¥7.1
Total including others	115,679	179,622	770,853	499,283
	100.0	¥100.0	¥100.0	¥100.0

	Gold		Silver		Copper		Lead	
Year	Quantity momme	Value Yen 1,000	Quantity 1,000 momme	Value Yen 1,000	Quantity 1,000 kin	Value Yen 1,000	Quantity 1,000 kin	Value Yen 1,000
1920	2,056,958	10,288	40,577	9,865	112,987	47,577	6,945	1,384
1921	1,964,830	9,712	34,734	5,501	91,595	33,046	5,229	652
1922	2,007,000	10,013	32,811	5,637	88,605	36,785	5,399	703
1923	2,051,000	10,209	29,837	4,862	96,842	43,488	4,335	667
1924	2,021,000	10,577	29,380	5,700	105,093	48,541	4,902	969

	Iron		Iron pyrite		Antimony		Manganese	
Year	Quantity m. ton	Value Yen 1,000	Quantity 1,000 kin	Value Yen 1,000	Quantity 1,000 kin	Value Yen 1,000	Quantity 1,000 kin	Value Yen 1,000
1920	179,715	23,416	36,908	2,498	—	—	1,460	158
1921	97,264	10,020	25,329	1,334	—	—	1,034	89
1922	38,713	2,496	43,068	2,295	—	—	1,184	126
1923	69,458	5,303	60,284	2,992	—	—	1,465	158
1924	—	—	38,788	3,030	—	—	2,022	218

	Coal		Sulphur		Petroleum (gasoline)		
Year	Quantity 1,000 m. ton	Value Yen 1,000	Quantity 1,000 m. ton	Value Yen 1,000	Quantity 1,000 koku	Value Yen 1,000	Total value incl. others Yen 1,000
1920	29,245	418,074	40	1,877	157	8,249	566,788
1921	26,220	227,674	36	1,657	141	7,356	332,620
1922	27,702	250,916	35	1,423	131	5,576	352,778
1923	28,949	256,694	27	1,650	145	5,459	374,243
1924	30,110	241,614	46	2,050	—	—	351,311

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N.B.—In case of petroleum, there was besides some amount of kerosene, 128,825 "koku" valued at ¥2,537,924, for instance, in 1923.

GOLD

The principal gold producing districts in Japan are at present confined to the northern corner of Formosa, the northern and southwestern sections of Kyushu, especially Kagoshima, and some northeastern parts of the Main Island, including the island of Sado. Lately Oita-ken has become the most noted centre of production, with output amounting to nearly 40% of the total in Japan proper.

Kind of Ores.—Gold occurs chiefly in its native state, frequently mixed with pyrites, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, etc. In rare cases it occurs as tellurides. The principal constituent of the gangue is quartz, often with calcite or baryte. In many cases the ore is of a free-milling character, though sometimes clayey or retractory. Gold and silver are found mixed, the one or the other being predominant according to ores.

Deposits and Geology.—The greater parts of the veins worked in Japan are found in Tertiary rocks, especially in the sedimentary and eruptive rocks. The gold ores in Japan occur in the five modes of fissure-filling or veins, impregnations, and in the three modes of deposit, viz. metasomatic, contact-metamorphic and mechanical detrital. This explanation also applies practically to silver, to be mentioned below.

Demand and Supply of Gold.—The total amount of gold demanded at home was estimated formerly at 18 to 22 million yen in value consisting of 15-18 millions for specie reserve and 3-5 millions for medical and industrial purposes. Against this the total produced in Japan, Formosa and Korea was about ¥25 millions. Recently over 30 millions are yearly consumed for medical and industrial purposes alone, while, on the other hand, the output has declined to 20 millions due to suspension of work at many mines owing to the increased cost of production since the War. The deficit ¥10,000,000 has to be met by importing foreign gold or by other means.

Placer Gold

The placer gold in Japan mostly comes from the disintegration of quartz veins in volcanic rocks in the Palaeozoic, Mesozoic, and Tertiary formations. The locality most celebrated for it is or rather was Esashi in Hokkaido, the Klondyke of Japan. In 1899 there was collected 119,082 "momme" of gold according to the official returns and there a gold nugget weighing 198 "momme" was once picked up. The placer has subsequently lost much of its fame. The sources of the placer deposit of Esashi are quartz veins in the Palaeozoic formation. In Ishikari and Hidaka placer gold is often associated with platinum and iridosmium. Placer mining was at one time very active in Kagoshima.

SILVER

As in the case of gold, silver ores in Japan are found in the inner side of the northern and the southern area of Japan proper, owing to the fact that the neo-volcanic rocks from which the metal is chiefly derived, exist in highly developed condition

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in those particular regions. Just as in the case of gold, silver veins are mainly found in the eruptive and sedimentary rocks of the Tertiary formation. The ores exist in the form of argentite, stephanite, pyrergyrite, etc. but in Japan such minerals as galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, etc. yield larger supply of the metal. Silver mines now worked exist in the Main Island, Kyushu and Hokkaido, but are absent in Formosa and Shikoku.

COPPER

Next to coal, copper is the most important mineral production in Japan. The ores are found both on the outer and the inner side of the southern and the northern arc of Japan proper. The contact-metamorphic type is much in evidence in the southern arc, and the metasomatic type in the northern, while the vein type predominates in the inner arc, i.e. the region on the Japan Sea side. It is in the latter that greater part of the mines exist.

Kind of Ores.—Chalcopyrite and bornite are the pricipal copper ores, their gangues being chiefly quartz and calcite. The veins occur in the sedimentary and eruptive rocks of the Tertiary ages, large numbers of the principal mines being included in this group. Metasomatic deposits are represented by a complex sulphide called "kuroko," or black ore, consisting of intimate mixture of galena, zincblendes, and baryte. This is chiefly found in the Tertiary. The relative importance of the different kinds of ore as based on the production of 53 principal mines which supply about 87% of total output is as shown below:—Veins, 32 mines supplying 44.8%; beds, 11 mines, 20.9%; metasomatic deposits, 3 mines, 18%; contact-metamorphic deposits, 7 mines, 4%.

The war boom has left the copper mining industry of Japan in a crippled state owing to the cost of production remaining on a much higher level than in America, and Japan, which before the world's war ranked second to America as exporter of this metal, has lately begun to purchase it from that country, as shown in the following figures (in Eng. tons):—

Year	Production	Import	Export	Consumed	In stock
1919	81,885	27,570	19,132	65,753	26,500
1920	64,904	22,540	5,156	91,645	27,500
1921	52,552	12,881	9,025	75,680	8,240
1922	53,780	22,167	410	71,666	12,111
1923	59,935	6,548	476	70,594	85,894

For the marked drop in production the close of minor mines is responsible, for the leading mines operated by wealthy owners such as Hitachi by Kuhara, Ashio by Furukawa, Besshi by Sumitomo, Kosaka by Fujita and Osarusawa and Ikuno by Mitsubishi keep up their work practically uncurtailed. The first four mines now produce about 64% of the total output in Japan.

Manufactured Articles.—Another equally notable feature is an increased consumption of metal at home, due to the fact that the leading copper magnates have begun exporting it not as raw material but as finished articles, i.e. wire, plate, rods, electric machines, etc. all the five leading copper-mines running their own works for the purpose. What is interesting is that the Furukawa Firm arranged with the A.E.G., Germany for the production of finished copper articles at its works near Ashio. It

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may be added that to rescue the copper industry from the menace of being swamped by the cheaper American production the Diet passed in the spring of 1921 a bill to raise the duty from ¥1.20 per catty to 7.00.

IRON

Japan is poor in iron ores, and they consist of 1. magnetite, 2. hematite (micaceous and compact red iron), 3. limonite, 4. iron sand, the yield from these ores being estimated at roughly 5,-000,000 tons. Then there are in Korea and Formosa another 50,-000.000 tons; Manchuria has Anshantien and Penshihu mines with deposits estimated at about 80,000,000 tons, excluding ores of less than 25%. Lastly near Tsingtau, there is Kinling judged to hoid 80,000,000 tons. Sand iron was very largely utilized in remote time for making swords and other kinds of cutlery and is found extensively in southern and north-eastern parts of the Main Island.

How much of all these different ores admit of economical working is still an open question. In 1921 only 87,000 tons represented the production of native ores, while the quantity imported from China and Korea and Formosa reached 765,000 tons, of which 70% came from China with which Japan is under special contract for the supply. The store in China is immense, those iron beds so far explored being estimated to contain no less than 7,000 million tons, though the enforcement of various obstructive measures unfavorable to foreign exploitation makes the supply of Chinese ores at best precarious.

Recent Development.—The enactment of a law for protecting the iron industry in 1918 resulted in increasing the number of iron works from 22 before the European War to over 300 in 1919. The output also rose in the same period from 24,000 m. tons of pig-iron and 250,000 m. tons of steel materials to 877,000 of pig-iron, 844,000 of steel and 625,000 of steel materials. The total investment at the end of 1921 amounted to ¥350,000,000 including ¥100 millions of the Government and semi-Government investment (Yawata Iron Works and South Manchuria Rly's Anshantien Works). In the same year the working capacity of the iron works amounted to 1,412,000 tons of pig iron (400,000 Govt. and 1 012,000 private). 1,033,000 tons steel (750,000 Govt. and 283,000 private), and roughly 1,450,000 tons of steel materials.

Output.—The actual output in 1921 was less than one half the capacity, i.e. 566,531 tons pig and 557,826 tons steel materials. The consumption in Japan proper is far in excess of the above figures, being estimated at 1.000,000 tons for pig and 1,200,000 for the other, which can easily be supplied at home if all the furnaces are allowed to work full time. This, however, is economically impossible in the presence of far cheaper American and Indian productions which are arriving freely in defiance of the tariff wall created to protect the home industry. In point of fact, Japan is seriously handicapped in this industry, both as regards relative poverty of iron ores and coal, next in the higher wages, as compared with China and India, and lastly in the imperfect technical development.

The statistics for the four years ending 1923 (in French tons) is as follows:—

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Year	Production	Import	Export	Consumption
1920	314,858	994,901	8,075	1,301,684
1921	86,977	768,597	—	855,574
1922	39,744	908,337	—	948,081
1923	55,144	988,650	—	1,043,824

LEAD, BISMUTH, ZINC

The principal ores are in the form of galena associated with zincblende. The ores are distributed along the inner arc of Japan. Bismuth is negligible in output, and comes chiefly from Kamioka mine.

In geological formation and distribution zinc is practically identical with lead. As zincblende the ores are extensively distributed. Fukuoka is the centre of zinc. The output of zinc reached its apex of 64,989,177 "kin" valued at ¥27,215,753 in 1916 gradually to come down to the present 23 million "kin" and 5 million yen.

IRON SULPHIDE

The pyrite deposits, now so extensively used for manufacturing sulphuric acid, are extensively distributed, that is in the Main Island, Kyushu, and Shikoku.

TIN

Tin occurs in Japan as veins and deposits, the former generally in Palaeozoic and Mesozoic strata, and sometimes in granite. The deposits are found chiefly in Kyushu, and also in Tajima and Mino.

Tin industry is a new innovation, due to the enterprise of the Mitsubishi, which started the refining business at its Ikuno mine in 1914. At the Firm's Osaka Smelting Works tin printing rolls are also produced.

ANTIMONY, MERCURY, ARSENIC, GRAPHITE

Occurring in the form of stibnite, antimony ores are found along the Mesozoic strata which extend from the Province of Yamato to Hyuga and Osumi in Kyushu via Tosa and Iyo in Shikoku. Encouraged by the extraordinary demand occasioned by the War, the output jumped up to over 18,000,000 "kin" in 1916, but it gradually declined. Mercury exists chiefly in Shikoku, where in Awa the Suigin mine supplies cinnabar along the plane of fault in the Mesozoic limestone. Arsenic is found in Kyushu, mostly in the form of arsenious oxide. Arsenopyrite, arsenious sulphide, and realgar are also found in Echigo and Hokkaido. Graphite was produced about 3,250,013 "kin" 1919, to drop to 1,334,863 "kin" in 1923.

TUNGSTEN, MOLYBDENUM

Of these rare metals the former comes from Gifu, Yamanashi and a few other places. Several rich tungsten veins have been discovered in Korea. The other comes from Toyama, where the output of the ores was pushed up to 3,224 "kan" during the world's War.

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SULPHUR

Japan being a volcanic country is naturally rich in sulphur deposits, they chiefly occurring as solfatara. Only high grade deposits alone are generally worked, i.e. those containing not less than 40%. Sulphur deposits are much in evidence at the northern corner of Formosa, the Japan Sea districts in the northern Japan, and the eastern part of Hokkaido.

PRINCIPAL METAL MINES (in 1923)

The leading metal mines producing not less than ¥1,000,000 worth a year all combined, including gold, silver, copper, etc. and the kind of ores, are given below. (Figures in unit of ¥1,000):—

Names of mines	Gold	Silver	Copper	Total incl. others
Ashio	177	711	9.415	10,597
Besshi	344	316	8.677	10.546
Saganoseki	2,642	936	5.015	8,595
Kosaka	363	434	5,172	5,990
Kamaishi	—	—	—	5.311
Ikuno	196	324	2,534	3,070
Osaruzawa	24	48	1.876	1.949
Kamioka	44	256	6	1,656
Ogoya	—	—	1,446	1,446
Kushikino	1,113	271	—	1,384

COAL

The coal found in Japan is bituminous and lignite and is of Tertiary formation. The anthracite seams are rare and negligible. Of the Tertiary coal-fields those in Kyushu and Hokkaido are the most extensive and valuable. In Honshu there are no remarkable coalfields except one extending over Iwaki and Hitachi which yields coal inferior to that of Kyushu and Hokkaido in quality as well as in quantity. The principal coal fields in Kyushu are those of Chikuho (Chikuzen and Buzen), while in Hokkaido the coal fields in the province of Ishikari are most important. The coal-fields now in operation aggregate 410 million "tsubo" in area in Japan proper besides 395 millions now closed down. According to the investigation made by the Oriental Economist, the available quantity is distributed as follows (in 1,000 Fr. tons):—

	Amount	Rate
Kyushu	19,589	67.4
Hokkaido	4,845	16.2
Iwaki	2,944	10.6
Yamaguchi	1,475	5.5
Total incl. others	28,949	

As regards the industrial aspect of this mineral, the following figures quoted from the "Major Industries of Japan." issued by the "Oriental Economist" Tokyo, in January 1923 and the monthly return of the Department of Finance may be useful:—

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Investment

Year	No. of Cos.	Sub. cap. in Yen 1,000	P'd up capital
1918	202	174,496	123,330
1919	273	355,030	209,601
1920	321	365,589	190,674
1921	330	411,385	276.251
1923	107	——	290.949

Output, Import & Export (in 1000 tons)

Year	Output	Import	Export
1919	31,271	700	2,001
1920	29,245	797	2,130
1921	26,200	800	2,400
1922	27,702	1,169	1,691
1923	28,948	1,686	1,574

The perceptible decline is noticeable in output and for this the relatively higher price, about double that in America, is responsible, not to speak of the encroachment of the cheaper hydro-electricity. The high price is attributable to the distance of the principal coal-mines from industrial centres, heavy freight charges both on that account and defective facilities of loading and unloading, low efficiency of Japanese workers and lastly high wages. These discouraging factors are, it may be added, equally handicapping other industries in Japan. At any rate the freight of Hokkaido coal shipped at either Muroran or Otaru amounts to about 50% of the spot price in Tokyo.

In efficiency the daily extraction per worker at the Yubari mine is put at 0.64 tons against 0.8 in England for 1918 and 2.27 anthracite and 3.77 bituminous in America. The explanation made by the "Oriental Economist" is that this low efficiency is chiefly due to the poverty of the Japanese seams and the greater difficulty experienced in using mechanical contrivances.

Cost of Extraction.—All those disadvantages place the cost of extraction at a very high level. Before the War per ton cost of extraction at three collieries in the Jo-ban districts, the nearest mining centre to Tokyo, averaged ¥3.15 but in the first half of 1922 the corresponding figures stood at ¥12.

Business Result of Colliery Cos.—Affected by such adverse circumstances, the colliery cos. are struggling hard to keep themselves afloat, and even the best paying Iriyama colliery that realized profit ranging from 74 to 117% between the 2nd half of 1917 and 1st half of 1920 and declared a dividend of 50 to 80% had to content itself in the 1st half of 1923 with profit of only 17.1% and a dividend of 10%.

Output of the Chief Coal-Fields in Japan Proper

Coal field	1922 Yen 1,000	1923 Yen 1,000	Worked by
Miike (Kyushu)	19,404	20.385	Mitsui Mining Co.
Yubari (Hokkaido)	9,424	9,774	Hokkaido Coal & S.S.
Bibai "	5.906	6.277	Mitsubishi Mining Co.
Mitsui-Tagawa (Kyushu)	9,775	10.615	Mitsui Mining Co.
Onoura (")	9,999	11.362	Kajima Mining Co.
Futase (")	9,077	9,098	Dept. of Agr. & Com.
Iriyama (Iwaki)	3.083	3.435	Iriyama Coal Min. Co.
Hokoku (Kyushu)	4.588	4,804	Meiji Mining & Co.
Meiji-Akaike (")	3,827	3,679	"

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Coal field	1922 Yen 1,000	1923 Yen 1,000	Worked by
Uchigo (Iwaki)	4,943	6,244	Iwaki Coal Min. Co.
Namazuta (Kyushu)....	4,635	4,833	Mitsubishi & Co.
Shinnyu (")....	3,587	4,476	Mitsubishi & Co.
Tadakuma (")....	3,455	3,840	K. Sumitomo.
Mitsui-Yamano (")....	3,854	4,148	Mitsui Mining Co.
Kishima (")....	5,049	4,107	Takatori & Co.
Shimbara-Navy („)....	3,845	3,839	Dep't. of Navy.
Ochi (Kyushu)	3,070	—	Mitsubishi & Co.
Okinoyama (Yamaguchi)	4,090	3,386	Yusaku Watanabe.

The following statistics compiled by the Mining Bureau shows the details of the output of the chief coal mines for 3 years ending 1923:

Year	Lump Yen 1,000	Dust Yen 1,000	Unsered Yen 1,000	Peat Yen 1,000	Total incl. others Yen 1,000
1921	100,133	72,650	45,458	9,040	227,674
1922	94,682	92,396	53,147	9,872	250,916
1923	95,940	96,265	52,195	11,371	256,694

Analysis of coals from the principal coal fields is shown below:—

Field	Name of coals	Water	Volatile matter	Coke	Ash	Sulphur	Caking quality	Specific gravity	Calorific power
Chikuho	Namazuta ..	1.66	42.50	52.68	3.16	0.81	Cakes and Swells	1.208	75.90
Miike	8ft. seam ..	0.70	42.15	43.85	3.30	3.34	Cakes	1.273	—
Hizen	Takashima .	0.98	39.08	53.52	6.53	0.65	Cakes	1.270	80.30
Ishikari	Yubari	1.46	42.89	57.11	4.54	0.30	Not	1.200	—
Jo-ban	Shiramizu ..	5.05	44.36	40.81	3.75	1.39	caking	1.304	—

PETROLEUM

Petroleum veins are principally found in Tertiary terrains and, according to geologists, the oil-bearing veins extend from Formosa to Saghalien. In practice the districts bordering on the Japan Sea especially Niigata-ken (Province of Echigo) and Akita-ken are the oil-fields of Japan. Petroleum was known in Echigo from remote time, but it was from 1900 that the industry began to present a marked activity. The principal concessions in that district are Higashiyama, Nishiyama and Niitsu, while those in Akita are Kurokawa, Toyokawa and Michikawa, all of which date from 1913.

In this important mining product also Japan, as in regard to coal and iron, is far from being self-supporting. The consumption of petroleum in Japan by private users is estimated in the neighborhood of 2,600,000 "koku" (1 ton=6 koku) per annum. The total must reach some 5,000,000 "koku"" if the consumption by the Navy is taken into account. Against this the home supply in 1921 amounted to 1,516,000, or about 60% of the private consumption. The shortage is covered with import from California, Java, Borneo and Mexico. The prospect of the industry is by no means reassuring; on the contrary, judging from the result of working in recent years the fear is entertained that the limit of economic working may have been reached, and

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that the hidden reservoirs are rapidly exhausting. This is indeed the conclusion to which the "Oriental Economist" has been driven in a careful survey of the situation given in the "Major Industries of Japan" already referred to, and on which this article is based.

Output.—During the ten years ending 1923 the annual yield of crude oil was returned at roughly 1,515,000 "koku". The adoption of the American rotary system in well-sinking in 1912 marked the turning point as to output, as shown in following figures in 1000 "koku":—

1915	2,568	1920	1,950
1916	2,593	1921	1,954
1917	2,509	1922	1,810
1918	2,143	1923	1,590
1919	1,967	1924*	1,599

N.B.—*estimate figure.

Inversely to this steady decline of yield from 1917 the oil companies had to invest a larger capital, their paid-up capital growing from ¥68,328,000 in round numbers in 1921 to 90 million yen in 1923.

Concessions and Prospecting Licenses.—The prospecting licenses granted are disproportionally larger than cases of actual exploitation. In 1915 the latter corresponded to 46.2% of the other, but in 1921 the ratio fell to 23.3%. On the other hand, this proportion is reversed as regards the leading oil-fields, the concessionaires being persuaded to sink new wells to make up for the declining yield of the old wells. For instance, the output at Kurokawa which reached 1,000,000 "koku" in 1915, the highest in the history of Japanese petroleum industry, has recently dropped to only 270,000 to 280,000, and in the meanwhile the number of wells had increased by about 100, while Niitsu that produced 950,000 "koku" in 1907 managed to get 550,000 in 1921 by tapping about 340 new wells.

Output of Refined Oil.—The position of the production of refined oil is indicated in the following figures in 1,000 "koku";—

Year	Gasoline	Kerosene	Neutral oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oil
1922	145	159	787	181	351
1923	153	143	811	161	480
1924 (estimate)..	200	179	1,028	200	605

Foreign Oil in Japan.—The shortage of home supply has obliged Japan to import a large quantity of foreign oil from former times and the arrivals will probably grow on increasing in view of the declining yield from the existing wells unless new rich veins are discovered. At one time the Standard Oil Co. of America took part in competition with the native companies to exploit the oil-fields of Echigo, but since the discontinuation of this enterprise in 1907, the Standard has chiefly confined its operation to shipping refined oil, just as its foreign rivals, the Rising Sun, had been doing. The arrival of refined foreign oil during the eleven years ended 1903 averaged roughly 1,150,000 per annum. During the last three years beginning 1922 the following arrivals in "koku" were recorded exclusive of the import by the Navy:—

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Year	Gasoline	Kerosene	Lubricating oil	Fuel oil
1922	248,372	710,019	182,616	—
1923	269,521	661,388	183,729	92,986
1924*	458,582	593,456	417,604	52,370

* estimate figures.

The idea of refining the imported crude oil in Japan was once attempted by native and foreign business-men, and the Rising Sun even invested no small sum in erecting a necessary plant about 1909 in Kyushu, importing the oil from Borneo and Java. Probably in consequence of the adoption of a new tariff rate on crude oil about that time all these crude oil undertakings fell through.

The enterprise has recently been revived, encouraged by the low cost of the crude oil and the advance, in Japan, of the refined goods, and especially in consideration of the decline of the native output. The revived attempt became manifest about the fall of 1921 and several companies were floated with that special purpose, the supply of the oil to come from the South Seas, California, Mexico and Persia. It is a significant sign of the times that even the Japan Petroleum Co., which absorbed in 1921 its formidable rival, the Hoden, and now practically monopolises the oil industry of Japan, is said to have arranged for the import of crude oil. The most important crude oil project now started is that of the Asahi Petroleum Co. which by hiring the Rising Sun's unused plant has begun refining the crude oil obtained under contract with the Rising Sun from a South Seas island and also the Mexican oil.

The Fuel Question

The growing demand of the Navy, shipping trade etc. for heavy oil aroused in Japan, as in some countries in the West, serious discussion of both the Government and general public on the question of fuel supply. The Navy gets the bulk of heavy oil imported from Borneo and California and undertakes the refining to the amount of 100,000 tons which will be increased to 200,000 in the near future. The Navy Fuel Dept. was created in 1921 to investigate the nature, preparation and utilization of fuel of all kinds.

INVESTMENT IN MINING BUSINESS

The investment in mining business is steadily increasing, coal claiming the largest share followed by metals and petroleum. The progress during the last few years may be seen from the following table, 1st group representing metal business, 2nd coal, 3rd both combined, 4th petroleum, and 5th all others, capital paid up being in ¥1,000:—

	I		II		III	
Year	No. of Co.	Cap. p'd up	No. of Co.	Cap. p'd up	No. of Co.	Cap. p'd up
1917	182	114,835,425	146	86,681,450	41	26,953,700
1918	248	183,529,045	203	123,329,950	61	74,290,690
1919	254	186,190,795	273	209,601,450	70	80,343,200
1920	264	188,181,295	321	190,673,700	90	93,404,990
1921	310	200,438,795	330	226,251,250	97	115,629,990

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Year	IV No. of Co.	IV Cap. p'd up	V No. of Co.	V Cap. p'd up	VI No. of Co.	VI Cap. p'd up
1917	35	49,655,580	41	28,551,500	445	306,677,625
1918	39	63,065,580	45	51,357,500	596	495,572,735
1919	42	63,157,050	47	54,317,500	686	593,609,995
1920	43	65,248,050	54	55,382,500	772	592,890,535
1921	46	68,328,050	55	62,282,500	838	672,930,585

Besides, there are individual capitalists engaged in mining business, but their investment is unknown.

NUMBER OF MINE-WORKERS

Mine-workers and placer workers as classified by the mines they are working at are as follows:—

Mine-Workers

Year ending June	Metal	Coal	Oil-well	Total includ. others
1921	45,423	267,614	11,774	328,808
1922	40,080	249,022	8,704	300,860
1923	41,971	278,771	7,485	332,387

Total Number of Workers Employed (1,000)

Year ending June	Metal	Coal	Oil-wells	Total includ. other
1921	13,650	63,751	2,579	80,946
1922	11,930	60,112	2,567	75,377
1923	12,577	60,063	2,248	75,863

Placer-workers

December	Gold	Tin	Iron	Others	Total
1921	44	3	493	177	717
1922	45	—	373	24	444
1923	39	—	181	29	249

Workers Employed at Metal Mines

December	Gold	Tin	Iron	Others	Total
1921	1,511	531	43,090	15,111	60,243
1922	9,535	—	32,109	10,803	52,447
1923	2,709	—	9,376	4,929	17,014

Accidents at the Mines

December	No. of accidents	Casual fos: Death	Severely injured	Slightly injured	Total injured
1919	209,728	930	6,378	212,223	219,531
1920	193,490	1,099	5,843	197,191	204,133
1921	174,448	694	5,816	169,641	176,151
1922	164,147	585	6,277	158,756	165,618
1923	186,963	741	6,559	181,311	188,611

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CHAPTER XXXIII

INDUSTRY

GENERAL REMARKS

Japan's industrial revolution after the Restoration, and the gradual displacement of household industry by the factory system, and handwork by machines was most marked after the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5. The growth of national consciousness resulted in the creation of factories of manifold kinds and this activity was especially conspicuous in the spinning industry. By the time of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 the mechanical industry had made a great stride while the chemical industry appeared on the scene. The promotion of electric supply business was also a new feature of the times. It should be added that for this rapid development of our industry, the technical education encouraged both by the Government and general public played an important part. The European war had the stimulating effect of carrying all industrial activities to a state of unprecedented prosperity, for not only were all manufactures sufficiently developed to meet the demand at home but could produce enough to ship a large quantity abroad. Espepcially noteworthy was the activity of shipbuilding, iron steel, chemicals, ceramics, woollen fabrics, machines and various other industries supplying articles of daily use. Japan was no longer a mere imitator of the Western method in her industry but was now in the position to develop her own originality, thanks to the establishment of laboratories of the latest type and the further progress of technical education. The rapid growth of the manufacturing and other industries was not an unmixed good, for in their haste to meet foreign orders, even at exceptionally low rates, Japanese manufacturers not unfrequently did not scruple to ship abroad articles of inferior quality. To recover this impaired reputation and the foreign markets closed to their productions, Japanese manufacturers, under strong warning from the authorities have started a movement to adopt measures intended to prevent the appearance of shoddy goods.

Deflation and Contraction:—As the only expedient for self-preservation, almost all the manufacturers have been obliged to restrict the output unduly expanded during the war boom. The first restriction was called for soon after the post-bellum reaction and was aimed at clearing the heavy stock left as a drag on the market with the restoration of peace. The restriction was temporarily suspended, in some fields of manufacturing industries at least, when the stock in the Tokyo-Yokohama districts was destroyed in the disaster of 1923. With the lapse of this temporary activity about the fall of 1924, the manufacturers had to meet the necessity of effecting drastic readjustment of their abnormal position that had been delayed by the earthquake disaster. The result was the second period and more thorough contraction that set in about that time and this heroic measure

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seems, it is satisfactory to see, to have been carried out for larger half of all the economic and industrial organizations in Japan, thereby giving hope for their recovery of normal condition sooner or later.

FACTORIES AND EMPLOYEES

The official statistics of factories employing over 5 operatives are as follows:—

Year	No. run by motive power	No. run by manual power	Total	Male operatives	Female operatives	Total No. operatives
1919 ..	26,947	17,002	43,949	706,074	814,392	1,520,466
1920 ..	29,855	15,951	45,806	700,124	786,318	1,486,442
1921 ..	71,321	16,077	87,398	798,838	887,515	1,686,353
1922 ..	33,669	12,758	46,427	834,314	856,705	1,691,019

The sudden decline in 1922 is the unfavorable reaction after the war boom. In the case of factories run by manual power, only those employing 5 operatives or over are included. When classified according to the nature of industry these factories, horse power, etc., in 1922 give the following figures:—

	Factories run by motive power	Factories run by manual power	No. of Workers
Textile	12,772	3,853	858,264
Machinery	5,802	918	305,240
Chemical	3,189	2,183	172,639
Comestibles	5,671	3,353	161,934
Miscellaneous	5,941	2,434	155,987
Govt. works	294	7	37,005
Total	33,669	12,758	1,691,019

Development of Motive Powers.—Figures of H. P. for 1923 are classified as follows according to the kind of engines used:—

	Horse power			Horse power
Steam	511,758	Motor		1,418,199
Steam turbine	724,405	Water wheel	Turbine.	589,907
Gas	61,954		Pelton's.	84,610
Oil	12,457		Japanese	8,132

(For other details concerning labor such as the question of working hours, relative ratio of male and female operatives, wages, etc. readers are referred to the Chapter on Labor and Social Problems).

I. SPINNING AND WEAVING

(1) SPINNING

(A) Cotton Spinning

According to the report of the Japan Spinners' Association formed by 54 companies which practically control over 90% of the total of this particular industry, the paid-up capital amounted to over ¥345 millions and reserves ¥211 millions, at the end of June, 1925. As regards the number of working spindles, Japan ranks 7th on the list of leading spinning countries of the world.

The progress of the cotton spinning in Japan is indeed quite creditable, for in 30-40 years it has attained the position of foremost importance in her industrial scheme, the export of cotton

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yarns and fabrics amounting to 25-30% of the total value of Japan's export trade in recent years.

This development is all the more remarkable as Japan has to contend with adverse circumstances, being dependent upon foreign supply for raw materials and machinery. The drawback has been partially compensated by cheap female labor, nearness to the world's greatest market of cotton yarns, China and other Eastern countries, and peculiar skill in mixing up Indian, American and Chinese cotton. The domestic and Chinese demand for coarse yarns under No. 20 counts, for which unskilled female labor can fully be utilized, may also be mentioned in this connection.

Japanese Spinning Mills in China

The Japanese spinning enterprise in China is represented by 929,000 spindles in Shanghai, 265,000 in Tsingtao, 49,000 in Manchuria, total 1,244,000. There are besides 65,000 bought from a certain English mill and 125,000 Chinese spindles managed by Japanese under trust. The Japanese activity in this particular field in China therefore comes to over 1,400,000 which amounts to more than 40% of the total in operation in that country. What is remarkable about the spinning business is that almost all the cotton mills run by native or alien capitalists have so far belied their anticipation. The Japanese concerns are relatively best out even their shares stand far below par, that of the Nikka, for instance, being quoted below the paid-up sum, though it has declared dividend of 10%, for some terms past. Considering the various advantages favoring that land, as cheapness of labor and raw material, saving of import duty, etc. this phenomenon is really enigmatical. The explanation offered is that it is probably due to the thievish and corruptible propensity of the Chinese, ignorance of laborers, high rate of interest, and excessive development of individualism at the expense of cooperative spirit.

Shanghai is the most important centre and contributes over two-thirds both of spindles and looms, of Chinese, Japanese and foreign mills. In consequence the export of Japanese cotton yarns and fabrics to Shanghai has declined, the decrease being more marked in coarser yarns than in finer grades.

Present Tendency

To meet the changing situation Japanese spinners have began to direct their attention to the manufacture of (1) finer counts and of superior quality, (2) cotton stuffs of various descriptions, as sheetings, towels, blankets, hosiery, shirts, etc. The new policy requires higher technical skill than can be expected from the 2 shift system, day and night, still prevailing in most Japanese mills. No skilled labor can be developed under such uncongenial conditions.

The Quantitative and Qualitative Progress

A significant change has lately been noticed in the quality of the output, for yarns between No. 21 and No. 42 counts have materially increased with a corresponding decrease in coarser grades below No. 20 count.

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片倉製絲株式會社

KATAKURA RAW SILK MFG. CO., LIMITED

ESTABLISHED IN 1877

Largest Raw Silk Reelers in the World

225 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONES: ASHLAND 4546 & 9229

Head Office: 8 Tatami-cho, Kyobashi-ku
TOKYO, JAPAN

Yokohama Office: 198 Yamashita-cho

BRANCH OFFICES: Kawakishi, Osaka, Kobe

Capital Authorized	**Yen 52,750,000**
Capital Paid in	„ 26,375,000
Reserve Fund	„ 14,000,000
Number of Filatures	33
Number of Operatives	27,000
Annual Production . . .	5,500,000 lbs.

Our facilities are exceptional.

We shall be pleased at any time to discuss with American manufacturers their special requirements as to size, nature and classification.

Filatures:

Kawakishi	Suzaka-Tanaka	Morioka-Ozawa	Nagaoka	Nagasaki
Hirano	Hatioji	Ryou	Kamojima	Kumamoto-Ozawa
Suwa-Ozawa	Omiya	Aichi	Takaoka	Satsuma
Shimosuwa	Ishihara	Gifu-Tanaka	Tosu	Ogi
Takei	Kumagae-Ozawa	Agei	Usa	Tsingtau
Iida	Iwashiro	Himeji	Oita	Taiku
Matsumoto	Sendai	Kochi		

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KANEGAFUCHI SPINNING CO., LTD.

(KANEGAFUCHI BOSEKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA)

ESTABLISHED IN 1886.

CAPITAL . . . . . YEN 60,000,000
RESERVES . . . . . „ 29,438,191

Manufacturers of

Silks, Crepes, Brocades, Cotton Cloths, Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Yarns, Noils, etc., etc.

Our Export Department is represented in all the Important Commercial Centres of the World and can furnish promptly full information and quotations regarding the Large Variety of Textiles made in our Mills.

PRESIDENT:
YAMAJI MUTO, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

RYOKICHI NAGAO, Esq. — HACHIZO YAMAO, Esq.
MASAZUMI FUJI, Esq. — HISAKICHI MAYEYAMA, Esq.
SUTESABURO HASHIZUME, Esq. — HACHIRO FUKUHARA, Esq.
WASAKU NATORI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:
SUMIDA-MACHI, MINAMI KATSUSHIKA-GUN,
TOKYO

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Year	Thick (bale) (up to No. 20)	Medium (up to No. 42)	Thin (above No. 42)	Per cent. Thick	Medium	Thin
1921	1,336,866	434,832	39,653	73.8	24.0	2.2
1922	1,613,633	564,546	50,068	72.4	25.3	2.3
1923	1,316,702	401,001	41,727	74.8	22.8	2.4

Disposal of Cotton Yarns

The following table summarizes the relation between supply and demand (in bales):—

Year	Output	Imported	Exported	Consumed at home	Balance
1918	1,703,866	1,088	421,512	400,753	982,689
1919	1,920,782	8,907	230,333	447,944	1,251,312
1920	1,816,976	5,121	304,925	473,953	1,043,219
1921	1,811,350	2,579	292,261	—	—
1922	2,228,246	3,122	394,062	—	—
1923	2,171,153	—	248,324	1,339,941	—

Year	U. S. A.	India	China	Africa	Total incl. others
1922	2,898	4,994	633	107	8,710
1923	2,525	5,145	759	183	8,846

Financial Aspects

The business aspect of the spinning companies has, taken on the whole, been far more favorable than that of any other lines of equal importance. Details are shown below:—

Working year		p. u.	Capital (Yen 1000)	Reserves (Yen 1000)	Per cent of profit	Dividend
1918	1st half	.....	124,355	67,702	88.0	52.7
	2nd „	.....	135,594	80,229	92.6	49.7
1920	1st „	.....	247,080	124,248	92.1	48.4
	2nd „	.....	273,235	156,970	33.8	26.5
1922	1st „	.....	313,912	185,268	39.8	25.0
	2nd „	.....	313,763	195,245	33.5	23.5
1924	1st „	.....	329,561	200,722	23.9	16.2
	2nd „	.....	344,620	206,390	25.9	16.3
1925	1st „	.....	345,267	211,119	26.7	16.4
	2nd „	.....	—	—	—	—

Average Working Spindles Per Day

Year	Rings	Mules	Looms	Throwing Spindles
1914	2,365	49,405	24,224	320,800
1921	4,116	44,510	54,994	533,384
1922	4,472	45,500	60,765	602,032
1923	4,422	14,370	64,460	510,031
1924	4,832	17,340	66,263	581,583
1925 (June) ...	5,001	25,620	66,616	716,424

Thrown yarns produced in 1923 amounted to over 6 million "kan" value at over ¥36.5 millions.

(B) Silk and Hempen Spinning

Silk Spinning is generally a subsidiary business of leading cotton mills as Kanegafuchi, Fuji, Nagoya, etc. The official

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statistics give the output of spun silk in 1923 at 807,847 "kan" valued at over a little above ¥80 millions.

Hempen spinning and weaving are generally combined and are conducted by four mills of which the Teikoku Seima and the Nippon Seima practically monopolize the market. According to the official statistics the position of this industry for 1921 is represented by these figures:—

No. of mills 19, average working spindles per day 64,697, hemp consumed 4,123,618 "kan" and output of yarns 2,540,000 "kan."

Data on Leading Companies (end of 1924)

	Capital (Yen 1,000)	Factories	Spindles	Looms
Teikoku Seima	31,750	5	50,000	850
Nippon Seima	15,000	2	15,000	650
Toyo Seima	3,500	1	5,000	—

(C) The Rayon Industry

Started in 1918, the development of the industry has since been remarkable, though only four companies exist at present, as follows:—

	Capital	Daily output	Expansion project
Teikoku Art. Silk	¥5,000,000	12,000lb	30,000lb increase
Asahi Silk Weaving ..	2,000,000	2,500 ,,	1,500 ,, increase
Miye Art. Silk	80,000	250 ,,	—
Kawagoye Art. Silk....	100,000	200 ,,	—

Consumption is as shown below in 1,000 lb.:—

Year	Production	Import	Total consumed
1920	79	54	133
1921	111	129	240
1922	253	226	479
1923	544	952	1,496
1924	1,050	810	1,860

(2) TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Japan's textile industry is more than self-sufficient both in cotton and silk piece goods so that no small quantity of these textiles is shipped to foreign markets. The productions are however defective in one important respect. In other words they lack cosmopolitan quality as regards width and length. Those intended for home market measure only 1 ft. in width and 28-30 in length and are therefore not fit for foreign market. Fabrics that are wider are restricted to calico shirtings, sheetings, "Kaiki," etc., that are either of recent origin or are intended for export. A movement is now on foot to remove this defect. The official statistics are as follows:—

Statistics on Textile Industry

Year	Factories and Families	Looms: Motor driven	Looms: Hand looms	Operatives	Output
1920	506,457	281,143	632,127	930,924	1,284,425
1921	488,248	319,007	604,937	942,890	1,312,395
1922	683,259	712,564		699,060	1,360,887

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The output of fabrics is classified as follows (¥1,000):—

Year	Silk fabrics	Silk and cotton mixed fabrics	Cotton fabrics	Hempen fabrics	Miscellaneous
1920	469,391	93,064	693,550	21,341	9,077
1921	503,220	112,483	664,791	20,164	11,735
1922	421,551	104,091	639,028	29,913	28,918

Note:—Data on woolen textiles are given elsewhere.

(A) Cotton Fabrics

As may be seen from the following official data the apex of prosperity was reached in 1919. Experiencing adverse turn subsequently many small shops for manufacturing stuffs for home consumption have been closed.

Year	No. of factories	Run by motive power	Daily average No. operatives	Output Yen 1,000,000
1919	4,528	3,751	150,973	1,034
1920	4,556	3,202	137,381	698
1922	110,720	6,149	338,764	639
1923	111,215	6,764	385,432	694

Note:—Factories employing under 5 operatives are excluded.

Staple Products (in 1,000)

Wide

Year	White Cloth (yards)	Striped stuff (pieces)	Flannel (yards)	Crape (pieces)	Total Incl. others
1922	942,258	91,473	217,405	65,245	¥377,363
1923	1,164,118	83,148	221,185	78,576	419,669

Narrow

				(Rolls)	
1922	148,996	50,627	—	3,067	261,166
1923	138,052	53,769	—	3,848	274,650

(B) Silk Fabrics

Of the silk piece goods for export "habutaye" is the most important item, occupying two-thirds of the total value of shipment. The other silk goods exported are "kaiki," "chirimen" (crape), "kohaku", pongees, etc. A considerable amount of "kaiki" was shipped abroad formerly, but the deterioration of the quality has seriously affected the export. Ordinary pongees are now extensively produced in Gifu with yarns imported from China. The Fuji pongee, which forms the bulk of the export pongees, is of recent origin for which the credit goes to the Fuji Gassed Yarn Mill. Made of spun silk, there are two varieties, heavy and light, the former resembling the Chinese pongee and the latter "habutaye," and though less lustrous is stronger. It is largely used for silk shirts. Other kinds of silk fabrics are mostly for domestic market, and generally produced by women by hand-machines. For costly fabrics as satin, silk crape, brocade, Nishijin (Kyoto), Kiryu, Ashikaga, etc. are noted. Kiryu in particular has made rapid growth as the manufacturing center of foreign-going articles. The Drapers' Guild there takes charge of orders placed.

Official data on silk, and silk and cotton fabrics are as follows:—

Year	Establishments employing power looms	No. employing hand looms	Daily average No. operatives
1923	8,953	113,982	262,016

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Staple Exports (in 1,000)

Year	Habutaye Yen	Crape (yards)	Satin (yards)	Pongee (yards)	Taffeta (yards)
1922	53,491	388	661	2,721	45
1923	38,305	430	633	2,017	43

Note:—The greatest customers for "habutaye" are the U.S.A., England and France, those for satin, the U.S.A., China and India. About half of export crape goes to Australia and Canada while the bulk of pongee silk is taken up by the U.S.A.

(C) Woolen Goods

With a history extending more than a generation, for the first woolen cloth mill, the Gov. Senju Woolen Factory, was created in 1876, this is the most backward of all textile industries, owing to absence of all essential factors for the building up of the industry, i.e. absence of raw materials, machinery, and skilled labor. It was by turning out plain stuffs for soldiers and sailors' uniform and for similar purposes that the Government mill and the Goto mill, est. 1878, the only private enterprise in this line for long time, could keep running. The abnormal prosperity which this industry enjoyed during the war boom, for the Japanese woolen mills were even enabled to export no small quantity of cloth, serges, etc. to Russia and other markets which were cut off from supply of European goods, abruptly stopped with the cessation of the war. The Japanese mills have since been experiencing with growing intensity the pressure of foreign fabrics, principally English. In these circumstances Japanese mills have little hope, they plead, to produce thinner and finer quality. They contend that the existing import tariff for woolen cloth as fixed in 1908 at 25% specific practically amounts to only 5 or 6% ad valorem considering that the market price of the cloth has advanced threefold since the close of the world's war.

Leading Companies and Their Business Result

The leading companies of comparatively older origin in this particular line are:—

Nippon Keori (Hyogo-ken), Tokyo Keori, Tokyo Muslin, Toyo Muslin (Tokyo), Osaka Keori, Jomo Muslin (Gumma-ken).

(D) Muslin-de-Laine

This industry is more favorably placed than that of heavier woolen stuffs chiefly because the Japanese mills in this line are less pressed by European rivals than in the case of the other, the goods are intended for wider circles of consumers and because they generally combine other lines, as manufacture of calico, cashmere, cotton yarns, etc. This light stuff as manufactured in France, Germany, etc. was originally intended for Far Eastern markets, but just as European cotton yarns of coarser grade were practically supplanted in time by the production of the countries which at first depended upon foreign supply, muslin-de-laine also met a similar fate at least as regards Japan. It was in 1905 that Japanese muslin-de-laine first appeared on the export list, 97,000 yards in all, as against the import that was returned in the same year at 11,363,000 yards.

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The relation has subsequently been reversed, and while the foreign fabrics disappeared from the customs returns after 1917 the figures of export maintained a respectable level. What is noteworthy is that there is no small number of hand-weavers, especially in the neighborhood of Nagoya, whose work admits of great elasticity according to the condition of the market.

Data on Woolen Fabrics

Year	No. factories employing power looms	No. factories employing hand looms	Daily average No. of operatives	Muslin in Yen 1,000	Flannel in Yen 1,000
1922	189	545	40,222	63,404	3,894
1923	227	531	47,114	90,418	2,991

Year	Serges (in Yen 1,000)	Blankets (in Yen 1,000)	Striped woolen cloths (in Yen 1,000)	Miscellaneous (in Yen 1,000)	Total incl. others (in Yen 1,000)
1922	8,072	5,802	6,801	8,804	136,468
1923	6,714	8,605	7,489	9,114	180,484

Import of Raw Materials (in 1,000)

Year	Tops		Wool	
	kin	Yen	kin	Yen
1920	2,861	15,126	53,351	106,503
1921	4,138	12,655	22,596	19,547
1922	5,922	15,745	50,593	39,621
1923	8,451	23,819	43,331	56,193

Staple Items of Imports and Exports (in 1,000)

Year	Import: Cloths S. yard	Import: Cloths Yen	Import: Blankets S. yard	Import: Blankets Yen
1920	19,638	15,221	1,041	1,807
1921	8,701	7,256	1,713	2,749
1922	19,282	11,775	2,302	3,556
1923	6,549	7,666	759	1,192

Statistics of Muslin (in 1,000)

Year	Output yard	Import yard	Import Yen	Export yard	Export Yen
1919	41,563	—	—	3,817	3,394
1920	53,265	—	—	2,121	2,480
1921	72,408	—	—	480	563
1922	89,300	—	—	795	748
1923	—	—	—	797	783

II. ELECTRIC AND GAS INDUSTRIES

A. ELECTRIC INDUSTRY

General Remarks

The first private electric Co., Japan ever had was the Tokyo Electric Light Co. that began to operate in 1887 and of course the power was generated by coal burning. It was not till 1891 that hydro-electric enterprise began to exist. Interesting to note, the successful canal work for leading the water of Lake Biwa to

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Kyoto, and completed in 1890, suggested this novel electric business. As might be expected, coal-burning current was at first far in excess of the volume of water-power, but with the growing rise of the price of coal, especially from about the close of the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5, the attention of the enterprising public was more powerfully drawn to the advantage of white coal. The scope of work, however, was still very much limited owing to imperfect experience of our electric engineers and other causes. The success realized in 1907 by the Tokyo Electric Co. in transmitting from Yamanashi prefecture to Tokyo, 50 miles, 55,000 volts was a turning point in the history of electric engineering in Japan. In 1914 the Inawashiro Hydro-electric Co., subsequently merged in the Tokyo Electric Light Co., completed the far more ambitious work of transmitting 115,000 volts of super high pressure current from Inawashiro to Tokyo, 150 miles, and our engineers now sufficiently demonstrated their capability to undertake hydro-electric work of any magnitude.

Latest Development

In the amount of capital invested and in the rapid expansion of work the hydro-electric industry easily stands first among all the industrial enterprises of Japan. What specially marks it is the growing tendency shown lately of concentration of different companies under the control of a few big establishments. The Tokyo Electric Light Co. has absorbed several cos. and now it commands the total subscribed capital of about ¥300 millions, the largest corporation of all in Japan. The Toho Electric Power Co. of Nagoya has in a similar manner grown to a big concern of about ¥140 millions, while its sister co., the Daido Denryoku of Osaka (cap. ¥113 mil.) succeeded in March 1922 in transmitting 70,000 volts to Osaka from its plant at the river Kiso and also contemplates supplying Tokyo, a distance of over 300 miles. The lighting stage has been passed and the power stage has followed.

As may be judged from the natural features of the land the districts forming the broadest section in Central Japan contain the most important heads for electric generation. The river system of Kiso exploited by Daido Elc. Co., of Kurobe by Nippon Elc. Power Co., and some other heads, all in the Alpine tableland, supply to Tokyo-Yokohama, Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe, and Nagoya districts, high pressure of about 154,000 volts. As regards the volume of water power available, the river Shinano stands first with 721,575 h.p. as average capacity per annum. Details are shown in the subjoined table.

Available Water-Power

The final researches conducted by the Government and concluded in 1923 estimate that the total volume of water power that can be developed from 2822 heads existing in Japan proper is 6,415,000 h.p in drought, maximum of 14,093,000 h.p., at normal level and the yearly average 11,933,000 h.p. The electric undertakings in operation at the end of 1924 numbered 4,472, including both Government and private, and representing 1,470,000 k.w for water power, 760,000 for fire-burning, total 2,230,000 k.w. There were besides 1,270,000 k.w. water and fire combined remaining uncompleted, so that Japan possesses theoretically immense reserve power awaiting exploitation.

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Daido Denryoku Kabushiki Kaisha

(GREAT CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC POWER CO., LTD.)

NAGOYA TOKYO (Head Office) OSAKA

MOMOSUKE FUKUZAWA, President

Capital Authorized - - - - Yen 112,963,000

The territory served by Daido comprises Japan's principal industrial districts, with a total population of 20,000,000 and constantly increasing needs for electric power.

The $15,000,000 bond issue successfully floated by Daido in New York, August 1st, 1924, was the first private Japanese industrial loan to be offered in the American market.

Water Power Generated by Daido

	Kilowatt
Kisogawa Shizumo Power Station	14,700
„ Yomigaki „ „ ...	40,700
„ Oi „ „ ...	42,900
„ Okuwa „ „ ...	11,000
„ Suhara „ „ ...	9,200
„ Momoyama „ „ ...	23,100
Yahagigawa Kushihara Power Station	6,000
Kuzuryugawa Nishi Kadohara Power Station.....	7,200
Total (Kilowatt)	154,600

Steam Power Generated by Daido

	Kilowatt
Kema Power Station	12,500
Ajikawa East Power Station.....	18,000
Kasugade No. 1 Power Station.....	30,000
Kasugade No. 2 „ „	40,000
Total (Kilowatt)	100,500

Power Received from Other Sources

	Kilowatt
Bisan Electric Power—Asahi Station ...	1,300
Bisan Electric Power—Tokise Station ...	6,000
Kisogawa Denryoku—First and Second Station	2,700
Chuo Electric—Otani Station.....	6,000
Kamioka Water Power — Atotsugawa First Station.....	7,200
Total (Kilowatt)	23,200

Total Power Generating Capacity, 255,300 Kilowatt.

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Ujigawa Electric Power Co., Ltd.

(宇治川電氣株式會社)

OSAKA, JAPAN

The Uji (No. 1) Power Station.

The dam for Shizugawa (No. 2) and Omine (No. 4) Power Stations.

The Ujigawa Electric Power Company, Ltd. is the oldest and largest hydro-electric power company in central Japan and one of the three largest power retailing companies in the country.

Population of Territory Served 7,000,000

Territory Served . . 250 cities, towns & villages & includes

Three Important Cities in Japan:—

Osaka, the largest manufacturing city (population)	**2,115,000**
Kobe, the well known port city (population) . .	**645,000**
Kyoto, the formal capital (population)	**680,000**

Sales in Kilowatt hours, 1920	**295,000,000**
„ „ „ „ 1924	**543,000,000**
Total generating power in K.W.	**217,224**
Power purchased from other companies in K.W.	**109,000**
Capital of the company	**Yen 85,000,000**

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Rivers and the Average Potential Amount of H. P.s per annum

The following table gives the names of principal rivers in the Eastern and Western zones with their average yearly amount of H. P.s, the rivers being divided for convenience into those emptying into the Japan Sea and those into the Pacific Ocean:

Japan Sea Group

Names of Rivers	Average Amount of h.p.s.	Names of Rivers	Average Amount of h.p.s.
Akano	536,243	Joganji...	92,856
Hime	145,287	Mogami	213,785
Kurobe	311,220	Shinano	721,575
Kuzuryu.....	120,656	Sho	292,268
Jintsu	416,341	Tetori	80,464

Pacific Ocean Group

Names of Rivers	Average Amount of h.p.s.	Names of Rivers	Average Amount of h.p.s.
Abukuma	111,507	Kitakami	114,574
Fuji	288,872	Oh-i	151,546
Kino	72,187	Tenryu	594,062
Kiso	686,115	Tone	158,460

Dry Season.—The dry season comes twice a year in Japan for a short period both in winter and summer, when the available power of a Japanese river decreases about 40 per cent. from the normal. The average decrease of all rivers at any time is, however, estimated at 20 per cent. in Japan. The shortage during the dry season is met by auxiliary steam plants.

Largest Load Centres

The three largest load centres in Japan are Kei-Hin (round Tokyo and Yokohama), Chukyo (around Nagoya) and Kei-Han (around Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe).

The territory around the three centres may also be divided into two zones.

1. Eastern zone with centre in Kei-Hin district (Tokyo and Yokohama).
2. Western zone with centre in Chukyo district (Nagoya) and Kei-Han district (Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe).

These two zones are geographically separated by the Japanese Alps and the River Tenryu.

Large Transmission

The existing large transmission lines under operation are listed below:—

Name of Company and Transmission Line	Distance in Miles
Eastern Zone:	
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	
Inawashiro Line	140

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Name of Company and Transmission Line	Distance in Miles
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	
Joetsu Line	130
Kei-Hin Electric Power Co.	
Kohshu Line	125
Average Eastern Zone	132
Western Zone:	
Daido Electric Power Co. (sister co. of the Toho Co.)	
Suhara-Osaka Line	150
Nippon Elec. Power Co.	
Sasatsu and Osaka Line	190
Average Western Zone	170

Generation and Frequency

According to the investigation made by the Toho Electric Power Co. Ltd. the amount of power generated at different frequencies at the end of June of each year is as follows:—

Year	Kw. at 50 Cycles	Kw. at 60 Cycles	Kw. at Misc. Frequencies	Total
1913	117,000	137,000	60,000	314,000
1915	160,000	234,000	80,000	474,000
1917	290,000	297,000	104,000	691,000
1919	387,000	429,000	38,000	899,000
1921	504,000	708,000	194,000	1,316,000

Since June, 1921, the installation of the 60-cycle machines has surpassed that of 50 cycles, and it may be said that at present the ratio of 50- to 60-cycle power plants is 2 to 3.

Electric Machines and Apparatuses

Japan is now self-supporting in telegraphic and telephone apparatuses, electric fans, and similar minor articles; has so far advanced in technical skill that generators of the size of 20,000 kilo-volt ampere, motors of several thousand h. p., motors for steel-rolling, weaving, etc. are turned out at such big works as Shibaura Works, Mitsubishi's Kobe Shipyard, Kawakita Works, Kuhara's Hidachi Eng. Works. etc. As in the case of dynamos described above, Japan is still obliged to import high-grade electric machines of foreign-make. An interesting sign of the times is the alliance recently effected between Japanese works and foreign makers, i. e. the Shibaura Works and the G. E.; the Tokyo Denki and the Westinghouse: Furukawa Firm and Siemens-Schuckert; and the Nippon Dento and the W. E. This alliance has proved highly beneficial to both parties.

Figures for the last two years available are as follows in ¥1,000:—

Year	Electric Machines, etc.	Bulbs, etc.	Wires & cords	Total
1923	82,721	15,722	90,803	189,246
1924	88,765	18,030	87,736	194,531

Supply of Power

With the steady demand for power for diverse chemical industries hydro-electric enterprises have made a striking progress.

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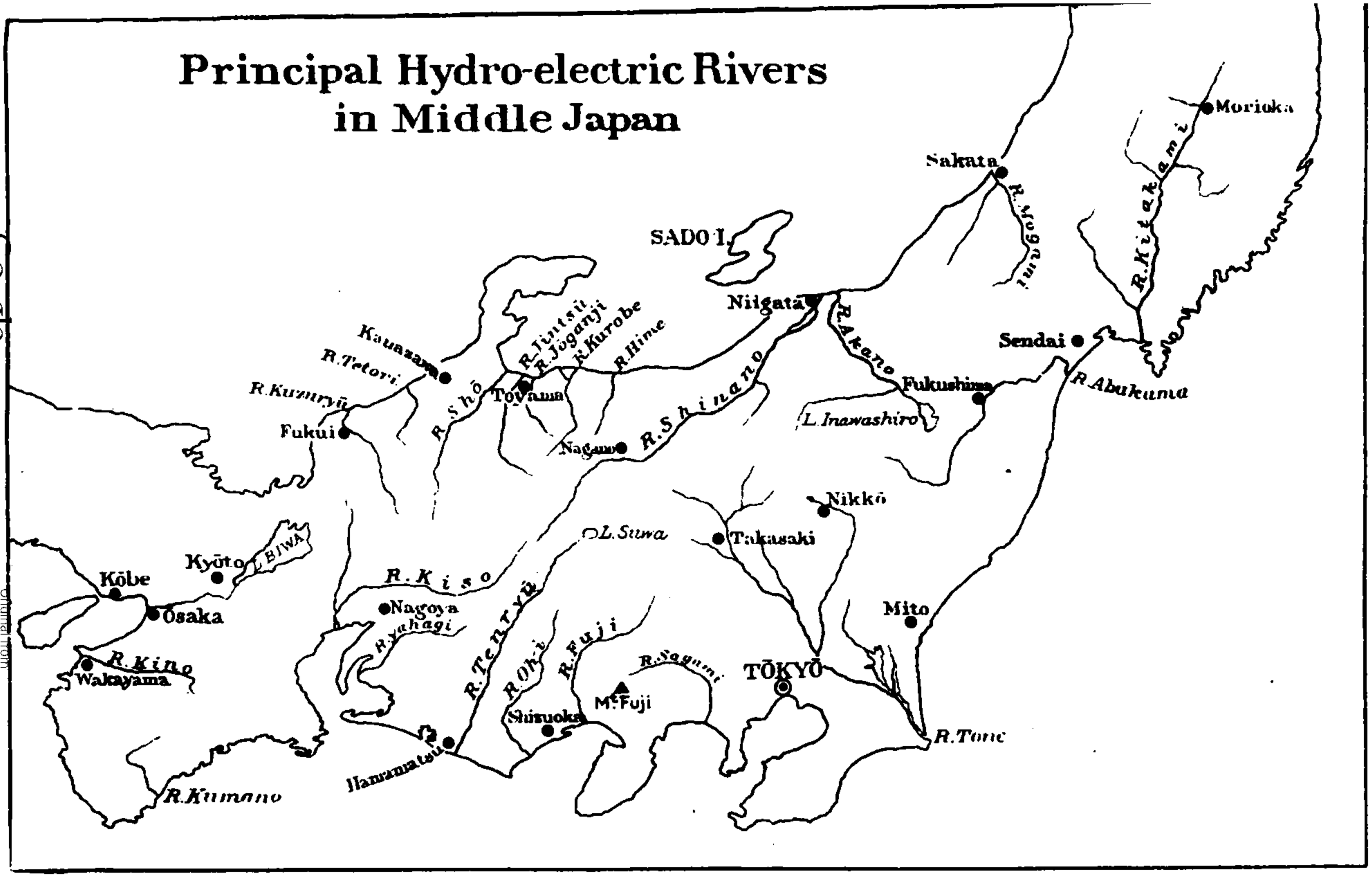
Principal Hydro-electric Rivers in Middle Japan



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In 1915 the power supplied for all different purposes totalled over 486,000 h. p., to increase about four and a half times in ten years, i. e. to 1,823,000 in 1924.

Motors as classified by use are as follows for 1924:—

	No.	H. P.
Weaving and dyeing	42,800	318,200
Iron foundry and Mechanic ind.	32,000	390,900
Chemical industry	17,000	320,300
Comestibles and beverages	74,500	193,500
Mining and refinery	6,700	273,400
Others	70,700	326,900
Total	243,700	1,823,200

Compared with the figures for 1915 the total h. p. has gained as much as 1,333,000.

Electric Light

Lamps installed were reported at the end of 1924 as 24,440,000 in Japan proper representing 404,210,000 c. p. These correspond to 218 lamps per 100 households, and to 42 with 681 c. p. per 100 people. The average c. p. was 17 against 10 in 1915. Of the total lighting installations as existing at the end of 1924 those on metre system numbered 5,270,000, or about 22%. The six premier cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Yokohama and Nagoya claimed 4,780,000 lamps, or about 26% of the total for the whole country.

Financial Aspects

As alluded before the electric industry occupies as regards the total capital invested the foremost place among all the industrial enterprises of Japan. With the marked development effected recently in the scope of work this particular economic activity has in fact become financially one of international importance. Indeed it has succeeded in inducing American and British capitalists to lend their spare hoardings, as shown in the Chapter on Finance. The following figures will show main financial features:—

Year	Gross capital Yen 1,000	P. u. capital Yen 1,000	Con'dated capital Yen 1,000	Debentures & loans Yen 1,000	Profit Yen 1,000	Ratio to P. u. cap.
1915....	594,705	488,587	600,222	107,557	37,896	7.7%
1919....	1,065,886	762,124	859,300	172,726	88,116	11 %
1924....	2,615,582	2,012,205	2,466,586	760,327	217,249	11 %

The investment classified by kind of business makes the following table in unit of ¥1,000:—

Kind	Gross cap.	P. u. cap.	Con'dated cap.	Debentures & loans
Electric supply	¥1,061,453	¥ 772,246	¥1,017,095	¥416,322
Electric R'ly.	185,465	120,222	138,682	39,917
Two combined	1,368,664	1,119,737	1,310,809	304,188

Rating

Rating for lighting and supply of power has on the whole made perceptible increase in recent years, as shown below:—

Year	10 c. p.	16 c. p.	1 kwt. hour
1924	75.6 sen	91.1 sen	21.2 sen
1925	75.2 „	90.3 „	20.7 „
1919	65.4 sen	81.0	
1920	78.0 „	90.0	

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Supply of Power

Year	Daytime 1 h. p.	1 k. w.
1924	¥9.00	7.3 sen
1925	9.12	7.5 „

Electro-Chemical Industry

In the pre-war days this particular industry was confined to the production of galvanized copper, calcium carbide, nitrogen-fertilizers, etc., but at present the sphere of work comprises other fields, i. e. to iron and steel foundry, and manufactures of alloy, cement, bleaching powder, potasium chlorate, etc. The high water mark was attained in 1918 when the output represented ¥166 millions, but it has dropped subsequently. The total output in 1924 amounted to ¥111,946,000 of which the bulk consisted of only two items, i. e. copper and gold-silver amounting to ¥63,877,000 while calcium carbide, nitrogen and ammonium sulphate were valued at ¥26,841,000.

Business Result of Electro-Chemical Industry

Year	Subscribed Capital (Yen 1,000)	Cap. p. u. (Yen 1,000)	Reserve (Yen 1,000)
1922	16,500	7,875	1,742
1923	16,500	11,767	1,905
1924	16,500	11,899	1,842

B. GAS INDUSTRY

The gradual encroachment of electricity upon the gas industry, especially for lighting purposes, has begun seriously to affect the prosperity of this business. Then an advance of price of material and wages far in excess over the advanced rate of charges on consumers seriously hampers the development of the business. Its monopolistic nature involving strict control of the supervising authorities, any proposal to raise the rates creates loud agitation of demagogues and interested parties. Under such circumstances some provincial companies have even dissolved themselves. At present the by-products such as coaltar, coke and hartshorn are more important, for it is to them that this industry owes its decent existence. The relative proportion of gas for different purposes is shown below:—

Year ended	No. of lamps	Heating installations	Motor inst'tions	Motive h. p.
Mar. 1920	1,274,034	1,049,377	1,058	13,018
„ 1921	1,239,331	956,401	1,184	11,455
„ 1922	1,224,776	1,009,847	966	9,938
„ 1923	1,163,641	1,194,023	867	9,415
„ 1924	518,624	1,087,472	559	6,615

The situation of the industry is as follows:—

Year ended	No. of works	P. u. capital Yen 1,000	Production 1,000 c. ft.	By-products: Coke English ton	By-products: Coal-tar koku
Mar. 1920	76	135,399	9,842,780	508,461	157,828
„ 1921	77	170,310	10,401,694	496,713	162,195
„ 1922	75	276,272	10,822,831	470,699	174,919
„ 1923	74	416,156	12,263,347	493,260	192,268
„ 1924	76	507,202	12,464,330	437,769	197,553

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The following figures will explain the business position of the gas industry in Japan:—

Balance-sheet (in ¥1,000)

Year	Profit (1,000)	Ratio to p. u. cap.	Dividend (1,000)	Per cent.
1920	4,232	1.38	2,825	0.92
1921	4,352	1.37	3,039	0.96
1922	4,395	1.46	2,840	0.94
1923	9,193	2.79	2,680	0.81
1924	4,390	1.28	3,182	0.94

III. MECHANIC INDUSTRY

General Remarks

The limited field of consumption, for it is chiefly confined to home, seriously interferes with the progress of this infantile industry. It was by rare chance afforded by the European War and the stoppage of imports that Japanese makers had to make shift for the self-supply of materials and were even enabled to ship their own makes to foreign markets.

With the return of normal times those concerns of later origin have been compelled greatly to curtail their output or to close their shops, and even the older established ones to struggle hard for keeping up work. Shipbuilding yards and those works supplying machines and machinery to iron works, mining and chemical industry, etc. have been hit hardest, though the case is somewhat better for those making electric apparatuses and railway materials.

Mechanical and Engineering Productions in 1923

(¥1,000)

Ships	—	Mining	—
Cars, etc.	72,719	Metres, gauges, etc.	1,717
Pumps, cranes, etc.	54,099	Clocks, watches, etc.	5,433
Electric apparatuses ...	6,118	Arms, etc.	3,692
Machine-tools, finishing machines, etc.	14,203		

Dynamos.—The following figures show the output of principal productions in this line at such leading works as the Nagasaki and Kobe Dockyards of the Mitsubishi Firm, the Kawasaki Shipyard at Kobe, the Kobe Iron Works, etc.

	1920	1921	1922
Boilers, steam turbines	¥ 4,828	2,127	1,475
Steam engines	15,051	29,471	15,338
Pumps	6,934	13,145	6,117
Electro-motors	58,287	32,712	14,203
Gear-wheels	—	—	1,746

Among the recent achievements in this field may be mentioned the production of large type water-tube boilers and huge steam turbines for warships, etc. large type gas-engines of over 500 h. p., large Diezel engines of 500 to 1000 h. p., also water-wheels of 6-7000 h. p. As a matter of fact, Japan is now in a position to supply her own requirements in medium and smaller size

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machines of all those descriptions, though high-grade machines are still beyond the competency of our leading works to supply. The consequence is the import of foreign-made machines of high efficiency has been quite marked in recent years, as below:—

Import of Dynamos, etc. (¥1,000)

	1921	1922	1923	1924
Boilers, economizers	9,116	7,334	3,630	6,118
Steam turbines	2,292	1,052	499	2,298
Steam engines	391	121	140	32
Oil and gas heating engines..	1,111	2,370	2,732	5,572
Water-wheels	1,600	2,979	3,028	1,463
Total	14,511	13,956	10,083	15,483

Mechanic Industry in Customs Returns

Exports

Machines and parts, steamers and marine engineering-machines, transportation machines, railway rolling stocks, watches, scientific instruments:—

1921	¥25,145,500	1923	¥17,903,978
1922	26,346,769	1924	18,759,984

Miscellaneous metallic products:—

1921	¥15,966,400	1923	¥17,027,314
1922	22,292,312	1924	18,273,046

Principal items of export are detailed as follows:—

	1923	1924
Clocks	¥1,295,865	¥1,564,233
Musical instruments and parts.	249,722	250,697
Bicycles and parts	443,651	717,848
Ships and machinery	392,752	174,370
Electric machines	1,850,792	1,754,706
Telephone	154,406	143,392
Spinning and weaving machines	3,801,144	3,589,751
Miscellaneous articles, parts and fittings	70,256,875	68,275,788

Imports

Machines and parts:—

1921	¥119,882,200	1923	¥102,241,306
1922	114,371,035	1924	128,522,756

Steamers and marine engineering machines, railway rolling stocks, transportation machines:—

1921	¥20,150,400	1923	¥40,162,372
1922	20,488,972	1924	46,016,246

Scientific instruments and guns:—

1921	¥12,123,700	1923	¥12,794,718
1922	16,617,860	1924	26,067,286

Principal items of imports are as follows:—

	1923	1924
Gas, Oil, Hot air Engines	¥ 2,731,717	¥ 5,571,791
Water turbine and Pelton wheels	3,027,934	1,463,416
Boiler and fittings	2,949,103	5,472,767
Air and Gas compressors	2,393,999	2,443,860

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	1923	1924
Cranes	2,055,578	827,423
Electric generators and motors	10,834,686	20,978,224
Metal working and wood working machinery	3,808,422	7,747,156
Spinning machinery	22,690,053	12,049,586
Paper making machinery	630,669	1,242,666
Sewing machinery	5,755,955	10,407,019
Railway cars and parts	5,634,646	6,134,140
Automobiles and parts	4,955,211	8,772,851
Watches and parts	6,303,547	15,355,898
Bicycles	1,786,237	3,086,523
„ parts	4,043,682	4,587,513
Locomotives and tenders	5,153,695	2,184,937
Scientific instruments	12,794,718	26,067,286

Capital, Factories and Operatives

The figures for 1923 showing the financial aspect of companies devoted to this industry, and works employing 50 operatives or over are as follows:—

	No.	Cap. p. u. (Yen 1,000)	Reserves (Yen 1,000)
Joint stock	551	¥400,587	124,204
Partnership Ltd. and unltd.	110	670	125
Total	661	401,257	124,329
Electric machines and tools			130
Vessels and Rolling stocks			88
Manufacturing and finishing machines			127
Machines and tools for technical use			127
Total			584

N. B.—Figures for articles represent joint stock Co. only.

At one time during the war-boom some leading works employed over 5,000 workmen but the force has been much reduced. Most other factories have in their service 1,000 at most. It may be noted that all the important works in this line exist in and about Tokyo or Osaka.

In 1923 the operatives numbered 415,000 of which 230,000 were in private and 186,000 in Government works, the male workers forming 95 per cent.

Working Result in Recent Years

According to the investigations of the Oriental Economist, the average working result of 7 leading companies engaged in mechanic industry is as follows:—

Working Year		Annual rate of profit per cent.	Dividend per cent.
1920	1st term	1.80	1.23
	2nd „	1.33	1.04
1921	1st „	0	0.50
	2nd „	1.16	0.79
1922	1st „	1.44	0.83
	2nd „	0	0.82
1923	1st „	1.59	0.88
	2nd „	1.68	0.54
1924	1st „	1.55	0.68
	2nd „	1.21	0.63

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(For details on the shipbuilding industry refer to the Chapt. Shipping and Shipbuilding.)

IV. CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

GENERAL SITUATION OF NEWLY STARTED CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

Soda-ash

It was through the self-sacrificing efforts of the Asahi Glass Co., the largest in this line in Japan and run by the Mitsubishi Firm that Japan was first able to produce soda-ash when its supply was cut short by the Great war.. The Co. is now able to produce about 7,000 Eng. tons a year. From the commencement till April 1922 the experiment cost, it is said, about ¥3½ millions.

The native article has to face the formidable competition of Brunner Mond's production and also the African Magahdi natural ash. The latter was quoted early in 1923 at ¥3.20, and the other slightly lower. The pre-war quotation of the English production was ¥3.50, and this is a rate which the Asahi can hardly offer to its customers. The Co. therefore petitioned the authorities in 1922 to raise the tariff from 35 sen per 100 lb to ¥1.16, but the other glass-manufacturers opposed, so that the matter is still left in suspense. It should be added that the Asahi has the advantage, if advantage it is, of using its own ash at its glass-works.

The primary drawback in the soda industry of Japan is the absence of cheap industrial salt. To make Japan's soda industry self-sufficient, something like 100,000 tons of soda must be produced per annum, this requiring 200,000 tons of cheap material. Whence to procure the supply is the question.

Caustic Soda

No less than 13 caustic soda factories were started between 1915 and 1920. The position of the industry is represented in the following figures given in 1000 lb:—

Year	Import	Export	Production
1919	80,120	1,107	31,400
1920	58,353	8,509	20,950
1921	2,899	6,378	21,920
1923	44,100	364	42,746
1924	34,542	153	47,218

At present the working capacity of all the existing plants is estimated at lb 47 millions against the home consumption that has fallen to less than lb 30 millions since 1920. The same disadvantages as in the case of soda-ash, absence of cheap salt, etc. and also high cost of electricity, stand in the way of the development of the industry, whose prospect is also dismal.

Bleaching-powder.—What makes the position of the caustic soda industry specially hard is the cut-throat competition among the 14 cos. and the throwing on the market of their production. The annual output was at one time about 7½ millions lb of which 5 millions were consumed at home and the balance shipped to China.

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CERAMICS

Porcelain and Pottery.—In the production of foreign style crockery for export Aichi-ken, where Seto, the most flourishing centre of this industry in Japan, is situated, ranks first. Its total output, domestic and foreign consumption combined, amounts to ¥32 millions, or about 50% of the total for the whole country. The leading establishments are the Nippon Toki, Nagoya Seito, Matsumura Koshitsu Toki (Hard Porcelain), etc. Other centres are Gifu-ken which supplies 12% of the total value; then follow Kyoto noted for decorative wares and Arita (or Imari in Saga-ken) and Kutani (Ishikawa-ken), etc.

Bricks, Tiles and Shippo (Enamel ware).—These are self-sufficient as to supply and Shippo has a leading centre in Aichi (vide Chap. Arts and Craft). The Shinagawa White Brick Co. and Kanamachi Brick Co. are leading factories in this line.

Production (in ¥1,000)

Year	Porcelain & pottery	Shippo	Fire proof brick	Ordinary brick	Tiles	Pipes
1920	62,840	522	5,995	15,688	36,434	3,585
1921	64,057	403	3,818	10,648	48,792	3,920
1922	60,454	577	18,200*		49,761	4,582

* Total of fire proof and ordinary.

Glass and Glass Ware

The glass industry has escaped with comparatively small damage from the post-war slump. The output of glass and glass ware increased from about 7 million yen in the pre-war years to ¥64,360,000 in 1919 and 56,221,000 in 1920, though lately it has declined, ¥37,915,000 in 1921 and ¥37,708,000 in 1922. The manufacture of plate glass has taken a long stride, and the Asahi Glass Works has recently started the manufacture of thick plate glass for railway cars, etc., and almost exclusively controls the sheet glass industry, while the Nichi-Bei (American-Japanese) Plate Glass Co. recently created also manufacture plate glass for windows, looking glasses, etc. The export of glass and glass wares reached ¥10,118,836 in 1923 including window glass ¥1,728,763, bottles ¥9,866,268, glasses ¥1,949,132, beads ¥1,379,584, looking glasses ¥1,912,349, etc.

Cement

At one time the industry suffered from overproduction but has recovered buoyancy of late owing to the activity of the building industry, hydro-electric and Restoration work and the scarcity of stock in hand. An extraordinarily brisk business favors the commodity in the midst of general depression. Indeed cement and beer are the only profitable industries in Japan at present. At the quotation of ¥6 to 7½ per cask net on the home market the manufactures enjoy a margin of ¥1 to 2. On the other hand, owing to the competition of the German and English Portland cement in India and the South Seas, the Japanese exporters find the F. O. B. quotation reduced to ¥4½ or 5; and the foreign market practically closed for them. In 1922 about 8,899,287 barrels were produced.

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SUGAR

Japan has at present two centres of sugar production, Okinawa or the Luchu archipelago in Japan proper, and Formosa. In the former there are 11 mills with the total capacity of 3,550 Eng. tons while Formosa has 45 mills with the capacity of 35,050 tons in 24 hours. The sugar industry of the homeland is inseparably connected with that in the other, which will be described in the chapter on Formosa, not only on account of the supply of crude sugar from the southern island, but because of the fact that the refining business as conducted in the homeland is practically undertaken by the sugar cos. which possess their own mills and plantations in the island. Before the European war there were only five refineries in the homeland with the dissolving capacity of about 890 tons in 24 hours, but since then the figures have been increased to over 1,810 tons.

Refined Sugar.—When the maximum capacity of the expanded mills in Japan proper is utilized, the total production of the 18 mills will come up to 489,000 tons, i. e. 821,000,000 "kin," the annual average of working days being put at 300. Even if eighty per cent. of the full power is worked the yield of refined sugar will reach about 577 million "kin" against the actual consumption of 337,500,000 "kin" in 1921. This together with the gradual slackening of export since 1918 has brought about a heavy fall of the market price of sugar, so that the sugar cos. which enjoyed 100-200% profit for a time were obliged greatly to curtail the output in 1921. The joint retrenchment agreement was effected in Dec. 1922, after prolonged negotiations.

Raw Materials.—The supply of crude sugar being inadequate in Japan proper the refineries use the raw material from either Formosa or Java. The recent figures on the refining business are given below:—

Refined Sugar (Japan Proper)

(in 1,000 "kin")

Year	Production	Home consumption	Export
1918	414,850	758,474	190,878
1919	371,485	951,886	109,500
1920	337,503	625,733	100,544
1921	513,256	955,695	79,305
1922	689,209	1,213,397	141,413

N. B.—Figures for production represent refined sugar only.

Amounts of Material Used

Year	(1000 kin)	Year	(1000 kin)
1919	1,775,993	1921	1,829,872
1920	1,451,150	1922	228,887

N. B.—Formosa excluded from the figures.

The question of supply of raw materials has grown more and more serious not only because of the smaller average yield per acre of the Formosan plantation than that of Java but of the fact that the tendency is gaining force in Formosa for the sugar farms to be converted into more profitable rice paddies. The sugar percentage of the Formosan cane, too, has so far been below that of Java. To meet this insufficiency, Japanese refiners have start-

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ed both the southward and northward expansion, i. e. establishment of sugar mills in Java, Sumatra and other South Seas islands on the one hand and of the beet-root cultivation in Hokkaido, Korea and South Manchuria.

Beet-Root.—It should be remembered that the beet-root sugar industry is no novel affair in Japan, for it was first attempted in Hokkaido by the Colonial Government in 1879 and by a private Co. in 1888. Both attempts failed and were wound up, the failure principally attributed to the ill-chosen position of the farms, i. e. in the districts subject to comparatively heavy rain in the harvesting season. The subsequent inquiries and experiments having proved that the districts of Kitami and Tokachi are free from this disadvantage, the two beet-root cos. that were established after the Armistice have marked out their farms there. So far the results have been fairly satisfactory. There are four beet-root cos. with the total subscribed capital of ¥32½ millions, of which ¥13½ millions is paid up, and with the working capacity of 2,300 tons, besides 80 tons of refined sugar.

The Tariff Question.—It would be hard for Japanese sugar refiners to compete with the imported commodity were it not for the enforcement of ¥3.10 duty on the former. At one time the home refiners were able to import crude sugar free by way of rebate when it was refined in Japan, but this measure having been strongly opposed by the Formosan sugar factories, the imported crude sugar is now subject to a slight duty.

Sugar Companies (Japan Proper)

	Capital subscribed (Yen 1,000)	Capital paid up (Yen 1,000) 1924
(1) Dai-Nippon (with 5 mills at Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka, Formosa and Korea)	27,250	20,062
(2) Taiwan (with 2 mills at Kobe, and 1 at Fukuoka)	63,000	38,100
(3) Meiji (with 2 mills at Kawasaki and Tobata)	37,500	24,300
(4) Teikoku (Kobe mill)	18,000	11,250
(5) Niitaka (Osaka mill)	28,000	10,750
(6) Yensuiko (Osaka mill)	25,000	18,125
(7) Toyo	36,250	22,030

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS

A pioneer artificial fertilizer Co. with a modest capital of ¥250,000 was created in 1888 for the manufacture of super-phosphate. By the end of 1923 the industry had attained the development as shown in the following table as regards leading companies.

Year	No. of Cos.	Manufacturers (Superphosphate) 1,000 kan	Sales amount (Superphosphate) 1,000 kan	Sales amount (mixed) 1,000 kan
1923	15	23,947	49,069	20,278

The actual production and especially the volume of consumption of superphosphate are considerably below the full capacity. The average consumption per year recorded 478,185 tons from 1917 to '19, when Japan was most expansive from the wartime profit, while the annual output from 1917 to '21 stood at 510,370

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tons, and even this represented about one half of the full capacity. In Jan. 1923 three large companies merged.

Raw Material.—Before Japan could get supply of phosphate ores from Rasa and Angaur islands in the South Seas they came exclusively from Oceania, Christmas, Egypt, Florida, etc. The import, Rasa and Angaur included, totalled about 300,000 tons a year from 1917 to 1921, and of the figure Rasa and Angaur contributed one half. The percentage is 34 for Rasa and 33 for Angaur.

MATCHES

On the strength of relative cheapness Japanese matches once gained in importance in export trade, but of late the advance of raw materials as also rise in wages at home have caused a setback especially as regards exports. It is now reported that certain Swedish match Kings are aiming at absorption of some big Japanese plants.

Year	Production 1,000 doz.	Value Yen 1,000	Exports 1,000 gross	Value Yen 1,000
1919	626,495	45,953	41,551	32,968
1920	537,778	48,791	28,414	28,453
1921	507,681	34,315	23,159	16,239
1922	336,326	—	20,837	—
1923	—	—	15,250	—

In 1920 the industry suffered from oversupply chiefly due to the dwindled domestic consumption and slackened export to China, India and other places and of competition of foreign matches on the American market.

DYE-STUFFS

Under Government encouragement many companies and private establishments either old or new, such as the Japan Dyestuff Co., Osaka Chemic Co., etc., were created soon after the outbreak of the Great War and began to produce dyestuffs either exclusively or as subsidiary work. By 1918 they were in position to export Japan-made dyes, as sulphuric black, methyl violet, congo red, etc., mostly to China. Meanwhile foreign dyes reappeared on the market, about ¥24 millions both in 1918 and 1919, to increase to ¥34,441,700 in 1920 and 32,082,500 in 1921, apart from the 488,793 kil. of the German indemnity dyes that arrived in May 1921. Though the ad valorem duty was raised to 35% in 1920 these foreign productions almost strangled the infant industry.

The Japan Dyestuff Co. (Cap. ¥8,000,000 full p. u.), Mitsui Mining Co., Teikoku Senryo and Yuia Senryo are manufacturing the black sulphate goods which went abroad to about ¥6 millions in 1921. Guaranteed 8% dividend by the Government for 10 years ending 1925 the Dye-stuff Co. had got from the Treasury by the end of 1922 already ¥8¼ mil., but the prospect of its business remains unimproved. The business is evidently a case of white elephant.

BREWERIES

The brewing industry in Japan comprises "saké," beer and soy, for wine is still insignificant and as yet enjoying the benefit of nontaxation. The two indigenous industries of "saké" and

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soy are still primitive in process, and various new methods, several of them patented, have so far failed, especially as regards soy.

Sake.—For "saké," the national liquor brewed from rice, "Five villages of Nada (Hyogo-ken) situated about midway between Osaka and Kobe, are the most noted centre of production in Japan. What is interesting is that the fame of "Nada sake" is generally attributed not to any improved process of brewing but to the peculiar quality of water in certain wells existing in the five villages. The general opinion is that the bacilli found in the water possess the virtue of imparting a peculiarly agreeable flavor to the liquor. One defect of the "sake" industry is that it is difficult to keep its quality unimpaired beyond a few months, and to brew it all through the seasons, winter being now the principal time for brewing it. With the object of removing such defects Government started in 1904 an experimental laboratory at Oji, a suburb of Tokyo, with the object of brewing the liquor all the year round. A further development made was more remarkable as it consists in manufacturing "saké" by synthetic process by dispensing with rice altogether. It was discovered by Dr. U. Suzuki, Gov. Physical and Chemical Institute. The process, though saving 5 million "koku" heretofore required, still remains as experimental success, its practical adoption being feared to have dislocating effect on the existing industrial and financial scheme. "Shochu," a Japanese alcohol made from rice, and also a small quantity of alcohol are produced. Leading centres are Nada, Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Kyoto and Aichi.

Recent statistics are as below:—

Output at leading centres, Sept. 1923

1000 "koku"—Hyogo, 770; Fukuoka, 278; Hiroshima, 273; Kyoto, 221; Okayama, 204

Total output (assessed) in Japan proper, Sept. 1925

Output, 5,147,964 Tax, ¥170,917,450 Breweries, 9,862

Beer.—Beer-brewing was first started early in the Meiji era by an Englishman in Yokohama, and this was followed by a Japanese brewery in 1873 at Kofu. The business was also introduced about 1876 to Hokkaido under the tutelage of German experts and with the supply of foreign materials. However, it was not till 1893 that the industry had reached the stage of self-sufficiency and to produce enough to send the goods to the neighboring markets. The following figures will explain the situation of the industry.

Output, Consumption, Export, etc. in "koku"

Year	Output	Consumption	Export	Import
1920	692,134	531,419	60,715	negligible
1921	955,665	601,695	53,970	„
1922	765,165	732,028	33,137	„
1923	791,925	768,173	23,752	„
1924	914,472	892,291	22,181	„

The output in 1924 is distributed as follows:—

Dai Nippon 613,930 "koku," Kirin 167,459, Nihon Beer and Mineral Water 44,982, Teikoku 74,734, Nichi-Ei 13,367. The marked decline of export is explained by the competition of the German and British brands in India and the South Seas. The Beer Law as amended in 1908 allows use of rice, maize or sugar, to produce

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beer of mild taste and free from turpidity, and that the Rebate Law on Liquors is now applicable on export beer. At present the raw materials are supplied at home, though hops and corks have to be imported.

Soy.—For soy the prefecture of Chiba, which is contiguous to Tokyo municipality, heads all other places on the list as to output. Parched wheat mixed with salt and beans is a principal ingredient. The process is still far from scientific, requiring about 12 months before the liquid is ready for sale. It is also costly, as it does not much admit labor-saving appliances. To obviate these disavantages have been tried several patented processes, but most of them have failed. In 1917 the leading soy manufactures of Chiba-ken combined and formed the Noda Soy Co., capital ¥7,000,000 p. u. with capacity of about 250,000 "koku" i. e. about 60 per cent. of the total output of the Prefecture.

Statistics

Year ended March	Sake 1,000 koku	Beer 1,000 koku	Soy 1,000 koku
1919	6,173	667	2,940
1920	6,545	550	2,796
1921	6,148	656	2,216
1922	6,008	764	3,268

FLOUR

The productive capacity of the 33 machine mills is something like 33,900 barrels in 24 hours as in Nov. 1925. The two largest are Nippon Flour, 16,050 brls. a day and Nisshin Flour, 10,950. In 1922 Japanese flour shipped abroad to the extent of 98,401 piculs as against import amounting to 619,766, and in 1923 the figures were 173,500 and 339,988 respectively.

The supply of wheat at home is not enough to meet the demand of the mills, the annual output in Japan averaging 5.7 million "koku" (6 "koku"=1 ton) of which something like 2 mil. are used for soy brewing and other purposes. The deficit must be made good with the foreign produce, from Manchuria, Australia and America.

PAPER

From olden times Japan has been manufacturing tough paper from fibres of certain shrubs, "mitsumata," "kozo," etc. The manufacture of the European style paper in this country dates from 1872 when a modest mill was established in Tokyo. At present there are others run, i. e. the Oji, Fuji, Takasago, Nakagawa, and a few other cos. The plants having been newly installed or enlarged in scope for manufacturing card-boards, printing and packing papers, remarkable increase in the output has been realized. The total amount of paper produced in 1923 by the mills forming the Paper League and which supplies over 90% of the total output, was 872,822,085 lbs. of which those kinds which exceeded lb. 10 millions were as follows in unit of 1,000:—

Printing	576,093	Wrapping	77,764
Straw board	148,484	Others	42,067
Renshi	28,414	Total	872,822

The following figures (in 1000) will show the latest position of the foreign-style paper industry:—

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	Production	Sale
1923	lb. 729,408	709,852
1924	817,383	804,810

The following table shows the amount produced by companies attached to the Japan paper mfg. federation (1,000 lb.):—

Year	Superior printing	Ordinary printing	Newsprint	Torinoko	Wrapper	Sundries
1923....	100,916	108,444	329,576	50,796	39,028	57,974
1924....	139,524	118,108	357,936	61,545	31,965	70,860

Japanese Papers.—As a rule native-style papers are dependent on household industry, a factory on a modern scale being an exception. Tosa, Kochi, Gifu, and Shizuoka are the three important centres of production. The output for the whole country is shown below (in 1000):—

Year	Hanshi		Mino		Total incl. others (value) Yen
	Prod. (shime)	Value Yen	Prod. (shime)	Value Yen	
1920	4,146	17,937	321	5,914	65,262
1921	3,994	17,056	488	7,145	61,111
1922	3,927	14,688	499	7,048	54,486

Financial Position.—The figures for the Oji (nominal capital ¥55,000,000) and the Fuji (n. cap. ¥77,700,000) will serve to show the position of the industry.

	Oji			
	1st half '23	2nd half '23	1st '24	2nd '24
Paid-up capital (¥1,000).....	31,500	31,500	37,575	37,720
Profit („).....	3,674	4,139	3,986	4,372
Ratio of profit (%)	2.33	2.62	2.12	2.32
Dividend (%)	1.70	1.50	1.50	1.50

	Fuji			
	1st half '23	2nd '23	1st '24	2nd '24
Paid-up capital (¥1,000).....	33,460	36,879	18,775	49,537
Profit („).....	3,280	3,204	3,854	4,692
Ratio of profit (%)	1.96	1.74	4.11	1.89
Dividend (%)	1.50	1.20	1.50	1.50

Pulp.—The output of pulp, estimated at 250,000 tons a year at present, is sufficient to meet the demand at home, though wth a decreased supply of wood in more convenient districts the manufacturers have been obliged to set up mills further and further north. The leading producers are Karafuto Sangyo, Karafuto Kogyo, Nippon Kagaku Shiryo, Fuji Pulp, Chosen Paper Mfg. Co., etc. The first three have factories at Karafuto while Fuji and Chosen Paper Mill have their own in Hokkaido and Chosen respectively.

Fancy Work.—Paper fancy work is the latest innovation and dates from about 1911 when the Nippon Shiki Seizojo (Japan Paper Ware Co.), in Tokyo, started the work. Exports of card boxes, packing paper, label, napkins and other paper wares amount to nearly ¥4,000,000, besides fans worth ¥700,000 mostly going to the U. S. A. and Canada.

Hats and Clothing.—The gloomy prospect of the native paper industry has begun to brighten with the discovery of a new

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method of utilizing the mulberry-bark paper for preparing threads or strings used for weaving hats and clothing. The "Toyo Panama hat" has gradually gained in popularity on the foreign market, its production once attained between ¥4 and 5 millions, but has declined later to about one half.

CELLULOID

With the resumption of work by the European manufacturers after the restoration of peace the output that reached 3,822,000 "kin" in 1920 relapsed to 2,438,000 "kin" and the export also declined, till its amount has fallen to insignificance. In August 1919, leading manufacturers combined to form the Dai-Nippon Celluloid Co. with a capital of ¥12,500,000 to tide over the difficulty. Japan commanding the supply of camphor is at least advantageously placed in this paricular branch of industry.

Year	Production (Yen 1,000)	Export of manufactures (Yen 1,000)	
		Toys	Miscellaneous
1921	3,494	1,078	490
1922	9,737	1,680	203
1923	12,870	1,670	355
1924	—	2,718	585

LEATHER

Comparative inactivity of stock-farming in Japan makes it impossible for the country to be self-dependent in the supply of hides and leathers, especially in view of the growing demand for leather goods. Imports from China and Australia etc. make up the deficit, exclusive of that from Korea. The advance of tariff in 1911 from ¥5.60 per 100 "kin" to ¥15.20 and the removal of 5% ad valorem duty from ox-hides have given a great stimulus to the leather industry. However, in view of the absence of raw materials at home and the imperfect technical knowledge, especially as regards the thin article, the prospect of the industry is rather gloomy. The art has not yet advanced beyond producing soles and box leather.

Year	Of cows and calves Yen 1,000	Of horses Yen 1,000	Others Yen 1,000	Total Yen 1,000	Export Yen 1,000
1919	24,505	2,142	1,802	28,449	4,702
1920	23,612	1,254	1,658	26,525	3,245
1921	18,890	895	1,767	21,553	1,824
1922	14,890	1,079	3,095	19,064	1,813

ISINGLASS

Japanese isinglass ("kanten")) has been exported to Europe and American of late years as a product peculiar to Japan, the article being used there chiefly for making jam. The production is as follows:—

Year ended March	Quantity 1,000 kan	Value Yen 1,000	Year ended March	Quantity 1,000 kan	Value Yen 1,000
1921	210	1,436	1923	359	4,450
1922	267	2,269	1924	385	5,507

RUBBER

The manufacture of rubber goods is one of the new industries established quite recently as a result of the protective tariff. The

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first rubber works was built in 1886. There are now no less than 30 Japanese firms devoted to turning out tyres, tubes, pipes etc., valued at ¥42,863,615 in 1922 and ¥43,781,261 in 1923. The principal concerns are the Tokyo, Yokohama and Nippon Rubber Cos., exclusive of those launched by foreigners.

Japanese Rubber Plantation in Malaysia.—Japanese rubber plantation in the Malay Peninsula has made a marked progress. At one time the vested interest reached about ¥50,000,000 for 248 plantations covering over 200,000 acres, with output estimated at 4 million pounds or more. Sale to British planters lately is said to have much curtailed the scope of the Japanese rubber enterprises. Besides a number of rubber cos. several wealthy capitalists as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Furukawa, Fujita, Morimura, etc. are interested in this business.

LACQUER AND WARES

For the decreased export recently were chiefly responsible the use of inferior Chinese lacquer and the imperfect preparation of the body, making the ware unfit for drier climates as in America and Europe. The demand for lacquer, however, has largely increased lately at home and abroad. At present about two-thirds of the juice consumed come from China, but being tapped from wild trees, and crudely refined, it is much inferior to the home article. Bowls of all sizes and shapes for serving food, trays for holding them, caskets, boxes, etc. are some of the utensils and furniture which are made by our lacquermen. As centres of this industry there are Wajima and Yamashiro-Yamanaka in Ishikawa, both reputed for producing very durable wares; Takamatsu in Sanuki and Murakami in Echigo for vessels designed with "piled up" lacquers; the three north-eastern districts of Aizu, Nambu and Tsugaru for kitchen and decorative wares which are both antique in design and make. Shizuoka contributes 60% of the total exports at present but the fact Shizuoka makers have too much directed their efforts to producing cheap and showy wares catering to foreign customers considerably lowered the tone and quality of their production. Other places to be mentioned in this connection are Yokohama, Nagoya, Kuroe (Wakayama-ken), Takaoka (Toyama-ken), etc. The juice has wider application than it had formerly, being used, for instance, for varnishing railway and other cars, coating the bottom of warships, etc. Production of the juice and lacquered wares is as follows:—

Year	Juice kan	Wares Yen 1,000	Year	Juice kan	Wares Yen 1,000
1920	134,922	21,181	1922	152,398	24,995
1921	147,530	23,918	1923	116,484	27,755

OILS, FATS AND WAXES

With abundant supply of raw materials, fish oil at home and bean oil from Manchuria, Japan is well prepared for the progress of the hardened oil industry. 80% of the total production once found a foreign market to be used for soap making in place of beef tallow. The dwindled demand for this material with gradual recovery of the tallow industry abroad operated unfavorably to the hardened oil market of Japan. Two or three leading concerns in this line have already dissolved or suspended operations. Fish and whale oils, vegetable oils and waxes have also

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greatly suffered of late both in output and export. Their recent movement may be seen from the following table compiled from the official reports:—

Fish Oil and Whale Oil

Year	Sardine oil 1,000 kan	Sardine oil Yen 1,000	Herring oil 1,000 kan	Herring oil Yen 1,000	Whale oil 1,000 kan	Whale oil Yen 1,000	Others Yen 1,000	Total Yen 1,000
1921	822	320	1,231	293	451	376	268	1,259
1922	1,294	462	924	268	415	265	166	1,392
1923	2,356	765	940	408	516	264	236	2,009

Vegetable Oils (in ¥1,000)

Year	Rape seed	Sesame	Yemola	Cotton seed	Bean	Peanut	Total incl. others
1921	13,343	2,861	1,926	1,154	6,226	270	33,153
1922	11,692	1,800	1,232	745	6,245	324	31,041
1923	12,350	2,472	2,164	1,321	9,460	246	39,271

Vegetable Wax

Year	Production Crude	Production Refined
1921	2,224	1,026
1922	2,986	3,003
1923	3,071	3,019

Oil and Fats in Trade Returns (in ¥1,000)

Year	Exports Bean	Exports Rape	Exports Whale	Exports Camphor	Imports Volatile	Imports Bean	Imports Beef tallow
1921	314	717	251	167	2,691	1,039	5,269
1922	1,571	422	1,626	351	3,507	101	4,354
1923	677	419	1,341	330	2,878	132	4,119

SOAPS

The leading soap factories are Marumiya and Kwa-o Soap Works in Tokyo and the Harumoto, Nitto, Tonoi Hagiwara Soap Works, etc. in Osaka, and Lever Brothers, Kobe. The recent data are as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Year	Toilet	Industrial	Laundry & others
1920	11,018	1,941	10,424
1921	18,006	2,181	7,300
1922	14,327	550	8,691

Soap generally goes to China, Manchuria, South Seas, the latter being a promising market for our production.

Exports

Year	Toilet (doz. 1,000)	Toilet (Yen 1,000)	Laundry (kin 1,000)	Laundry (Yen 1,000)
1920	2,001	2,619	5,196	1,952
1921	1,268	1,493	1,550	724
1922	1,653	1,741	4,080	1,607
1923	1,518	1,578	4,214	1,284

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PEPPERMINT

Peppermint has its centre of production in Kanagawa-ken supplying 46%, followed by Hyogo-ken and Hokkaido. The sudden reduction in production in 1918 was due to the encroachment of rice and other crops of higher price on the peppermint area, but since then the former level has been recovered. The amount of peppermint produced and exported is as follows, in ¥1,000:—

Year	Crude	Menthol Crystal	Oil	Export-Peppermint oil
1920	3,350	3,142	1,155	1,812
1921	1,667	2,140	659	558
1922	2,779	467	87	758
1923	3,943	3,388	2,147	977

V. MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

CANNED ARTICLES

Japan's canning industry, especially that of fish, is now an established line of international fame. Tinned salmon to England and tinned crabs to America are important items of export. The centre of the packing industry is Hiroshima-ken and Hokkaido. The salmon come from Russian Siberia and tinned crabs from Karafuto, Hokkaido and the Kuriles.

Production (¥1,000)

Year	Beef	Fish and shellfish	Fruit	Vegetables	Total incl. others
1920	2,523	7,727	878	2,071	14,801
1921	2,972	6,549	1,031	2,859	16,386
	(kwan)	(kwan)	(kwan)	(kwan)	(kwan)
1922	618	523	108	433	1,511

Condensed Milk

An import duty of ¥5.50 per 100 "kin" is imposed upon foreign manufactures while the home product is exempted from income tax for the first three years, besides receiving rebate on the sugar consumption tax paid. Foreign competition and over-production have retarded the development, as may be surmised from the following table (in ¥1,000):—

	Production		Imports	
Year	kin	Yen	kin	Yen
1919	14,252	6,618	4,061	2,453
1920	12,814	5,831	5,701	2,771
1921	13,683	5,529	6,007	3,580
1922	11,875	—	10,005	—

Exports amounted to 128,424 "kin" in 1921 and 88,524 "kin" in 1922.

TOYS

Toy manufacture in Japan is passing from household to factory industry. Its centres are Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Aichi. Each has some specialty; Tokyo produces mainly celluloid, tin and rubber toys with some quantities of wooden and cloth toys. Osaka is noted chiefly for cloth toys, paper novelties and celluloid, Kyoto for its exquisite porcelain toys and earthenware, etc. In

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the making of dolls Kyoto stands first in art, Tokyo and Osaka coming next. In wooden toys, inlaid wood and other artistic objects Hakone, the famous summer resort near Tokyo, has long been noted for excellent workmanship, but these articles now come from various other districts with increased demand both at home and abroad.

Exports chiefly consist of porcelain and celluloid toys as well as cotton and paper novelties for Christmas and Easter season. The demand for leather and inlaid wood works has been on an increase. The bulk of tin toys goes to England, Canada, China India and Siberia. There are also bamboo wares shipped abroad. The following statistics show the recent output (in ¥1,000):—

Year	Celluloid	Metallic	Rubber	Wood	Paper	Total incl. others
1921	446	1,457	1,248	123	65	10,846
1922	714	592	1,810	63	50	3,530

Exports (in ¥1,000)

Year	Celluloid	Rubber	Wood	Others	Total
1922	1,680	1,612	798	1,068	0,414
1923	1,670	1,129	511	3,830	7,140
*1924	1,959	1,346	340	2,277	5,922

* Figures for 1924 represent Jan.-Apr. only.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

Manufacturing of clocks, both standing and hanging, dates back to about 1882, and in 1920 clock works numbered 34, mostly in Aichi Prefecture though on insignificant scale. Watch making as at present carried on is represented by the Seikosha run by Messrs. K. Hattori & Co. in Tokyo, the product for 1923 being 17,048 watches and 665,105 clocks.

STRAW, CHIP AND HEMP BRAIDS

The use of straw braids for the manufacture of toys and other articles has been known from ancient times in the neighborhood of Tokyo, but it was in the early days of Meiji that, at the suggestion of some foreigners, the hat-manufacturing business with straw began to be undertaken at Omori, near Tokyo. Soon the industry spread to various parts of the country, especially to Okayama and Kagawa, which are now the principal centres of the industry, the two places supplying the bulk of the goods.

The manufacture of chip braid was first introduced into Japan in Omori and other places near Tokyo which had lost the business of straw braid. The industry has lately removed to Yamaguchi, Okayama, Kagawa Prefectures. The wood of the "populus temula" is best suited for this kind of braid.

Hemp braid industry was first started in Yokohama after the Russo-Japanese war, and in point of value hemp braid now occupies a good position on the list of exports.

Production (in ¥1,000)

Year	Straw	Chip	Straw & Chip mix'd	Hemp	Total
1921	3,005	364	13	4,173	7,547
1922	4,025	165	13	2,359	6,561
1923	4,299	220	29	5,297	9,845

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Exports (in ¥1,000)

Year	Straw	Chip	Mixed	Total incl. others
1920	14,686	1,463	5,732	21,960
1921	2,284	18	4,729	7,031
1922	4,459	125	6,708	11,294
1923	3,666	148	6,166	9,981

HOSIERY

The principal centre of this industry is Osaka where over ¥50 millions worth of goods were turned out during the war boom, or about 50 per cent. of the total in Japan. There are three large companies in Osaka, i. e. Japan Hosiery, Marumatsu & Co. and the Japan Spinning and Weaving Co. Cotton goods occupied 80% of the total value.

Production (¥ 1,000)

Year	Shirts & drawers	Stockings and socks	Gloves	Total incl. others
1921	27,224	5,831	2,682	64,497
1922	1,813	177	122	2,589
1923	1,659	153	101	2,513

N. B.—Figures for 1921 denote cotton fabrics only and for 1922-23 cost price.

Staple Exports (¥ 1,000)

Year	Shirts & drawers	Socks & stockings	Gloves	Total incl. others
1919	26,003	9,030	3,876	39,070
1920	26,157	8,313	1,354	36,043
1921	10,756	1,742	302	12,891

Principal Markets (¥ 1,000)

Year	China	British India	Dutch India	Philippines	Britain	Africa
1921	1,243	2,752	1,512	62	2,371	1,628
1922	1,167	3,849	897	2,801	2,284	2,742
1923	855	5,069	562	—	2,701	1,377

MATS

It was after 1886 when a loom for mat-weaving was invented, and with patterns shown equally on both sides, that a real progress began in export business. One grave drawback in this industry is the tedious labor required in preparing the warp which consists of rushes interlaced with yarns.

The weaving of fancy matting is generally a side line of farmers. Even in Okayama prefecture that boasts the greater half of the total output, there are only a few factories doing business on any large scale. For coloring the rushes natural dyes alone were formerly used, but now artificial dyes are common and the printing of design began to prevail from about 1921. Nearly two-thirds of the output of printed mats come from Okayama, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka.

The Government Mat Conditioning House exists in Kobe to enforce inspection on mats intended for export, the inspection being carried out on weight, texture, raw material used, edging, dyeing, etc.

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BRUSHES

Hair-brushes, nail-brushes and tooth-brushes are produced principally in Osaka and vicinity. The total output in 1923 was ¥8,250,544. Export to U. S. A. and Great Britain has declined much due to the slump and encroachment of German and French goods and also to the embargo on Japanese shaving brushes in England, Australia and India. Raw materials with exception of some kinds of woods used for inferior sockets, come from abroad, bristles from China and Europe, bones for sockets from America and Australia, and hard wood from Siam. For tooth-brushes, foreign raw materials alone are used.

BUTTONS

The output of buttons was ¥2,616,908 in 1923, of which shell buttons amount to ¥1,496,922. Buttons exported during 1919 reached ¥10,000,000, then dropped to ¥4,126,000 in 1921, the bulk being represented by shell buttons. England, India, and the U.S.A. are principal customers. The manufacturing centre is Osaka which turns out 50 per cent.

MINOR MANUFACTURES

Enamelled Hard Wares

Year	Production	Year	Export
1921	¥30,269,998	1919	¥5,329,803
1922	141,836,499	1920	6,339,527
1923	56,390,153	1921	3,244,615

Wood Manufactures

(including cabinet works, boxes, barrels, etc.)

Year	Production	Year	Export
1921	¥126,645,959	1919	¥4,353,708
1922	165,657,736	1920	4,589,486
1923	165,958,600	1921	2,419,577

(Also vide Chap. on Forestry)

Bamboo Wares

Year	Production	Year	Export
1921	¥12,397,636	1919	¥1,962,859
1922	12,319,522	1920	3,732,737
1923	13,484,987	1921	1,841,716

The bulk of the exports is baskets, trunks and bags.

Fans and Folding Fans

Year	Production	Year	Export
1921	¥5,025,945	1919	¥ 950,093
1922	4,573,043	1920	1,153,922
1923	4,744,984	1921	677,461

Leather Goods

(including boots, bags, portmanteaus, purses, etc.
For belt and hose, vide Chap. Leather Industry)

Year	Production	Year	Export
1921	¥24,842,445	1919	¥5,728,135
1922	26,064,402	1920	2,336,651
1923	23,664,119	1921	924,121

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Toilet Articles

Year	Production	Year	Export
1921	¥17,656,817	1919	¥2,073,287
1922	21,152,222	1920	1,872,730
1923	13,496,400	1921	1,674,030

Exports include toilet cream, perfumed water, hair oil, tooth and toilet powders.

Wicker Works

Year	Production	Year	Export
1921	¥5,048,199	1919	¥ 350,844
1922	5,315,286	1920	534,542
1923	4,835,737	1921	323,145

Insulated Electric Wire

		Export	
Year	Production	Picul	Yen
1921	¥6,690,978	1919 93,758	8,411,700
1922	7,141,031	1920 87,285	8,043,332
1923	7,249,572	1921 42,167	3,273,092

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CHAPTER XXXIV

TRADE

RECENT TRADE SITUATION

The financial depression of 1920 had a far-reaching baneful effect on the business realm and any signs of recovery and activity sighted in the latter part of 1923 were suddenly nipped in the bud by the disastrous quake of September 1923 in the Kanto district. It is true the disaster brought in its trail a sudden growth of demand for materials of immediate need, but as soon as this was filled the so-called "rehabilitation boom" disappeared. Meanwhile the excessive speculative imports made under the temporary exemption arrangement of import duties on articles for reconstruction and rehabilitation use and the steady drop of the foreign exchange rates from the beginning of the year had a tightening effect on the money situation. This unfavorable trend continued till the following year, so that compared with the same period of the previous year the financial situation in the first half of 1924 was even worse. For all the strenuous efforts made by both official circles and the public to speed up the post-disaster adjustment and rehabilitation program, the work of economic rehabilitation failed to achieve any marked progress so that the business results of various industrial concerns for the period presented an inferior showing to the corresponding figures of the ante-disaster years.

The upward tendency of prices of commodities that obtained since the pre-disaster period gradually abated on account of the general economic and business inactivity, and after November '24 almost all items gradually fell in prices; silk goods and cotton manufactures, for instance, dropping by 13 and 8 per cent. respectively as compared with the highest mark reached in November. The single exception was rice and other cereals which on the contrary rose by 8 per cent. The downward tendency was accelerated by the fall of money rates, increasing supply of idle funds and the consequent easy money situation, decrease in the cost of production, and other factors which with the chronic business depression combined to push down the level of prices.

The amount of commodities stored at the 101 warehouses throughout the country at the end of December '24 was returned as ¥500,514,000 in value against ¥550,775,000 of the same period of 1921. As compared with the same period of the two preceding years the figure for '24 shows more or less increase, still it was apparent that the accumulated stocks were, on the whole, being gradually disposed of and digested, this attesting to the returning activity of commercial transactions and gradual increase of production. The same is testified by the increasing activity of the movement of commodities since about the spring of the year under review, the volume of cargo carried by state railways showing a marked increase compared with the preceding years.

The tightened state of the money market since 1923 had be-

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come gradually relieved by the latter half of 1924, the improvement becoming more pronounced in the early part of 1925, so that the Bank of Japan lowered its official rates in April. The relaxed situation lasted for the remainder of the year, except in the month of August when the market presented a temporary tightness on account of the rising demand for funds in the silk trade, half-yearly settlement and repeated issuance of public bonds and company debentures. In these circumstances the money rates fell generally, the associated banks having also lowered the rate of interest on deposits for some provinces in view of the local conditions. A slight set-back in the money situation was witnessed in October on account of a considerable amount of funds having been absorbed by the exchange banks through the growing prosperity of export trade, though the funds previously advanced to the provinces had still remained unrecalled. At the same time the purchasing power of the provincial people considerably improved in the latter part of the current year (1925) due to the plenteous rice and cocoon crops and the relative high prices of those staples as quoted on the market. On the whole the manufacturing industries are still in the grip of the after-effect of the 1920 depression and the quake disaster of 1923. There is discernible, however, a faint light which may lead us to hope that our business circles are gradually and slowly finding their way to recovery from the temporary abnormal condition of which they have been the victims recently.

Failure of Takata & Co.—Unable to stand the loss inflicted by three adverse factors, namely, post-war reaction, earthquake disaster, and rapidly falling Yen exchange, the company, then agents of Westinghouse and other foreign makers and one of the leading importers of established standing, was declared insolvent in February 1925, reducing to ruin at the same time the Eiraku Bank which was run by the family. All attempts to give the historic concern a chance to make a new start on a reduced scale have failed, the liquidating committee discovering the liabilities far in excess of the assets. The deficit is said to amount to ¥34,000,000. The bank's deposits amounted to ¥5,830,000 and the loans ¥10,430,000. About 1,000,000 has been repaid to the petty depositors and of the loans about 70% represent unsecured advances made to the company.

FORMATION OF COMPANIES

It is interesting to note that before 1873 Japan had no company in the modern sense of the word. Some commercial establishments that had previously existed, as the Mitsui-gumi, pioneer of the present Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, were a sort of family establishment. In the year mentioned the First National Bank, now simply the First Bank, was created as a regular joint stock concern after the Western model. Then followed, thought rather tardily, creation of companies devoted to shipping, railways, insurance, and so on.

In 1894, when war broke out with China, the total investment in various enterprises still stood at the modest sum of about ¥249,762,000 paid up, of which banking represented ¥101,409,000, followed by transport business ¥82,650,000, industries ¥44,580,000, trade ¥20,014,000 and agriculture ¥1,188,000. After the close of the next war of 1904-5, to be precise by 1907, the total investment had risen to ¥1,114,227,000, consisting of ¥444,204,000 for banking,

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¥150,891,000 transport, ¥381,815,000 industries, ¥125,282,000 trade and ¥12,035,000 agriculture. The latest expansion is shown later. Another striking feature as shown lately is the tendency to increase capital and the amalgamation of smaller concerns. Formerly a company with capital in eight figures was an exception but of late many have enlarged their capital to over a hundred million yen.

Companies Classified

Commercial companies are divided into the following four kinds:—

(1) Ordinary partnership (gomei-kaisha).—Has two or more partners, each unlimitedly liable for the debts of the firm.

(2) Limited partnership (goshi-kaisha).—Is made up of one or more partners with limited liability.

(3) Joint-stock company (kabushiki-kaisha).—Resembles that in England, formed by not less than seven persons.

(4) Joint-stock limited company (kabushiki-gomei-kaisha).—A limited partnership in which part of the capital is represented by transferable shares.

Foreign companies may be recognized by Japanese law and allowed to do business in Japan, subject to the same registration as is required for Japanese companies.

SALES BUSINESS

Alike with other lines sales business has recently made a rapid development. The paid up capital exclusive of banking ran up from ¥3,054,139,000 in 1915, for instance, to ¥14,937,003,000 in 1921, representing 32,403 cos., and further to ¥16,074,389,000 for 33,996 cos. in 1922 both joint stock and partnership. In the latter year those grouped under the head of Exchanges and Broking including broking, mercantile agencies, produce-markets, exchanges, etc., headed the list as to capital which was ¥279,227 for 971 cos.; miscellaneous including trading in general, hotels and restaurants, ¥82,990 for 1,233 cos.; silk and cotton yarns and fabrics, etc., ¥683,545 for 1,519 cos.; insurance ¥92,600 for 78 cos.; machines and tools, ¥303,894 for 578 cos. Main features for 1923 are shown below in ¥1,000:—

Cotton and Yarns	230,567	Warehousing	184,491
Textile fabrics	197,807	Publishing	38,036
Broking	858,134	Machines	45,571
Exchange	140,662	Fertilizers	32,350

METRIC SYSTEM ADOPTED

With the approval of the 44th Session of the Diet (1920-21), the Government adopted the metric system of weights and measures in place of the complicated method now in practice. The new system will be made compulsory in ten years after April 1921.

BUSINESS PROMOTION IN 1925

According to the investigation of the Bank of Japan the new promotion contributed ¥404,948,000 and expansion ¥610,150,000 in '25. These are classified as follows according to business (in ¥1,000):—

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	New proprietors		Expansion	
	No. of Cos.	Inc'd Cap.	No. of Cos.	Inc'd Cap.
Banking	1	1,000	22	14,867
Trust and money credit	36	75,075	2	290
Warehouse	13	3,797	—	—
Insurance	2	600	1	9,000
Railways and tramways	22	40,895	31	141,100
Marine transportation	7	3,825	4	26,600
Mining	16	10,067	1	175
Electricity	25	58,670	41	154,966
Gas	4	11,800	4	19,000
Spinning	1	500	2	17,000
Weaving	14	8,000	11	57,650
Chemical industry	23	26,850	4	9,550
Machines and tools	23	7,850	1	175
Shipping and dockyards	1	3,000	2	13,000
Metallic industry	10	2,795	3	1,800
Brewery	20	6,410	7	20,400
Marine products	4	1,200	1	5,000
Agr. and forest	9	3,860	3	950
Trading	264	108,954	23	26,945
Total incl. others	608	404,749	195	610,150
Compared with 1924	*105	*110,688	*21	*112,857

N. B.(*) increase, (‡) decrease.

GENERAL STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS

Companies Classified by Organization (end of 1923)

Cos. classified by amount of paid up capital	Joint stock companies		Limited partnerships		Unlimited partnerships		Total	
	No.	Cap. Yen 1,000	No.	Cap. Yen 1,000	No.	Cap. Yen 1,000	No.	Cap. Yen 1,000
Under Yen 50,000	3,954	82,131	7,943	79,893	3,363	43,223	15,257	202,253
, , Yen 100,000	2,747	89,803	941	52 751	692	39,035	4,386	245,669
, , Yen 500,000	6,227	576,675	642	96,346	665	106,361	7,533	1.292,831
, , Yen 1,000,000	1,959	553,417	80	48,934	62	33,280	2,106	1,122,069
, , Yen 5,000,000	2,070	19,998,465	44	69,602	61	107,550	2,182	3,499,133
Over Yen 5,000,000	559	5,531,467	12	382,000	19	320,050	590	9,205,848

Number and capital of economic corporations as classified by nature of enterprises are returned by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce as follows at the end of the year, amount of capital in ¥1,000:—

		1921	1922	1923
Agriculture	No.	787	685	666
	Authorized cap.	98,726	192,818	152,111
Fishery	No.	316	304	227
	Authorized cap.	35,663	87,436	84,900
Mining	No.	502	456	350
	Authorized cap.	710,773	1,087,083	969,866
Trade	No.	12,951	12,375	12,852
	Authorized cap.	3,851,210	5,390,250	6,975,492
Transportation	No.	15,620	14,431	15,646
	Authorized cap.	4,089,214	6,870,421	6,828,558
Industries	No.	2,227	1,962	2,349
	Authorized cap.	826,485	1,119,498	1,456,857
Total	No.	32,403	30,213	32,090
	Authorized cap.	9,319,073	14,247,509	15,567,786

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Business Results in Recent Years

The only available data on this head are supplied by the "Oriental Economist" (Tokyo), which, however, modestly disclaims any pretension to strict accuracy chiefly on account of many of the Cos. showing reluctance to supply information, so that the following covers only about 150, viz. about 1/71 of the economic corporations existing in Japan. In the following table the figures are for the 2nd half of each year, money being in ¥1,000.

	P. u. cap. Yen 1,000	Reserves Yen 1,000	Profit Yen 1,000	Ratio to cap. 10 per cent.
Spinning mills.				
1921	186,920	177,094	53,227	5.70
1922	171,170	177,149	40,097	4.69
1923	175,770	190,086	43,229	3.67
1924	200,348	232,475	69,939	6.75
Woolen textiles.				
1921	76,818	26,421	11,621	3.03
1922	75,000	29,966	12,093	3.22
1923	93,817	33,592	17,752	3.28
1924	101,923	26,762	9,230	2.77
Paper mills.				
1921	71,639	18,210	7,616	2.13
1922	75,975	20,181	7,454	1.96
1923	81,129	21,237	8,132	1.99
1924	101,407	17,383	9,914	1.96
Flour mills.				
1921	12,575	7,226	1,216	1.93
1922	10,810	6,087	748	1.38
1923	11,346	5,937	1,248	1.85
1924	14,710	6,007	1,875	2.55
Coal.				
1921	57,853	10,434	1,397	0.48
1922	57,858	9,309	1,781	0.62
1923	57,855	9,764	2,144	0.74
1924	57,875	10,081	2,254	0.61
Gas.				
1921	63,583	5,008	4,352	1.37
1922	60,271	5,210	4,395	1.46
1923	65,973	5,779	9,193	2.79
1924	67,581	6,416	4,390	1.28
Chemical industries.				
1921	7,800	2,566	1,645	—
1922	7,800	1,004	259	0.66
1923	7,800	1,082	621	1.59
1924	7,800	1,747	401	1.03
Electric power and light.				
1921	371,496	23,301	30,480	1.64
1922	515,910	26,560	36,318	1.41
1923	615,780	34,583	90,299	1.82
1924	698,053	41,220	40,816	1.17
Shipbuilding.				
1921	88,251	64,183	7,452	1.68
1922	92,320	63,830	7,020	1.52
1923	92,550	47,698	16,527	1.05
1924	75,160	43,921	3,940	1.00

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Exchanges.	P. u. cap. Yen 1,000	Reserves Yen 1,000	Profit Yen 1,000	Ratio to cap. 10 per cent.
1921	72,211	7,164	7,202	1.99
1922	78,000	9,366	5,982	1.53
1923	81,875	10,221	8,048	1.14
1924	81,875	8,409	4,274	1.02
Sugar.				
1921	141,081	46,222	1,038	0.15
1922	141,575	37,134	6,312	0.89
1923	140,954	42,229	36,937	3.06
1924	144,617	53,918	18,805	2.60

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Though Japan had before 1868 commercial organization that served as Chambers of Commerce, it was not till 1890 that the regular regulations were enacted. At present, with the exception of eight prefectures of Miyazaki, Oita, Fukushima, Ehime, and others, one or more Chambers of Commerce exist in thirty seven other prefectures and Hokkaido. By amendment of the Chambers of Commerce Law passed in the 1908-9 session of the Diet the Chamber of Commerce is forbidden compulsorily to collect subscription from the members. The data for the recent years are as follows:—

Year	Number	Members	Annual expenses
1919	60	1,803	¥ 783,153
1920	62	1,846	1,367,189
1921	64	2,014	1,723,005
1922	65	1,978	1,818,526
1923	65	1,937	2,434,648

EXCHANGES

Exchanges in Japan are of three kinds, i. e., stock, rice and merchandise. There are nine exchanges devoted to dealing in securities, either exclusively or in combination with other commodities. The exchanges are all of limited liability system though those modelled on the Western plan of association are recognized by law. They are therefore more on the continental plan than those in England or America and are subject to strict control of the supervising authorities who are authorized to interfere at their own discretion when they judge that the exchange abuses its privilege and acts in an irregular way. From the nature of their organization exchanges have to stand security, within the limit or their authorized capital, for the fulfilment of all the contracts duly booked by them. Whenever, therefore, a registered broker, who has to deposit ¥50,000 with the stock exchange in Tokyo, is guilty of default for bargains duly entered in his name, the exchange has to make good any loss entailed.

The Exchange Law

The revision of the Exchange Law put in force in 1922 is intended to reform exchanges on the model of the New York exchanges, to change the present joint stock company system into a membership system, to make brokers members of the Exchanges jointly and severally responsible for transactions on the market, etc.

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Time Transactions.—Transactions in time bargains as recognized on the floor under the revised law are of two kinds, viz., short (next day) and long time delivery. In the former the contract is to be fulfilled within a week including the day of contract, while the latter is divided into 3 terms of 20 days each. Then the limit is 3 months for rice and wheat, 5 months for bean cakes, 6 months for silk yarns, and 12 months for raw cotton, cotton yarns and cotton cloth.

Stock, Rice and Merchandise Exchanges

Year	No.	Capital p.u. Yen 1,000	No. of brokers	Deposits by brokers Yen 1,000	Receipts Yen 1,000	Expenses Yen 1,000	Dividend Yen 1,000
1920	43	67,192	1,054	23,141	21,767	13,810	8,873
1921	42	81,365	1,086	32,815	22,406	8,126	11,962
1922	33	89,867	1,380	29,308	27,633	18,566	11,505
1923	33	90,075	1,265	—	20,690	8,817	11,372

Volume of Staple Commodities Transacted

Year	Stocks Yen 1,000	Rice 1,000 koku	Cotton yarn 1,000 bales	Silk 1,000 kin
1920	59,664	336,293	8,960	30,784
1921	73,053	306,404	11,097	13,835
1922	52,256	360,378	8,053	31,414
1923	84,154	344,096	6,478	15,234
1924	75,645	294,771	5,183	18,917

Note.—In the total "Stocks" represents the two exchanges of Tokyo and Osaka, while cotton yarns show transactions also on the two exchanges of Tokyo and Osaka. The Yokohama silk exchange is the only one in this particular line.

Volume of Shares Transacted at Various Places (in 1,000)

Year	Tokyo	Osaka	Nagoya	Kobe	Kyoto	Total incl. others
1923	32,488	29,372	6,162	6,213	4,238	83,757
1924	25,240	—	—	—	—	—
1925	39,489	—	—	—	—	—

Volume of Rice Transacted on Rice Exchanges

Year	Amount 1,000 koku	Of which Tokyo 1,000 koku	Of which Osaka 1,000 koku	Avge quotation per koku Yen
1920	349,770	72,165	76,802	34.95
1921	316,003	70,478	73,872	—
1922	478,842	81,995	71,609	32.
1923	435,644	55,064	86,016	30.61
1924	—	53,981	87,069	—

Proportion of Marginal and Actual Transactions.—According to recent returns the proportion of actual delivery in rice ranged, among the 34 rice exchanges in Japan, between the highest of 86 per 100 at Niigata and 72 at Sakata and the lowest of none at all at Himeji and Nagahama. At 29 places the delivery was less than 1%. The proportion is not so striking on the stock exchanges. At Tokyo the delivery was 35-40 per 100 under contract, about 30 at Osaka, but only 2 at Wakayama.

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Tokyo Stock Exchange

Inaugurated in 1878, this is in Japan the oldest and largest establishment of the kind, with paid up capital of ¥45,000,000. It is a joint stock concern and bound by law to guarantee the good faith of all parties concerned in transactions.

Brokers.—A person desirous to become a broker must deposit a cash security of ¥50,000. There is no legal provision limiting the number of brokers, but usage fixes it at 30 or thereabout.

Quotations of Leading Stocks at Tokyo and Osaka (1924)

Shares (time delivery)	Paid up per share	Highest	Lowest	Rate of divd. 10 Per cent 2nd half 1923	2nd half 1924
At Tokyo:	¥	¥	¥		
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50	89	68	1.00	1.00
do. (new)	12.5	30	22	1.00	1.00
Kanegafuchi Cotton Sp. Co..	50	337	167	6.00	3.80
do. (new)	12.5	111	75	6.00	3.80
Toyo Woolen Cloth Co.	50	147	109	2.50	2.50
Toyo Muslin Co.	50	85	53	1.80	1.20
Dai Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co..	50	129	97	2.00	2.20
do. (new)	37.5	104	78	2.00	2.00
Toyo Sugar Mfg. Co.	50	61	48	1.00	1.20
Dai Nippon Art. Fertilizer ..	50	39	40	—	0.80
Nitto Seihyo (Cold Storage)	50	84	34	0.80	0.80
Nisshin Flour Milling Co. ..	50	115	87	2.20	2.20
Hokkaido Colliery & S.S. Co.	50	44	34	0.80	0.80
Asano Cement Co.	50	121	74	2.50	1.50
do. (new)	12.5	46	22	2.50	1.50
Tokyo Electric Light Co. ..	50	59	51	0.80	1.00
Tokyo Gas Co.	50	58	44	0.70	0.90
Oji Paper Mill Co.	50	90	76	1.50	1.50
Imperial Hemp Mfg. Co.	50	56	42	0.70	1.00
do. (new)	12.5	15	10	0.70	1.00
Fuji Gassed Yarn Co.	50	72	49	1.20	1.20
Nippon Petroleum Co.	50	89	65	1.50	1.50
Tokyo Stock Exchange	50	138	106	0.80	1.04
do. (new)	12.5	119	87	0.80	1.04
Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co.	50	185	131	2.50	3.00
do. (new)	25	146	91	2.50	3.00
South Manchuria Railway Co.	100	113	102	1.00	1.00
do. (new)	30	38	32	1.00	1.00
Nippon Paint Mfg. Co.	50	63	54	1.00	1.20
At Osaka:					
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	50	44	34	0.70	0.70
Hanshin Electric Railway Co.	50	90	83	1.30	2.30
Ujigawa Hydro-Electric Co..	50	63	50	1.20	1.00
Godo Spinning Co.	50	115	87	2.00	2.00
Toyo Cotton Spinning Co. ..	50	145	109	2.50	2.50
Dojima Rice Exchange	50	111	95	2.40	2.50
Osaka Stock Exchange	50	116	86	0.65	0.30
Osaka Sampin Exchange ...	50	92	75	1.00	1.30
Kuhara Mining Co.	50	55	29	—	—
Osaka Iron Works	50	43	33	0.80	0.80
Sembi Estate Co.	20	41	32	1.50	1.50

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The Share Market in 1924-25

The interim boom mentioned before was followed by a relapse in the first half of 1924 due to the unrest incidental to the frequent political changes and the effect of the contraction policy followed by the successive ministries. In the share market the depreciation was much in evidence in May and June, and continued till about September. In October the situation improved from causes both internal and external, such as the adoption of the Dawes plan, revived activity in the U. S. market, and the formation of a conservative ministry in England, etc., as regards the former. At home a slight favorable turn in the trade balance had a stimulating effect. This rally lasted for some months, the climax being reached in January 1925. February saw some shares go down, and by April most of them fell to the lowest level, the customs return showing an unexpectedly large excess of import at the beginning of the year and frightening the bulls. From April to August, however, the curve began to turn upward, and it was during this period that Kanegafuchis, old, recorded an advance of over ¥45 (20.2%), Do. new ¥25.70 (24.7%), Kuharas over ¥18 (36.0%), Asano Cements over ¥25 (29.6%), and Tokyo Stock Exchanges, old, ¥19.90 (17.6%), Do. new over ¥22 (25.8%). The change marked a turning point in the financial outlook of this country in two important points; first the foreign exchange rate having touched the bottom in the period the adverse foreign trade was arrested while the index number of prices of commodities was recovering the international level. The second is that the Bank of Japan effected the reduction of its interest rate by two points. The upward curve reached its apex in August, and though a reactionary movement followed it was soon overwhelmed by the continued favorable tradal balances and the rumor that the second reduction of the Bank of Japan rate was imminent. The rumor proved a fabrication of the interested parties, but the fact that the exports turned out far better than were expected and especially the marked recovery of the exchange market encouraged the bullish operation, with the result that the years closed with the market unusually stiffened.

Monthly Movement of Quotations for Forward Delivery in 1925 (in yen)

Tokyo Exchange		Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sep.	Nov.	Dec.
Old	High.	130.9	118.3	127.3	128.7	131.9	133.9	139.4
	Low.	119.1	113.1	120.5	125.9	126.6	127.2	130.3
New	High.	110.6	92.3	104.2	104.2	105.6	108.5	111.8
	Low.	98.7	85.6	96.5	101.7	99.7	103.4	105.8
Kanegafuchi								
Old	High.	241.6	236.0	248.4	250.9	270.5	272.1	268.0
	Low.	228.6	234.0	233.9	246.0	264.8	262.0	262.0
New	High.	119.5	115.6	118.9	122.8	128.8	139.6	141.7
	Low.	112.0	103.7	112.6	118.5	124.3	127.7	135.2
Nippon Beer	High.	112.3	118.3	103.2	111.4	111.8	106.3	106.1
	Low.	108.2	113.1	99.2	108.1	105.7	99.1	101.4
Nippon Sugar	High.	186.7	184.6	200.9	198.1	202.2	199.4	198.6
	Low.	174.0	176.0	190.5	193.0	194.6	193.5	193.1
Asano Cement	High.	90.4	89.0	102.4	109.0	97.4*	102.1	108.1
	Low.	86.0	85.3	90.7	95.9	93.9*	95.6	99.4

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		Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sep.	Nov.	Dec.
Kuhara	High.	70.9	59.0	57.6	69.5	71.9	69.4	70.8
	Low.	55.1	54.6	53.6	57.5	63.5	65.6	68.0

N. B.—For Dec. the figures are up to Dec. 12th only.
* figures for October.

WAREHOUSING

The progress made in warehousing recently is indicated by the following comparative figures showing the average volume of goods stored in 96 principal warehouses in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and other provincial centres: 1912—¥99,856,000: 1918—¥520,856,000; 1919—¥642,745,000; 1920—¥1,034,813,00. A few months after the economic debacle of March 1920, i. e. by July the value of goods warehoused advanced to the enormous sum of ¥1,285 millions. The steady arrivals of speculative purchases contracted from abroad before the Armistice and the sudden fall of demand at home and elsewhere combined to bring about this congestion. Principal goods warehoused are compared as follows in (¥1,000):—

Items	1922 (Dec.)	1923 (Dec.)	1924 (Dec.)
Rice	24,552	14,670	33,877
Rice (imported)	12,571	10,287	26,624
Flour	1,219	767	1,740
Sugar (crude)	17,484	6,419	4,400
Sugar (refined)	7,116	10,780	4,995
Silk fabrics	9,414	812	19,700
Cotton goods	23,594	21,572	33,708
Woolen fabrics	23,311	14,936	5,010
American cotton	9,660	24,750	6,034
Indian cotton	17,515	14,956	5,432
Silk yarn	5,504	89,532	62,225
Cotton yarn	12,350	12,240	5,695
Woolen yarn	9,657	8,724	16,949
Wool	22,300	21,868	27,054
Hemp and hemp goods..	2,894	1,334	1,153
Leather & leather goods	2,025	759	394
Foreign paper	13,275	11,079	17,550
Art. fertilizers	1,402	3,908	1,135
Iron materials	18,512	8,584	29,430
Hard ware	11,088	7,582	—
Drugs and dyes	13,629	16,379	21,075
Total incl. others ...	402,693	438,471	500,514

MERCANTILE AGENCIES

The Tokyo Koshinjo (Mercantile Agency)—est. 1896

Established under the promotion of the twenty-six leading banks in Tokyo and Yokohama, including the Bank of Japan, its members are divided into promoters and special and ordinary members. They pay annual subscriptions ranging in amount from ¥200 or more to ¥25, besides paying a fee of 50 sen for each report submitted in answer to an inquiry. The promoters and special and 1st class ordinary members are entitled to make any number of inquiries and borrow, free of charge, one copy of "The Merchants' and Industrials' Credit Book" (a rating book), which is published by the Agency twice a year, while the others

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are allowed to forward inquiries within certain fixed numbers, which differ according to classes. The Agency issues a daily report written both in Japanese and English, which is sent free to its members, and which contains news of such occurrences in business circles as help them in the conduct of their business. The report also contains business statistics and other important matters relating to commerce and industry in general. Hand in hand with the sister instituton of Osaka, it carries on an extensive business, and at present its business scope covers the whole of the country, with good correspondents in Europe, America, China and Korea. There is a foreign department established in its head office, to take charge of matters relating to foreign members. Officers: Mng.-Dir. S. Sato; Manager C. Nakajima. Head Office: 43, Sakamoto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Osaka Mercantile Agency (est. 1901)

Officers:—Mng.-Dir. Motoyoshi Makino; Manager, Naomi Abe.
Head Office:—Kitahama Sanchome, Osaka.

GUILDS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES

The first legislative measure for encouraging the combination and harmonious working of those engaged in industry and trade was enacted in 1884. This was expanded in scope by the issue in 1897 of the Law relating to the Staple Export Guilds, and in 1900 of the Law relating to the Staple Production Guilds. At the end of Mar. 1913 the guilds existing throughout Japan numbered 916 with the volume of production or sale totalling ¥1,437,923,237 for 646 guilds reported. The number of guilds increased to 1,092, 1,131 and 1,204 in 1907, 1918 and 1919 respectively with a corresponding increase in the members and amounts of production. The principal production guilds as classified according to the kind of commodities handled were as follows at the end of the year 1921; Raw silk, 307; Rice, 69; Artificial fertilizers, 30; Paper, 35; Porcelain, 24; Medicines, 22; Weaving, 144; Timber, 38; Soy and "miso", 39; Chemical, 81; Matting, 23; Total incl. others, 1,302.

COMMERICAL MUSEUMS

Of the commercial museums existing in Japan those that are worthy of mention are the Government Com. Museum, the Tokyo Industrial Association's Com. Museum and the Osaka Com. Museum.

The Govt. Commercial Museum

Founded in 1896, the Museum, besides placing on view commercial samples both domestic and foreign, undertakes inquiries on commercial matters and acts as intermediary between Japanese and foreign merchants or manufacturers. The Museum is provided with tens of thousands of samples, both of domestic and foreign origin, which are loaned to the provincial museums or fairs. Sometimes they are taken round the country and placed on view on occasion of local fairs and shows. The Museum undertakes intermedialy service in the interest of international commerce and industry, and correspondence sent to foreign merchants, manufacturers or to their confreres in Japan constitutes an important branch of its work which also includes replies to

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foreigners' inquiries as to standing, etc. of Japanese merchants, manufacturers and firms. The Museum is free of access. Location: 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES

According to the returns of the Oriental Economist the average index figure of the wholesale prices in Tokyo for 1924 rose from 205 in Jan. to 229 in Dec., taking the average for Jan., 1913 as 100.

Index Figures in Recent Years Compared

Year	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Oct.	Dec.
1921	199	188	192	194	217	218
1922	208	203	200	203	192	189
1923	190	200	197	194	199	203
1924	205	207	202	208	220	229

Wholesale Quotations of Staple Commodities

(Average in Dec.)

	1924	1923
Kyushu Coal (per 10,000 "kin," 1st class...	¥120.00	¥125.00
Petroleum (per case)	8.80	7.30
Muslin (per yard)	22.80	18.80
Cotton (Second class)	92	79
Sugar (Refined) B. H. per 100 "kin"	27.50	26.80
Wheat	24.60	16.30
Flour (one bag)	5.50	3.36
Iron (per 1 ton)	55.00	59 00
Cement (per 380 lb.)	6.80	7.80
Cryptomeria timber	19.20	18.00
Rice (staple per 1 "koku")	39.80	35.40

MOVEMENT OF STAPLE COMMODITIES IN 1925

Rice

In 1924 the quotation was lowest about June and July, the record being ¥34.64 for current month deliveries in June and ¥33.99 for forward deliveries in July. After that it was followed by an upward tendency, and when the second forecast for the year's crop promised but little over 57 million "koku" the rising quotation was accelerated to ¥43 mark in current month deliveries and ¥41 in forward deliveries, which were records in recent years. Then the figure began to fall largely on account of the appearance of the new yield on the market combined with the fact that there was more than 5 million "koku" of old stock at the beginning of November. The downward movement lasted till about March in 1925, when a reaction set in April, as the farmers held back their holdings in anticipation of better prices. In June, however, a turning point was reached and the market suffered successive falls, which became especially remarkable after November. In December the current deliveries fell to ¥34 and the forward to ¥35, which were respectively the lowest recorded since July and November in the preceding year. This situation was chiefly brought about by the bountiful yield of the cereal in the year not only in Japan proper but also in Korea and Formosa and the consequent anticipation of abundant supply till about next March.

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Movement of Quotation on the Tokyo Exchange
(Standard quality in yen per "koku," or about 4.96 bushels)

		Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
1924							
Current month	High.	38.99	38.00	37.52	39.19	41.10	42.29
	Low.	37.10	36.61	34.79	35.56	38.25	39.86
Forward.....	High.	40.49	39.80	39.87	38.08	37.50	41.18
	Low.	38.21	37.61	37.52	33.99	35.06	39.21
1925							
Current month	High.	40.03	39.98	41.61	46.10	44.50	39.18
	Low.	38.38	38.07	40.00	43.68	43.09	37.95
Forward.....	High.	40.99	40.66	42.49	44.89	40.49	38.88
	Low.	39.21	38.42	40.42	41.64	38.09	36.41

Cotton Yarns

Affected by the depression of the American market our cotton market experienced a lean year during the period under review. For instance the forward delivery on the Osaka Exchange has lately been quoted at ¥264.70 per bale, the lowest level recorded since 1924. While this is due to the general depreciation of cotton, the increased output of yarns as well as the high exchange rate now ruling should be counted as two main factors directly responsible for the situation. Considering the rapid recovery of the exchange rate of Yen of late, it is only natural that cotton yarns should remain in the present condition for some time to come, unless there arise no other favorable factors. The recent movement of the current month delivery on the Osaka Sampin Exchange (in yen per bale) is as follows:—

	1924 Aug.	Oct.	Ded.	1925 Jan.	Mar.
Highest	208.7	359.0	395.9	387.9	338.7
Lowest	291.2	335.1	368.5	368.0	329.7
	May	**July**	**Sept.**	**Nov.**	**Dec.**
Highest	308.0	341.0	337.0	306.9	286.8
Lowest	268.9	318.2	320.0	279.4	265.6

Raw Silk

The raw silk trade for the last season (June 1924 to May '25) was unusually prosperous, both the quantity of arrivals of the goods on the market and the volume of exports having reached the largest figure ever recorded since the opening of this particular line of trade, as shown below:

	Yokohama	Kobe	Total
Arrivals....	575,579 boxes	96,664 boxes	642,243 boxes
Exports	329,209 bales	62,393 bales	391,602 bales

The increase in the quantity of arrivals on the market is partly explained by the larger cocoon production and partly by the marked decline of demand for domestic use on account of the general business depression. The bulk of the product found its way luckily to foreign market, especially to America where the price settled down at from $ 6 20/30 cents to $ 6 50/60 cents and where the demand was active owing to her continued prosperity. This is significant as the output of artificial silk there increased considerably.

Quotations in Yokohama, though a depreciation occurred at

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HARA & CO.

(HARA GOMEI KAISHA)

YOKOHAMA

Exporters & Manufacturers

RAW SILK

Cable Address: "HARA" Yokohama

Branch Offices:

443, Fourth Avenue, NEW YORK

11, Rue du Garet, LYONS

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The

Kuhara Mining Co., Ltd.

Producers & Exporters of Metals & Minerals: Copper, Gold, Silver, Sulphate of Copper, etc.

HEAD OFFICE:

Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan.

BRANCHES:

Osaka, London, New York.

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the beginning of the season in June '24 when the minimum rate of ¥1,400 was quoted for Hachioji standard, maintained an upward movement till December, the fluctuations occasionally witnessed being insignificant. The favorable tendency is partly due to a smooth condition of demand and supply, and partly to the fall of Japan-American exchange rates. The maximum for 1925, ¥2,300, was reached in February '25, after which the prices gradually fell to ¥1,800 in May, though recovering the ¥1,860 level towards the end of June.

The quantities of silk shipped by principal silk firms during the one year are as follows:

Shippers	For U. S. A. Bales	For Europe Bales	Total Bales
Mitsui Bussan	33,368	2,297	35,665
Hara & Co.	39,102	3,347	42,445
Nippon Kiito Kaisha	35,414	80	35,494
Japan Cotton Trading Co...	32,878	320	33,198
Gosho Corporation	23,956	370	24,326
Matsubun Shoten	18,006	—	18,006
Nichibei Kiito Kaisha	17,108	—	17,108
Sieber Hegner Co.	11,459	4,815	16,274

The total amount shipped by Japanese firms during the period was 334,442 bales against 72,371 bales exported through foreign firms. The silk-reelers who exported over 10,000 boxes (about 6,000 bales) during the period are: Katakura Company, Yamajugumi, Gunze Seishi Kaisha, Ogushigumi, Yodasha, Ishikawagumi.

Flour

The determining factor of the flour milling industry in this country is the quotation of foreign wheat. In the year under review the generally high prices of foreign wheat abroad and the unwillingness of the farmers to part with the year's crop in view of the favorable outlook on the market compelled the millers to have recourse to the curtailment or even suspension of operation, refraining to put their stock on the market. In these circumstances, the firm tendency of the flour market was an inevitable conclusion. High quotations ruling since the previous year suffered a sharp decline in March, following the report of the slump of the wheat market in Chicago. But it was not long before an improvement was in evidence. Again the gradual decline seen in the September quotations arose from the weakness prevailing in foreign, especially Canadian market. In fine the second half of the year was a hard time for the millers.

The Monthly Movement of Flour (Bamboo brand, in yen per bag).

1924	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sep.	Nov.
Highest	3.50	3.50	3.67	3.80	4.50	5.15
Lowest	3.31	3.30	3.48	3.40	3.75	4.75
1925						
Highest	5.45	5.30	4.75	5.51	4.70	4.52
Lowest	5.25	4.40	4.60	4.47	4.63	4.48

Copper

The home output of copper in recent years attained the highest mark in 1917, but since then it has gradually fallen off,

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dwindling to 60,000 tons level in the last few years. This may be attributed to the curtailment of operation by home producers in view of the fall of the quotations to one-third of those in 1916-17. In 1922 the Government raised the import duty on ingots and slabs from ¥1.20 to ¥7.00 per 100 "kin" to shelter the home manufacture, at the same time allowing a drawback of ¥5.80 on the export. Further in Sept. 1925 the drawback was revised so as to cover the whole import duty. This measure is calculated to stimulate export.

The recent output, import, export, etc. is given below (in tons):—

Year	Output	Import	Export	Consumption	Stock
1913	65,974	381	42,346	23,009	1,000
1917	122,384	14,081	71,032	63,221	2,727
1921	62,552	12,891	9,023	75,680	8,240
1922	59,432	6,038	360	70,594	6,717
1924	61,534	6,090	324	64,785	9,142
1925 (1st half)	31,089	1,218	148	35,451	5,778

With the situation as above stated, the quotations in the last few years show but small fluctuation on the whole especially in the latter half of 1925 they have remained stationary as shown in the following table:—

T copper per 1000 kin	Jan.	Mar.	May	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
Highest	¥65.5	60.0	59.0	59.5	60.0	60.0	60.0
Lowest	61.0	58.5	57.0	53.0	59.5	60.0	60.0

T copper per 100 kin	1913	1917	1920	1923	1924	1925 (1st half)
Highest	¥48.0	83.0	78.0	65.0	61.0	65.5
Lowest	43.0	71.0	46.0	55.0	56.5	57.0

Iron

The pig-iron market which had continued dull ever since the reaction after the war developed worse features in the first half of 1925, owing to a heavy arrival of the Indian product. The average quotations for Wanishi No. 1 remained as low as ¥54 against ¥60 in the previous year, ¥90 in Jan. 1921, and the boom figure ¥140 in 1920. Holdings by producers and consumers grew to be the largest since 1920-21 when the market was in the lowest degree of stagnation.

Stocks of Pig-iron (ton)

First half year	Producers	Wholesalers	Consumers	Total
1919	31,450	31,983	81,779	146,572
1921	232,480	38,037	76,766	351,433
1923	46,389	22,730	75,443	144,562
1925	69,777	33,406	101,893	205,076

On the other hand domestic consumption also increased, while the desperate efforts made to tide over the difficulty resulted in swelling the output. Thus in the second half of the year the restriction of iron and steel import was attempted by the Government Works at Yawata, but it proving unsuccessful the oversupply stood in the way of recovery throughout the period. An agreement was also entered into between producers and wholesalers with the object of eliminationg the competition among the latter working disadvantageously to both.

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Supply and Demand of Pig-iron (ton)

First half	Stock at the begin.	Output	Import	Supply	Consumed	Stock at end of June
1924	185,075	96,173	178,497	459,745	294,017	165,728
1925	224,362	100,756	146,287	471,287	251,942	219,463

Movement of some kinds of iron are given below:—

Pig-iron (Wanishi No. 1, in yen per ton)

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
1924	63.00	61.00	60.00	60.00	59.00	58.00
1925	57.00	55.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00

Steel bar (4 "bu" spare, in yen per 10 "kan")

1924	5.50	5.60	5.00	4.80	4.60	4.35
1925	4.40	4.40	4.35	4.35	4.20	4.30

Tin plate (4 ft. × 8 ft. × 1 "bu", in yen per 10 "kan")

1924	4.70	5.00	5.00	5.60	5.00	5.50
1925	5.50	5.40	5.10	4.85	4.75	4.75

Coal

The output for 1924 was the largest in recent years except 1919, and with the growth of import it swelled the supply to over 32,000,000 tons. In 1925 the production up to May increased a little over the corresponding period of the previous year, but the import has dwindled. The domestic consumption is yearly increasing, while the export has been on the decrease. For instance the volume shipped during 1923 was only 580,000 tons, which falls far short of the figures in pre-war years. In 1925, however, it reached 1,200,000 tons up to May, and further growth was expected. The situation of supply and consumption in recent years is as follows (in 1,000 metric tons):—

	1916	1919	1922	1923	1924	1925 (up to May)
Output	22,902	31,291	27,702	28,949	30,110	12,248
Import	556	705	1,187	1,713	1,977	730
Total	23,458	31,996	28,889	30,662	32,087	12,978
Consumption ..	18,579	24,801	26,000	27,000	—	—
Export	3,017	2,017	1,704	1,587	1,711	1,194
Total	21,596	26,818	27,704	28,587	—	—

To review the recent quotations, the 1st class lump coal has shown no remarkable fluctuation since 1924, while the 2nd class and dust have tended downwards, the prices in May 1925 decreasing by 7-8% compared with the preceding year. The movement of Kyushu coal F.O.B. Moji (in yen per English tons) is given below:—

		1916	1919	1922	1923	1924	1925 May
Lump							
1st class	Chikuzen	6.87	26.06	14.02	14.35	13.90	13.90
2nd „	„	6.65	21.09	13.27	13.25	11,71	11.00
Dust							
1st class	Chikuzen	6.37	23.56	12.77	13.19	12.38	11.30
2nd „	„	4.78	18.09	11.27	11.25	9.29	8.00

Sugar

The sudden growth of the world's output for the year has caused a deluge of supply and consequent general slump, and the

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unfavorable effect of the foreign situation on the home market has been doubled by the simultaneous increase of domestic production. The loss suffered by the home dealers from the advance contracts for Javanese sugar only is estimated at ¥20,000,000. Out of this difficult position there is said to be no alternative for them but to wait patiently for the advance of quotations or to postpone fresh contracts for foreign sugar.

The recent movement of quotations for domestic centrifugals and Javanese refined granules is given below.

	TAB brand of Taiwan Seito (100 kin)		Javanese refined (1 picul)	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
1924				
January	¥23.30	¥21.80	G. 22	G. 20¼
June	20.70	20.15	15	13¾
December	23.00	21.50	14	13
1925				
January	21.50	20.55	14	13 2/16
March	19.70	18.80	15¼	13
May	18.80	18.25	11¼	10⅝

G.=guilder.

The centrifugals for May 1925 show a fall of ¥7 against ¥25.80 in Oct. 1924, the highest in the year, while the Javanese decreased by 50%, compared with the highest quotations in 1924, G. 22⅝ (February). Thus the sugar market was in the worst situation in the latter half of 1925.

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CHAPTER XXXV

FOREIGN TRADE

INTRODUCTORY

The publication of Japan's customs reports in statistical form dates from 1868. In those days Japan was an agricultural country and her manufacturing industry was little more than a fireside industry intended to meet only the domestic demands. Consequently, farm produce such as rice, vegetable, leaf tobacco and tea, and sericultural and marine products, and minerals such as coal and copper made all the staple exports of the country, while for the supply of wheat flour, sugar, leather, medicines, dyes, paints, drapery, hardware, clocks, arms, and other manufactured articles the country had to draw from abroad. Such being the case, for the succeeding fourteen years (1868-1881), imports exceeded exports every year, except in two of them, so that the balance of trade continued unfavorable.

In the meantime, however, the awakening of the nation and the encouragement of industry by the authorities joined in causing manufacturing enterprises of a new type to spring up in different parts of the country. The establishment of cotton-mills, among the rest, marked a turn of the tide. The period from 1882 to 1895 saw the import of cotton yarns and stuff gradually falling off and the export of those of coarser description increasing. Raw silk woven into "habutae" and also matches, china, lacquer-ware and other industrial products, and coal and copper began to make their way to foreign markets, but as the imports remained relatively stationary the balance was in favor of exports during this period of fourteen years (two years excepted, when imports were in excess).

The tradal movement again took an adverse turn after the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95, for the success which attended our arms relaxed the spirit of self-restraint that had been so conspicuous during the war; it now gave way and was followed by a wave of extravagance. This visibly affected the balance of trade in 1896, and so another period of excess imports set in and lasted till 1914, the year of the outbreak of the European War.

Meanwhile, in 1899, the enforcement of the revised commercial treaty raised the tariff to two or threefold what it was before, and consequently, the prices of commodities in Japan. This condition of affairs after all served to encourage the importation of foreign goods. On the other hand, the protection afforded by the high tariff wall stimulated the rise of new manufacturing enterprises, which, with the aid of useful machinery introduced from Europe and America, progressed with long strides. In manufacturing, however, Japan, as she is still today, was seriously handicapped, for raw materials are scarce in the country, and they have to be imported, especially fibres, rubber, skin and bone, pulp, ores and other metal materials. The two years of the Russo-Japanese war, 1904-5, occasioned enormous purchase of military supplies. All of which helps to account for

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the fact that for nineteen years (excepting two of them) from 1896 to 1914 the customs reports recorded adverse results almost without a break.

The European War had, on the whole, a beneficial effect on the industrial development of Japan, for England, France, Italy, America and Germany, drawn into the vortex of the catastrophe, could no longer play a predominant part in the manufacturing industry of the world. The consequence was Japan was not only left to supply the shortage of goods in Far Eastern market, but was even enabled to fill orders from the Allies. Then to encourage production at home and its shipment to foreign markets, the authorities did their best to extend banking facilities. In these circumstances, during the four years from 1915 to '18, a favorable balance of trade was realised to the extent of over ¥1,400,000,000 ($700,000,000), which, however, is only one-eighteenth of that of America, whose excess exports during the period from July, 1915 to June, 1919 totalled $12,800,000,000.

With the restoration of peace Japan's trade relapsed into its ante-bellum condition, imports continuing to exceed exports every year, this one-sided trade aggravated by the calamity of 1923.

Trade Situation in 1924-5

The volume of foreign trade in 1924 amounted to ¥4,260,437,000 (exports ¥1,807,034,000 and imports ¥2,453,402,000), resulting in the excess of imports of ¥646,367,000. The figures for the latter half of the year were ¥999,032,000 of exports and ¥981,586,000 of imports, with the excess of exports amounting to ¥17,392,000 due to the increase of exports of raw silk in the second half-year period. The trade returns for the first 6 months of the current year put the volume of exports and imports at ¥984,391,000 and ¥1,502,935,000 respectively, with the excess of the latter amounting to ¥815,544,000, showing a decrease of ¥143,244,000 as against ¥661,788,000 of the corresponding figure of the previous year. Compared with the similar figures of the previous year, both exports and imports indicate increases of ¥176,388,000 and ¥33,144,000 respectively, the increase of exports being accounted for by the increase of several principal exports such as raw silk, cotton yarns, cotton cloth, hosiery goods, porcelain and earthenware, glass, glass manufacture, etc.

The increase of exports became more pronounced in the latter half of the year 1925, the volume of exports increasing month after month. The activity of the export trade in the second half year was such as was seldom witnessed after the war-time prosperity, the figure of exports far exceeding the record figure of 1919 by the end of November. The total amount of exports and imports from the beginning of the year up to December 20 reached in round numbers ¥2,231,000,000 and ¥2,498,-000,000 respectively, making a total of ¥4,729,000,000, which is an excess of ¥457,000,000 over ¥4,272,000,000 of 1919, the largest figure ever recorded. Again, the figure of exports so far indicates a gain of ¥133,000,000 over ¥2,098,000,000, the record reached in 1919, while imports show an increase of ¥43,000,000 as compared with ¥2,453,000,000, the largest recorded in 1924. Thus the customs return for the year was unprecedented as to volume in the chronicle of the foreign trade of the country.

The customary phenomenon peculiar to the foreign trade of the country, which in the 1st half year invariably results in the

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excess of imports because of large imports of raw cotton during the period and in the excess of exports in the 2nd half mainly through the increase of exports of silk yarns, was particularly evidenced in the year under review. The import of raw cotton during the 1st half of the year reached about ¥601,000,000 in value, recording a conspicuous increase of ¥216,000,000 over the figure for the previous year, this largely contributing to the excess of imports for the period, which reached $518,000,000, in the latter period of June when exports exceeded imports for the first time since the beginning of the year. Since then the favorable returns kept on till the excess of exports up to December 20 reached ¥252,000,000, an increase of ¥230,000,000 over the latter half of 1924, reducing the excess of imports since January to ¥266,000,000.

The foreign exchange market and the extreme contraction policy of the Government naturally affected the trade situation for the year, the former resulting in large export of cotton manufactures even to such new markets as Central Asia and Africa, not to speak of unusually heavy shipments to China, India and the South Sea region. On the import side, raw materials increased, but other lines generally decreased, notably iron and machinery, which remarkably fell off not only through the exchange relation but also on account of the Government contraction principle. Again, the purchase of raw cotton, up to the end of November exceeded by as much as ¥317,000,000, the figure of 1924, owing to a sudden growth of demand for cotton manufactures. The year under review is especially memorable for a new record of raw silk exported on account of heavy shipments to America and the consequent high price together with increased output of cocoon. With the restored activity of foreign trade the exchange quotations began to improve and the quotations (Specie Bank standard rate) ruled about the middle of December in the neighborhood of $43½, a gain of about $ 5 over the $38 level which was the bottom recorded at the beginning of the year.

The figures representing the volume of more important exports and imports during the 11 months ending November 30 (1925) are as follows:—

	Jan.–Nov. in (Yen 1,000)	Comp'd with Jan.–Nov., 1924
Exports:		
Raw Silk	790,000	+183,000
Silk textile fabrics	106,000	−10,000
Cotton yarns	114,000	+10,000
Cotton textile fabrics	396,000	+99,000
Imports:		
Rice and Paddy	120,000	+51,000
Wheat	59,000	−8,000
Beans	62,000	+8,000
Sugar	64,000	+8,000
Raw cotton	872,000	+317,000
Wool	113,000	+34,000
Oil cake	100,000	+3,000
Timber	70,000	−51,000
Woollen yarn	50,000	−10,000
Woollen cloth	55,000	−1,000
Iron	96,000	−98,000
Machinery	82,000	−36,000

(+ increase. − decrease.)

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Heavy Excess of Imports.—From 1915 till 1918 foreign trade was in Japan's favor, but from 1919 the relation was reversed. The adverse balance for the six years (1919 to 1924) reached the enormous figure of over ¥2,230,000,000, while for Chosen and Taiwan similar excess amounted to upwards of ¥500,000,000. The figures for the last 6 years are as follows (in ¥1,000,000):—

Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Excess of Imports
1919	2,099	2,173	4,272	75
1920	1,948	2,336	4,285	388
1921	1,253	1,614	2,867	361
1922	1,637	1,890	3,528	253
1923	1,448	1,982	3,430	534
1924	1,689	2,308	3,998	617
Total of excess of imports				2,229

The B/L Question.—The failure of Takata & Co., mentioned in the Chapter on Trade, and their inability to pay for the cargoes delivered them on the letters of guaranty issued by banks in accordance with long-accepted usage have given rise to a very complicated question as to the meeting of the defaulting consignees' account. The fact that the guaranteeing banks and the banks holding the B/Ls were not the same made the matter worse. Of course the latter demanded payment from the shipping companies, which shifted the responsibility on to the guaranteeing banks, and ultimately the matter was submitted to the law courts for settlement. Meanwhile several well-meaning outsiders have offered their friendly service with the view to solving the knotty question out of court, and it is understood that, excepting one or two cases the trouble has at last been settled between the three parties involved, the shipping companies meeting the B/Ls held by the exchange banks, and the guaranteeing banks indemnifying the shippers. The exact amount of the claims made by the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Yokohama Specie Bank, and Bank of Chosen, the exchange banks, and the total paid over by Mitsubishi, Mitsui and Fifteenth Banks for their guaranty to the shippers are still kept secret by the lawyers representing the guaranteeing banks. The shipping companies involved in the trouble comprised all the lines, Japanese and foreign, running between U.S.A., Europe and Japan, i.e. N.Y.K., O.S.K., T.K.K., and some foreign liners.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES PERTAINING TO CUSTOMS TARIFF

The Tariff Revision in 1920

Persuaded by the loud cry for protecting our younger industries threatened with ruin by the economic depression as well as the primary industries against dumping of low-priced Western goods, and also in consequence of the raising of the tax on saké and other liquors, the authorities in the 43rd extraordinary session of the Diet (July 1-29, '20) adopted a bill for effecting numerous important amendments to the import tariff law which was originally enacted in 1910. These amendments were made effective on August 1, '20.

Principal features of the revision are:—

1. In case of imminent danger to industries of importance

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in this country by reason of imports of goods at unreasonably low prices, or by the sale of such at unreasonably low prices, the goods in question shall be submitted for examination to the Committee on Dumping and following their decision, the goods shall be surtaxed.

2. Mineral oils with specific gravity in excess of 0.904 at 15 degrees Centigrade to be used as fuel have been rendered duty free, provided that it is imported with the permission of the Government.

3. Animals for breeding purposes and protective serum or vaccines against animal plague, imported by industrial corporations or persons authorised by the Government have been rendered duty free.

4. Articles imported for the purpose of display at expositions, exhibitions and fairs have been rendered duty free, provided that security corresponding in amount to the duty is deposited at the time of importation.

5. The rate of duty on dyes and chemicals has been raised to ad val. 35% (heretofore 10.20%).

6. Duty on metal or wood machinery has been raised about 30%.

7. Duty on beverages has been raised in accordance with the increased tax on them.

8. About forty items of raw materials such as silkworm eggcards, salt, tallow ,minerals, ores and metals have been placed on the free list.

The customs tariff law as revised in 1920 is given under together with an extract from the tariff table in force.

Customs Tariff Law

(Promulgated on the 15th April, 1910: amended in 1912, 1914, 1916, 1920 and 1921.)

Art. I.—Customs duties shall be imposed according to the annexed tariff upon imported from foreign countries.

Art. II.—Duty upon an article subject to an ad valorem duty shall be livied according to the value on arrival at the port of importation.

Art. III.—With regard to articles, the produce or manufacture of the regions which do not enjoy the benefit of special conventional arrangements, a benefit not exceeding the limits provided for in those arrangements may, if necessary, be extended to such articles, designating the regions and articles, by Imperial Ordinance.

Art. IV.—With respect to articles, the produce or manufacture of a country in which vessels, or produce or manufactures of Japan are subjected to less favorable treatment than those of other countries, the articles of such country may be designated by Imperial Ordinance, and shall be liable to customs duties not exceeding in amount the value of such articles in addition to the duties prescribed in the annexed tariff.

Art. V.—In respect of articles on which an export bounty is granted in foreign countries, a customs duty of the same amount as the said bounty may be imposed by Imperial Ordinance, in addition to the duty prescribed in the annexed tariff.

Art. V.-2.—When important industries in Japan are threatened by the importation of unreasonably cheap articles or the sale

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of imported articles at unreasonably low prices, the Government may, under the regulations provided by Imperial Ordinance, specify such articles, after submitting the matter to investigation by the anti-Dumping Committee, and impose upon them during a certain fixed period of time duties not exceeding in amount their proper prices, in addition to the duties provided in the annexed tariff.

In case the articles specified under the provisions of the preceding paragraph have already been imported and are in possession of an unreasonably cheap seller or his agent, the additional duties may be collected, according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, from such seller or his agent. The collection of such duties shall be conducted according to the provisions governing the collection of national taxes.

Art. VI.—The import duty on rice and paddy may, in case of failure of crops, be reduced by Imperial Ordinance to a rate not falling below forty "sen" per hundred "kin" for a period to be fixed by the Ordinance.

Art. VII.—The following articles are exempted from import duties:—

1. Articles for the use of the Imperial Household;
2. Articles belonging to chiefs of foreign states, their families, and suites, visiting Japan;
3. Arms, ammunition, and explosives imported by the Army or the Navy;
4. Mineral oils imported for use as fuel by the Government;

4—2. Mineral oils for direct use as fuel with a specific gravity exceeding 0.904 at 15 degrees Centigrade provided it is imported with the permission of the Government, according to the provisions of the ordinance.

5. Warships;
6. Articles for personal use of foreign Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to Japan and articles for official use of foreign Embassies and Legations in Japan:
7. Articles for personal use of the members of the Embassies and Legations in Japan of those countries which exempt from Customs duty the articles for personal use of the members of the Japanese Embassies and Legations in such countries and articles for official use of the Consulates in Japan of those countries which exempt from Customs duty the articles for official use of the Japanese Consulates in such countries;
8. Orders, decorations, medals and badges conferred upon persons resident in this country;
9. Records, documents, and other papers;
10. Articles imported as specimens or objects of reference which are to be exhibited in Government or public schools, museums, commercial museums, or other institutions and private technical schools;
11. Articles contributed for the purpose of charity or relief;
12. Government monopoly articles imported by the Government;
13. Samples of merchandise which are only fit to be used as such;
14. Travellers' effects, and tools and instruments of professional necessary to travellers, in so far as they correspond to the social status of such travellers and are recognized as reasonable by the Customs;

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15. Articles sent back by Japanese military or naval forces and warships abroad;
16. Effects of persons changing their residences, provided that such effects have already been used;
17. Exported articles which are re-imported within five years without any change in the character and form as at the time of exportation, excepting, however, alcohol, alcoholic liquors, sugar, and articles which were exempted from import duties or granted a drawback thereof under Art. VIII or Art. IX;
18. Receptacles or exported goods designated by ordinance when such receptacles are re-imported, excepting, however, those exempted from import duties under Art. VIII:
19. Fish, shell-fish, mollusca, sea-animals, sea-weeds, and other aquatic products caught or gathered by vessels which set out for the purpose from Japan, and their manufactures of simple process, provided that they are imported by the same vessels or vessels attached thereto;
20. Articles for ship's use delivered in open ports to warships and vessels bound for foreign countries;
21. Wreckages and equipments of shipwrecked Japanese vessels;
22. Exported goods shipped by vessels which cleared Japanese ports, and brought back on account of the shipwreck of such vessels;
23. Animals for breeding purposes and protective serums or vaccines against animal plague, imported by either the national or local governments; or industrial corporations or persons authorized by the Government.

Art. VIII.—The following articles are exempted from import duties if they are to be re-exported within one year from the date of importation, provided that the importer may be required to submit security corresponding to the amount of the duties at the time of importation;

1. Articles imported for the purpose of having work done thereon, which are designated by ordinance;
2. Receptacles of imported goods designated by ordinance;
2-2. Articles to be used as receptacles of export goods and designated by ordinance;
3. Articles imported for repair;
4. Articles imported for the purpose of scientific research;
5. Articles imported as articles for trial;
6. Samples imported for the purpose of collecting orders;
7. Articles for use in public performances imported by travelling public entertainers upon their arrival in Japan;
8. Articles imported for the purpose of exhibiting at expositions, competitive or prize shows, etc.

Art. IX.—Import duties on materials to be used for manufacturing of export articles designated by ordinance may be exempted or refunded, wholly or partly, according to the provisions of ordinance.

Import duties on materials to be used for manufacturing of oxide of zinc, zinc sheet not exceeding 0.25 millimetres in thickness or manures designated by ordinance, may be exempted or refunded, wholly or partly, according to the provisions of ordinance.

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In case import duties are exempted according to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, the importer may be required to submit security corresponding to the amount of duties at the time of importation.

Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain fraudulently or illegally the refundment mentioned in 1 or 2 of this Art. shall be dealt with according to the provision of Art. LXXVI of the Customs Duties Law.

Art. X.—Iron or steel materials, equipment, parts of equipment, engines or parts of engine, which are to be used for shipbuilding or repair, and designated by ordinance, may be exempted from import duties according to the provisions of ordinance.

Art. XI.—The importation of the articles specified hereunder is prohibited:—

1. Opium and utensils for smoking opium, excepting those imported by the Government;
2. Counterfeit, altered, or imitation coins, paper money, bank-notes and negotiable papers;
3. Books, pictures, carvings, and other articles, injurious to public security or morals;
4. Articles which infringe rights in patents, utility models, designs and trade-marks, and copyrights.

Higher Duty on Copper, etc.

Until about 1913 Japan was the supplier of copper, brass, bronze and manufactures thereof, and the country was hardly in need of importing those goods from abroad. After the European war, however, owing to a sudden decrease of the consumption of copper and other goods referred to the stock on the market the world over largely accumulated, the result being the re-importation of the goods to this country. To provide for this tendency the Government increased the import duty on the goods in March, '22, as follows:—

	Unit	Revised duty
Copper:		
1. Ingots and slabs	100 kin	¥ 7.00
2. Bars or rods	" "	15.00
3. Plates and sheets	" "	16.20
4. Wire:		
A. Not coated with metals:		
a. Not exceeding 0.5 millimetres in diameter	" "	19.30
b. Others	" "	15.70
B. Coated with base metals	" "	20.40
5. Twisted wires	ad val.	30%
6. Pipes and tubes:		
A. Not coated with metals	100 kin	21.20
B. Coated with base metals	ad val.	30%
7. Waste or old, fit only for remanufacturing	100 kin	7.00
Brass and Bronze:		
1. Ingots and slabs	100 kin	7.00
2. Bars or rods:		
A. For steam turbines	" "	21.00
B. Other	" "	12.60
3. Plates and sheets	" "	12.80
4. Wire	" "	15.00

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5. Pipes and tubes:	Units	Revised duty
A. Not coated with metals	„ „	17.50
B. Coated with base metals	„ „	19.50
6. Foils	„ „	38.30
7. Waste or old, fit only for remanufacturing	„ „	7.00

Customs Tariff (Extract)

Showing important articles subject to import duties, and the general duty levied upon each article. In accordance with Law No. 24 promulgated July 31, '24, those items (in the appended list) marked with * are subject to the 100 per cent. ad valorem duty irrespective of the general or statutory tariff, from the date of the promulgation of the said legislation.

GROUP I. Plants and Animals (living)

Articles	General Tariff Units	Rate of Duty
Yeast (pressed)	100 kin	¥2.60
Saccharifying fungi, known as "Koji"	ad val.	20%
Horses	ad „	5%
Bulls, oxen and cows	ad „	10%
Swine	ad „	20%
Poultry	ad „	20%

GROUP II. Grains, Flours, Starches & Seeds

Rice and paddy	100 kin	¥1.00
Barley	100 „	0.55
Wheat	100 „	0.77
Soya beans	100 „	0.70
Red or white beans, small (Phaseolus subtrilobata)	100 „	0.50
Pease	100 „	0.45
Wheat flour	100 „	1.85
Oatmeal	100 „	5.00
Sesame seed	100 „	1.00
Rape-seed and mustard-seed	100 „	0.65
Coco nuts	100 „	0.70

GROUP III. Beverages, Comestibles and Tobacco

*Vegetables, fruits and nuts	100 kin	¥1.95-12.70
	ad val.	30%
Black tea	100 kin	20.60
Coffee	100 „	15.10-25.10
*Cocoa (not sugared)	100 „	6.00-43.00
Sugar	100 „	2.50-4.65
Rock candy sugar, cube sugar, loaf sugar, and similar sugar	100 „	7.40
*Confectioneries and cakes	100 „	32.00
Meats, poultry, game, fish, shellfish & mollusca (Preserved in tin, bottle or jar)	ad val.	30-40%
Butter	100 kin	29.60
Condensed milk	100 „	5.55

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Articles	General Tariff Units	Rate of Duty
Eggs, fresh	100 kin	₹6.00
*Saké, & Chinese liquors, fermented	100 litres	24.20
*Beer, ale, porter and stout	100 „	16.40
Wines, including port, sherry, vermouth, madeira, marsala, St. Raphael, etc.	100 „	22.80-47.80
Champagne & other sparkling wine	100 „	109.00
Cigars, cigarettes & cut tobacco	ad val.	355%

GROUP IV. Skins, Hairs, Bones, Horns, Teeth, Tusks, Shells, & Manufactures thereof

Sole leather	100 kin	₹15.20
Tanned hide, known as "Indian blood leather"	100 „	9.50
*Leather of chamois, incl. imitation chamois leather	100 „	74.40
*Leather of alligators & crocodiles	100 „	113.00-207.60
Manufactures of elephant ivory	ad val.	50%
*Pearls	ad val.	5%

GROUP V. Oils, Fats, Waxes, & Manufactures thereof

Caster oil (in can, barrel, or jar)	100 kin	₹2.20
Cod-liver oil	100 „	10.30
Lard	100 „	9.00
Mineral oils	10 American gallons	0.17-0.96
*Soaps	100 kin	5.70-28,.60
*Oils, fats & waxes, perfumed, and preparations of oil, fat or wax, perfumed	100 „	78.00
*Perfumed waters	100 „	90.00

GROUP VI. Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Compounds or Preparations thereof, and Explosives

Musk	1 kin	₹101.00
Artificial musk	100 „	81.50
Gelatin	100 „	10.20
Sulphur	ad val.	20%
Carbolic acid	100 kin	6.00
Caustic soda and caustic potash	100 „	1.50-7.25
Bicarbonate of soda	100 „	0.95
Nitrate of soda (refined)	100 „	2.30
Salicylate of soda & salicylic acid	ad val.	35%
Iodide of potash	100 kin	122.00
Formalin	100 „	5.10
Alcoholic medicinal preparations	1 litre	1.00
Glycerin	100 kin	3.20
Saccharin & similar sweet substances	1 „	60.00
Hydrochlorate of & sulphate of morphine	1 „	13.50
Diastase	100 „	142.00
*Tooth powders, tooth washes, toilet powders & other prepared perfumeries	ad val.	50%
Gunpowder	100 kin	₹8.05
Dynamite	100 „	6.10
Projectiles, loaded with explosives	ad val.	40%

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GROUP VII. Dyes, Pigments, Coating & Filling Matters

Articles	General Tariff Units	Rate of Duty
Artificial indigo	ad val.	20%
Coal-tar dyes	ad val.	35%
Vermilion or cinnabar	100 kin	26.80
Varnishes	100 „	14.50
Shoe polishes	100 „	9.90
Pencils	1 gross	0.65-0.75
Pencils (not cased, slender strips of graphite or of colours)	ad val.	30%
Inks for copying or writing	100 kin	8.35
Inks for printing	100 „	3.45-111.00
	ad val.	25-30%

GROUP VIII. Yarns, Threads, Twines, Cordages, & Materials thereof

Cotton yarns	100 kin	¥580-30.00
Hemp yarns	ad val.	10%
Woolen or worsted yarns	100 kin	12.00-20.50
Floss silk	100 „	30.00
Silk threads	ad val.	30%
Artificial silk	100 kin	87.90

GROUP IX. Tissues and Manufactures thereof

Tissue of cottons	100 kin	¥9.00-88.00
	ad val.	20%
•Tissues of flax, China grass, ramie, hemp or jute, pure or mixed with one another, including those mixed with cotton	100 kin	2.00-56.00
	ad val.	15-20%
•Tissues of wool, and mixed tissues of wool and cotton, of wool and silk, or of wool, cotton and silk	100 kin	22.50-188.00
•Silk tissues, and silk mixed tissues	100 „	90.00-520.00
•Stockinet and similar knitted tissues, raised or not	100 „	27.00-68.60
Felts	100 „	47.40
	ad val.	30%
Bookbinders' cloth	100 kin	¥20.00
Artists' canvas	ad val.	30%
•Waterproof tissues coated or inserted with Indian rubber	100 kin	57.40
	ad val.	40%
•Elastic webbing and elastic cords, elastic braids or the like	100 kin	86.00-148.00
	ad val.	30-40%
•Handkerchief, single	100 doz.	25.90-83.70
	ad val.	35-50%
Blankets, single	100 kin	25.80-30.40
•Travelling rugs, single	100 „	60.00-232.00
•Carpets and carpetings	100 „	17.00-44.50
	ad val.	30%
•Table cloths, single	100 kin	60.00-98.20
	ad val.	40-50%
•Curtains and window blinds	100 kin	39.50-93.00
	ad val.	40-50%
Mospuito nets	ad val.	40%

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GROUP X. Clothing and Accessories thereof

Articles	General Tariff Units	Rate of Duty
*Rain coats, wholly or partly of silk.....	ad val.	50%
„ „ , others	100 kin	¥136.00
*Shirts, fronts, collars and cuffs	100 „	134.00
*Undershirts and drawers	100 „	115.00-133.00
	ad val.	40-50%
*Gloves	100 kin	179.00-949.00
	ad val.	40%
*Shawls, comforters and mufflers	100 kin	159.00-853.00
	ad val.	40-50%
*Hats and hat bodies, caps, bonnets & hoods	ad val.	50%
*Silk hats or opera hats	1 doz.	28.80
*Felt hats	1 „	7.50
*Hats of straw or wool shaving, pure or mixed with one another	1 „	6.25
*Hats of Panama straw or similar vegetables	1 „	35.60
Helmet hats	1 „	9.50
*Boots, shoes, slippers, sandals, clogs, & the like	100 kin	30.70-135.00
	ad val.	40-50%
Buttons for cuffs or shirts excluding those made of precious metals, precious stones, &c.	100 kin	12.60-118.00
	ad val.	40%

GROUP XI. Pulp for Paper Making, Paper Manufactures, Books, and Pictures

Pulp for paper making	100 kin	¥0.22-0.27
Printing paper	100 „	1.00-2.40
Writing paper	100 kin	¥3.15
Drawing paper	100 „	3.55
Blotting paper	100 „	3.80
Pasteboard or cardboard	100 „	1.50
Glass paper for window panes	100 „	57.20
Note paper in box	ad val.	30%
Envelopes in box	100 kin	19.60
Blank books	100 „	9.00-47.80
*Albums	100 „	15.10-48.90
	ad val.	40-50%
Baryta paper, albuminized and sensitized papers for photograph	100 kin	19.30-134.00
	ad val.	40%
Carbon paper	100 kin	27.30
*Playing cards	100 „	113.00
*Picture post-cards	100 „	52.40

GROUP XII. Minerals and Manufactures thereof

*Precious stones	ad val.	¥5%
*Semi-precious stones, and manufactures thereof	ad val.	20-50%
Cement	100 kin	0.30

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GROUP XIII. Potteries, Glass and Glass Manufactures

Articles	General Tariff Units	Rate of Duty
Bricks	100 kin	¥0.45
	ad val.	20%
Glass rods and glass tubes	100 kin	7.00
Plate or sheet glass	100 sq. metres	11.80-159.00
	ad val.	25%
Plate glass having inlaid metal wire or net	100 sq. metres	¥55.20
Spectacle glass, cut	ad val.	30%
Dry plates for photographs, undeveloped.	100 kin	20.10
	ad val.	40%
*Spectacles and eye glasses, looking glasses or mirrors	ad val.	40-50%

GROUP XIV. Ores and Metals

*Gold and silver, tubes and wires	ad val.	20%
Foils, gold and silver	ad val.	30%
Pig iron	100 kin	¥0.10
Iron, bars or rods, including those having a shape as T angle, etc.	ad val.	15%
Wire rods, in coils	„ „	15%
Tinned iron sheets	100 kin	¥0.30-0.70
	ad val.	15-18%
Iron wire	„ „	15-20%
Iron pipes and tubes	100 kin	¥1.00-2.40
	ad val.	15-20%
Aluminum	100 „	3.20-18.50
	ad val.	15-20%
Copper	100 kin	1.20-14.80
	ad val.	25%
Lead, ingots and slabs	100 kin	0.40-2.80
Tin, ingots and slabs	100 „	3.75
Zinc, ingots, slabs and grains	100 „	3.00
Brass and bronze, ingots & slabs	ad val.	10%

GROUP XV. Metal Manufactures

Iron nails	100 kin	¥1.90-3.20
Iron rivets	100 „	2.20
Brass screws and bronze screws	100 „	25.50
Metal nets and nettings	100 „	4.70-34.10
	ad val.	25-30%
Materials for railway construction	100 kin	3.50
	ad val.	15-25%
Posts and other materials for suspending electric lines	100 kin	5.30-14.00
	ad val.	15%
Materials for construction of buildings, bridges, vessels, docks, etc.	100 kin	2.80
	ad val.	25%
*Chains for watches spectacles, eyeglasses or other personal adornments	1 kin	18.00
	ad val	50%
Platinum crucibles or dishes	1 kin	208.00
Mechanics' tools, agricultural implements & parts thereof	100 kin	3.60-33.80
	ad val.	20%

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Articles	General Tariff Units	Rates of Duty
*Cutlery	100 pieces	5.00-47.40
	ad val.	40-50%
*Table forks and spoons	100 pieces	4.90-50.20
	ad val.	50%
Safes and cash boxes	ad val.	40%
Typewriters and parts thereof	100 kin	94.00
Manufactures of copper, brass or bronze.	100 „	48.00
	ad val.	40%
Iron manufactures	100 kin	4.50-13.60
	ad val.	40%

GROUP XVI. Clocks, Watches, Scientific Instruments, Fire Arms, Vehicles, Vessels and Machinery

*Watches	1 piece	₹0.70-15.90
*Standing or hanging clocks	ad val.	40%
*Binoculars and monoculars	1 kin	3.00-15.00
Telescopes	100 „	102.00
	ad val.	20%
Microscopes and parts thereof	ad val.	20%
Balances, with weights or not	100 kin	5.15-12.00
	ad val.	20%
Thermometers	100 kin	116.00
	ad val.	20%
Barometers	100 kin	63.40
	ad val.	20%
Magic lanterns, cinematographs or kinetoscopes and parts thereof	ad val.	50%
*Phonographs, gramophones and other talking machines	ad val.	50%
Musical instruments	100 kin	23.10-24.40
	ad val.	40%
Automobiles	ad val.	50%
Cycles	1 piece	16.60-93.60
Vessels (not exceeding 10 years of ship's age)	1 gross ton	10.00-15.00
„ (others)	ad val.	15%
Steam boilers	100 kin	5.00
Locomotives and tenders, running on rail	100 „	9.00-10.60
Steam turbines	ad val.	20%
Steam engines	100 kin	4.00-16.00
Gas engines, petroleum engines & hot-air engines	100 „	3.50-30.00
Dynamos, electric motors, transformers, converters, frequency changer, rotary phase converters & amatures	100 „	7.00-26.00
Sewing machines	100 „	11.10-16.30
Weaving looms	100 „	2.90
	ad val.	15%
Spinning machines, preparatory machines for spinning or weaving and yarn finishing or twisting machines	100 „	4.15
Knitting machines	100 „	12.00-24.00
Printing machines	100 „	5.90
	ad val.	20%

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GROUP XVII. Miscellaneous Articles

Articles	General Tariff Units	Rate of Duty
*Karin, tagayasan (Baryxylum rufum, Lour), Tsuge or box wood, red or rose wood, red sandal wood and ebony wood	100 kin	¥0.50
Mahogany	ad val.	10%
Oak	ad val.	5%
Fire wood	ad val.	10%
Charcoal	ad val.	15%
Straw plaits	100 kin	7.65-102.00
	ad val.	30%
*Umbrellas and parasols, umbrella sticks, walking sticks, whips and their handles	ad val.	40-50%
Celluloid and manufactures thereof	100 kin	42.50-63.60
	ad val.	40%
*Films for photograph (Sensitized)	1 kin	1.00
* „ „ „ (Developed)	1 kin	8.25
*Articles for billiards, tennis cricket, chess and other games, and accessories thereof	ad val.	50%
*Toys	ad val.	50%

Import Duties in Chosen

The same import tariff as in Japan proper was put into operation in Chosen (Korea) on August 29, '20, with the exception of the undermentioned articles:—

Articles	Unit	Rate of Duty
Horses (living)		free
Sheep (living)		free
Salt:—		
Obtained by spontaneous evaporation (underground)	100 kin	¥0.10
Others	ad val.	30%
Mineral oils coming under B, 2, No. 112, Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law	10 American gallons	0.19
Cokes		free
Wood coming under F and J, I, No. 612, Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law		free

Conventional Tariff

Besides the Custom Tariff there are at present special conventional arrangements with France and Italy. But other treaty countries are also entitled to the benefit of these special tariffs under the most-favored nation treatment. Such countries are as follows:—

Argentine, Austria, Belgium, including Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Equador, France incl. Algeria and other territories, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands incl. colonies, Norway, Peru, Siam, Spain incl. the Balearic and Canary Islands, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland incl. colonies and protectorates, United States of America incl. territories.

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Tarif Conventionel Entre le Japon et la France

Marchandises	Unités	Proportion pour cent du tarif national Japonais d'après laquelle sont calculés des droits applicables aux marchandises françaises	Droits applicables aux marchandises françaises, calculés d'après la proportion ci-contre
3. B. a)			
Sardines à l'huile	ad val.	50.0%	20%
Beurre natural	100 kin	91.2%	¥27.00
Vins non mousseux de toutes sortes provenant exclusivement de la fermentation naturelle du raisin. ne contenant pas plus de 14 p. 100 en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densité de 0.7947 à 15° C:			
A. En bouteilles	100 litres	37.5%	17.92
B. En fûts ou barriques, ne contenant pas plus de 1 gramme de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimètres cubes à 15° C.	„	33.3%	7.59
Vermouts contenant plus de 14 p. 100 et ne contenant pas plus de 24 p. 100 en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densite de 0.07947 à 15° C.:			
A. En bouteilles	„	50.0%	23.90
B. En fûts ou barriques	„	33.3%	12.58
Note:—Les vermouts contenant plus de 20 grammes de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimètres cubes à 15° C., sont assujettis a un droit additionnel de 25 sen par 100 litres pour chaque gramme en plus du sucre.			
Champagne et autres vins mousseux	100 kin	37.5%	40.50
Huile d'olive:			
2. Autre qu'en réciplents de fer-blanc on barils	„	63.2%	6.00
Fils de laine cardée ou peignée:			
1. Ni teints, ni imprimés:			
C. Autres qu'obtenus par la torsion de fils de laine cardée et de fils de laine peignée, ou par la torsion de fils de différents numéros et autres que les fils dits "loop yarns":			
C-1. De laine peignée:			
a) Ne dépassant pas le n° 32 métrique	„	100.0%	13.20
b) Autres	„	75.4%	13.20
Tissus de laine et tissus mélangés de laine et de coton, de laine et			

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Marchandises	Unités	Proportion pour cent du tarif national japonais d'après laquelle sont calculés des droits applicables aux marchandises françaises	Droits applicables aux marchandises françaises, calculés d'après la proportion ci-contre
soie ou de laine, coton et soie:			
2. Autres que velours, peluches et autres tissus pelucheux, avec poil coupé ou non:			
A. De laine:			
a) Ne pesant pas plus de 100 grammes par mètre carré..	100 kin	75.0%	43.10
Automobiles	ad val.	70.0%	35%
Parties d'automobiles à l'exception des machines motrices	„	83.3%	25%
Machines à tricoter:			
2. Ne pesant pas plus de kilogr. pièce	100 kin	50%	12.00

Tarif Conventionel Entre le Japon et L'Italie

Marchandises	Unités	Droits
2-A-1) Légumes conservés en boîtes de fer-blanc, y compris la conserve de tomates..	100 kin	¥6.00
ex-2-B-1) Fruits conservés en boîtes de fer-blanc	„	5.50
ex-2-B-4a) Citrons	„	2.50
Macaroni, vermicelle et autres pâtes similaires	„	6.00
Vermout et marsala contenant plus de 14% et ne contenant pas plus de 24% en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densite de 0.7947 à 15° C.:		
A) En bouteilles	100 litres	20.00
B) En fûts ou barriques	„	10.00
Note:—Les vermout et marsala contenant plus de 20 grammes de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimetrès cubes a 15° C. sont assujettis à un droit additionnel de 25 sen par 100 litres pour chaque gramme en plus de sucre.		
ex-2-A-a) Vins non mousseux de toutes sortes provenant exclusivement de la fermentation naturelle du raisin ne contenant pas plus de 14% en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densité de 0.7947 à 15° C..		
En fûts ou barriques, ne contenant pas plus de 1 gramme de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimètres cubes a 15° C.	100 litres	5.00
ex-1) Huiles volatiles des fruits du genre citrus (essences d' orange, de citron, de bergamote, de mandarine, etc.)		exemptes
1) Huile d'olive en recipients de ferblanc ou barils	100 kin	¥1.70
ex-9-C-3) Tissues de coton pour parapluies et satins, non façonnés, teints:		
pesant plus de 10 kg. et pas plus de 20 kg.		4

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Marchandises	Unités	Droits
par 100 mètres carrés et ayant en chaine et en trame dans un carré de 5 mm. de cote:		
De 28 à 35 fils	100 kin	18.30
De 36 à 43 fils	„	22.00
2-B-1) Chapeaux en feutre	la douzaine	5.60
2-B-2) Cloches de chapeaux en feutre, formées	„	5.60
ex-2-D) Boutons en ivoire végétal	100 kin	70.00
ex-2-E) Boutons en os ou corne	„	70.00
Mercure		exemptes

The 100 Per Cent. Ad Val. Tariff

The uniform ad valorem duty of 100 per cent. popularly known as "Luxury" Tariff and passed in the 49th session (1924) of the Diet, took effect on July 31, '24. It is a piece of temporary legislation, and is to remain in force pending a thorough revision of the customs tariff to be effected before long. At first 123 articles were covered under the measure, but the number has been reduced to 119 by the revision made to the law in the 50th session of the Diet. The imposition of the 100 per cent. ad valorem duty in place of the former specific duty virtually means an increase of three to five times the tariff for those articles placed under the new system. A comparison of the new and old (statutory) tariffs and the ratio of increase only for principal items is given hereunder:—

Articles	Old tariff per cent.	New tariff per cent.	Ratio of increase per cent.
Maté & other tea substitutes	40	100	220
Skins	40	100	250
Fur manufactures	50	100	200
Hides of bulls, oxen, buffaloes & horses.	20	100	500
Leather manufactures not otherwise provided for; also those combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, ivory or tortoise shell			
(A)	50	100	200
(B)	40	100	250
Feathers & downs			
1. For ornament	40	100	250
2. Others	20	100	500
Manufactures of feathers or birds' skins with feathers not otherwise provided for	50	100	200
Manufactures of tusk not otherwise provided for	50	100	200
Manufactures of tortoise shell not otherwise provided for	50	100	200
Corals	40	100	250
Manufactures of coral not otherwise provided for	50	100	200
Pearls	5	100	2,000
Manufactures of skin, hair, bone, horn, teeth, tusk, shell, etc. except hide			

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Articles	Old tariff per cent.	New tariff per cent.	Ratio of increase per cent.
powder for chemical experimental use, not otherwise provided for	40	100	250
Volatile oils, vegetable, aromatic	—	100	—
Sandalwood	—	100	—
Vanillin, coumarin, heliotropin and similar aromatic chemicals not otherwise provided for	10	100	1,000
Tooth powders, tooth washes, toilet powders, and other prepared toilet articles not otherwise provided for	50	100	200
Joss sticks	40	100	250
Artificial spices and essences	20	100	500
Yarns, not otherwise provided for, partly of silk, artificial silk, or metal	30	100	330
Stockinet and similar knitted fabrics, napped or not, wholly or partly of silk.	45	100	220
Lace and netted fabrics,			
1. Curtain materials & other	30	100	330
2. Mosquito nettings & other	30	100	330
3. Veilings & other	30	100	330
4. Others, wholly or partly of silk	45	100	220
Embroidered fabrics	40	100	250
Waterproof fabrics, coated with or with layers of india rubber, wholly or partly of silk	45	100	220
Elastic webbings and chords, braids or the like,			
1. Woven, partly of silk	40	100	250
2. Woven, others	30	100	330
Handkerchiefs, single, wholly or partly of silk	50	100	200
Curtains and window shades,			
1. Wholly or partly of silk, combined with metal threads or embroidered.	50	100	200
2. Others	40	100	250
Trimmings	30-40	100	200-330
Bed quilts and cushions, wholly or partly of silk	50	100	200
Manufactures of fabrics not otherwise provided for, wholly or partly of silk, or combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, ivory, or tortoise shell or embroidered	50	100	200

The 100 per cent. ad valorem tariff has affected the conventional tariff between Japan and France, to some extent, the articles involved being soap, perfumed oils, fats and waxes, and preparations thereof, perfumed waters, tooth powder, tooth washes, toilet powders, etc.; also binoculars and monoculars. The rate of duties on those articles has been increased as follows:

Soap:		
Perfumed	ad val.	62.9%
Other	ad val.	50.9%
Oils, fats and waxes, and preparations of oil, fat or wax, perfumed	ad val.	44.9%

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Perfumed waters:		
Perfumed vinegar	ad val.	33.3%
Other	ad val.	55.6%
Tooth powders, tooth washes, toilet powders and other prepared perfumeries not otherwise provided for	ad val.	50.0%
Binoculars and monoculars, combined with precious metals, etc.		
With prisms	ad val.	66.7%
Other	ad val.	83.3%

Amendments to Luxury Tariff

By the amendment effected to the said tariff law in the 50th session of the Diet, the following clauses have been added to the law:

"As shall be determined by order, a part of import duties under this law may be waived in respect of uncut or unpolished precious stones or semi-precious stones, or unworked amber, for use in the manufacture of articles used in machinery or manufacturing industries. In case of waiving import duties in accordance with the provisions of the preceding clause, the deposit at the time of import of security equivalent to the duty to be waived may be required."

The forementioned amendments took effect on March 31, '25, and at the same time the amount of the duty to be waived in accordance with the given provisions has been fixed by Imperial ordinance as follows:

Precious stones:	95 per cent. of the import duty thereon
Semi-precious stones:	80 per cent. of the import duty thereon
Amber:	80 per cent. of the import duty thereon

Preferential Tariff for Kwantung Products

In July, '25, a law was gazetted for removing duties from some of the staple products in the leased territory of Kwantung. The exemption list is as follows:

Fresh fruits; Sheep and goat skins, enamelled skins excepted; Extract of Liquorice; Glue; Gelatine; Bromine; Soda Ash; Sulphate of Soda; Naphthaline; Magnesium Sulphate and Coal-tar Distillations; Antiseptics from Coal-tar; Twines and Threads of China grass; Twines and Threads of Jute; Woollen yarn; Wool and Cotton yarn; Tussore Floss silk; Tussore spun silk; Tussore raw silk; Twine and Ropes of China grass; Tissues of Jute produced in Kwantung Province; Woollen fabrics and Woollen-cotton fabrics, made of Kwantung materials apart from velvet, plush and pile; Oil cloth made of Kwantung materials; Portland cement; Fire-proof bricks; Fire-proof clay manufactures, not otherwise provided for; Glass in lump; Glass powder; Sheet glass; Animal charcoal (that passing through a sieve of meshes 1.25 millimetres in diameter excepted).

Export Guilds Laws as Enforced on Sept. 1, 1925

The enactment is dual, that is the establishment of exporters guilds and staple exports manufacturers guilds. Both are to be juridical persons. The former are to attend to the exploitation and development of markets abroad for the merchandise handled

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by the members, their sale, selection, inspection, etc. The function of the latter chiefly consists in inspecting the goods manufactured by the members, controlling the process of manufacture, touching up manufactured goods, supplying raw materials and finding markets for the manufactured goods. One thing that is of special importance is that the two Guilds are allowed certain credit facilities by the Government.

Staple exports goods coming under the law are as follows:

Cotton textile fabrics (including cotton mixed goods); Silk textile fabrics (including silk mixed goods); Woollen fabrics (including woollen mixed goods); Manufactures of Cloth: Stockinett and manufactures thereof; Clocks and Watches; Metal manufactures; Porcelain and Earthenware; Enamelled iron ware; Glass manufactures; Celluloid manufactures; Matches; Rubber manufactures; Lacquer wares; Toys; Braid and Plaits; Tsurihimo; Brushes; Caps, hats and other headgears; Pencils; Artificial pearls; Fancy mattings and wild grass mattings.

Supplementary Pact to Anglo-Japanese Treaty

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce, concluded in April, 1911, was to expire on July 16, '23, but remains in force pending the conclusion of a new pact to replace it. Meanwhile a supplementary agreement to the treaty in force was arranged and signed between the two governments in London on July 30, '25, the main items stipulated for being as follows:

(1) That the most favored nation treatment relating to the coastwise trade be placed on the basis of reciprocity.

(2) That room be created for the increase of customs duty on merchandise imported by land in case particular circumstances require it, in accordance with the principle of the provision of Article 7 of the treaty concerning the international system of sea ports, signed in Geneva on Dec. 9, '23.

(3) That the period during which time the present supplementary pact remains effective be five years and that the treaty of commerce and navigation in force shall remain effective while the present supplementary pact remains in operation.

(4) That the regulations concerning the participation of the colonies in the new treaty are, on the whole, the same as those stipulated for in the treaty of commerce and navigation in force, excepting the addition of the districts under mandatory rule of either contracting party to those colonies which are parties to the treaty in force. Regarding the British colonies, it is stipulated that those colonies which are not parties to the treaty of commerce and navigation in force may become parties to the newly concluded treaty any time hereafter, and that as regards those colonies which are parties to the old treaty but have not become parties to the new treaty only the old treaty shall apply, and the present supplementary treaty shall not apply to them until they become parties thereto.

Abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Conventional Tariff—Temporary Arrangement

As the result of the abrogation of the conventional tariff in March, '25, all specified merchandises imported from Great Britain and the British colonies to Japan are now subject to the statutory tariff and are taxed about three times the amount of the

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former conventional tariff. Some of the Japanese imports formerly admitted free to Britain and the British colonies are also affected by the change, these consisting of silk (gray), habutai, copper (ingots and slabs), and 8 other articles. To mitigate the undesirable effect arising from the sudden change in the customs duty, namely, the imposition of heavy tariff on those imports from Great Britain and the British colonies, the Japanese Government provided a special tariff for those British imports pending the thorough revision of the import tariff the Government has in view. The new tariff that took effect on March 26, '25 is as follows:

Article	Unit	Duty
Iron: 4. Plates and sheets, not coated with metals:		
A-3 Others; (a) not exceeding 0.7 millimetres in thickness:		
Silicon steel plates (containing silica exceeding in weight 100% of the whole weight)	100 kin	¥0.30
B. Coated with metals:		
B-1. Tinned (tinned iron sheets and tinned steel sheets):		
(a) Ordinary	100 kin	¥0.70
B-2. Galvanized (corrugated or not)	ad val.	18%

The revised rate is applicable to Korea, Formosa, Karafuto and the South Sea Islands under Japan's mandatory rule.

MOVEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

Movement of Important Items (in ¥1,000)

Exports:	1921	1922	1923
1. Vessels, machines, etc.	25,146	26,346	17,304
2. Grains, flours	9,118	12,470	10,824
3. Metal wares	15,966	22,292	17,027
4. Ores, metals	17,521	9,637	9,552
5. Paper, paper-wares	25,574	22,309	20,479
6. Clothings, etc.	37,501	47,312	45,652
7. Oils, fats, waxes	7,889	12,478	10,932
8. Drugs, chemicals, etc.....	41,216	49,852	42,795
9. Ceramics, glass, etc.	30,789	31,520	33,579
10. Silk	523,114	799,612	673,973
Total incl. others	1,252,837	1,657,451	1,447,750
Imports:			
1. Ores, metals	157,680	167,430	131,083
2. Skins, borns, tusks, etc....	24,812	22,279	23,987
3. Cotton	449,537	444,527	523,768
4. Drugs, chemicals	64,964	61,250	62,423
5. Paper, paper-wares	25,910	36,856	27,795
6. Wool	78,695	154,490	200,658
7. Metal manufactures	38,211	41,792	36,104
8. Machinery	158,767	160,793	161,502
9. Grains, flours, etc.	108,864	184,642	155,909
10. Oils, fats, waxes	51,348	61,250	62,423
Total incl. others	1,614,155	1,890,303	1,982,231

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Trade Between Japan Proper and Colonies

The trade of Japan with Formosa and Chosen shows this record (in ¥1,000) for the last two years, "Japan" here including Karafuto.

	Formosa		Chosen	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
Exports	169,442	211,098	6,593	6,737
Imports	71,018	86,602	934	1,573
Total	240,460	297,700	7,527	7,310

Exports and Imports of Commodities

	Exports		Imports	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
Home origin	¥1,412,615,000	1,764,222,000	¥ 4,009,000	3,327,000
Foreign origin	35,136,000	42,812,000	1,798,221,000	2,450,075,000
Total	1,447,751,000	1,807,034,000	1,980,230,000	2,453,402,000

	1923	1924
Grand total of exports & imports.	¥3,430,844,000	¥4,260,437,000
Excess of imports over exports ...	536,948,000	646,367,000
Excess of exports over imports ...	—	—

Exports & Imports of Specie & Bullion

	Exports		Imports	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
Gold	265,000	5,000	52,000	7,000
Silver	5,201,000	—	145,000	4,104,000
Total	5,466,000	5,000	197,000	4,111,000

	1923	1924
Grand total of exports & imports	¥5,663,000	¥4,116,000
Excess of exports over imports	5,629,000	—
Excess of imports over exports	—	4,106,000

Trade Returns at Leading Ports

	Exports		Imports	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
Yokohama	668,611	672,284	515,259	635,849
Kobe	357,112	580,294	1,007,927	1,177,039
Osaka	296,770	402,279	177,275	272,754
Nagasaki	8,986	13,700	29,771	23,571
Moji	22,881	28,456	68,652	91,897
Hakodate	5,312	6,245	1,714	2,397
Niigata	192	158	2,894	5,435
Shimizu	15,062	13,524	12,755	16,140
Taketoyo	2	41,869	18,078	19,786
Nagoya	26,815	3,483	39,351	58,651
Yokkaichi	5,594	226	31,541	53,658
Shimonoseki	3,796	1,696	1,821	1,429
Wakamatsu	9,495	12,778	21,478	27,041
Hakata	367	195	5,356	3,836
Karatsu	2,307	2,241	100	4
Miike	10,041	8,827	4,023	5,144
Tsuruga	530	254	4,586	4,968
Muroran	773	1,018	758	845
Kushiro	1,605	1,505	—	—
Total incl. others..	1,448,750	1,807,035	1,982,231	2,453,402

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SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

Exports (¥1,000)

	1925	1924	1923
Food: (a) Raw			
Rice & paddy	9,150	1,562	1,906
Beans & pease	6,983	8,692	7,444
Aquatic products	24,769	24,989	21,020
(b) Manufactured			
Starch	277	280	201
Tea	14,727	12,777	16,010
Refined sugar	32,146	29,062	14,742
Beer	1,812	2,190	2,302
Comestibles in tin & bottle	13,634	8,279	6,137
Raw materials:			
Waste & floss silk	30,988	20,853	10,463
Coal	33,068	22,403	21,545
Wood	19,571	13,325	12,312
Worked materials:			
Vegetable oil	—	5,773	2,633
Camphor	—	6,920	8,879
Menthol crystal	—	7,812	3,452
Raw silk	880,740	685,358	568,370
Cotton yarns	123,117	109,531	78,613
Iron	7,838	1,556	4,630
Plaits	12,292	9,169	9,982
Finished articles:			
Soap	—	3,662	2,871
Matches	8,733	9,213	10,649
Silk fabrics	116,981	125,845	92,369
Cotton „	432,864	326,758	234,499
Woolen „	—	2,517	2,099
Cotton blankets	—	3,834	2,435
Silk handkerchiefs	—	5,689	3,165
Mats & matting for floors	—	3,038	3,462
Hoisery goods	30,949	22,019	21,205
Hats, etc.	9,062	5,616	3,941
Buttons	8,665	8,955	7,266
Paper	20,156	15,583	15,233
Cement	4,233	2,367	2,010
Potteries	35,261	25,439	23,465
Glass & glass manufactures	17,334	13,972	10,145
Insulated wires	1,765	1,371	1,609
Iron manufactures	14,756	13,126	11,476
Rubber tyres	9,455	3,236	3,896
Machines & parts thereof	9,904	10,383	10,904
Umbrellas	—	3,662	2,057
Brushes	—	6,577	8,573
Lamps & parts thereof	—	5,047	4,192
Toys	10,784	8,037	7,139

Imports (¥1,000)

	1925	1924	1923
Food:			
Rice & paddy	120,510	70,809	31,494
Wheat	70,186	73,683	47,480
Beans & pease	70,057	60,812	50,367

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	1925	1924	1922
Bird's eggs	12,584	15,128	17,109
Sugar	75,068	63,847	52,629
Raw materials:			
Oil materials	—	18,672	16,495
India-rubber, etc.	33,343	26,545	19,327
Nitrate of soda, crude	—	9,176	8,195
Sulphate of ammonium	33,163	103,678	24,947
Oil cake	106,895	26,674	109,646
Cotton, raw	923,081	88,040	513,073
Flax, hemp, etc.	26,964	88,993	17,911
Wool	118,794	11,561	81,893
Coal	24,291	129,060	24,365
Ores	11,710	14,925	8,876
Wood	76,605	75,266	89,529

Worked materials:	1925	1924	1923
Leather	3,709	8,469	7,128
Caustic soda and Soda-ash	6,764	8,517	7,611
Coal tar dyes	3,792	12,366	9,982
Woolen or worsted yarns	25,872	63,490	73,856
Pulp for paper-making	7,431	10,624	6,334
Iron, lump, ingots, etc.	9,665	25,283	19,100
Iron, bar, rod, etc.	44,671	170,670	101,436
Lead, ingots and slabs	6,189	14,576	10,662
Zinc	4,950	11,455	9,721
Construction materials	4,288	17,516	13,601
Finished articles:			
Volatile oil	17,517	17,042	10,962
Kerosene oil	13,127	14,160	15,277
Cotton fabrics	10,375	12,028	7,846
Woollen fabrics	57,491	61,832	47,098
Paper	17,503	26,020	17,207
Iron nails	246	7,448	4,581
Watches & parts	9,235	12,270	5,976
Automobiles „	—	21,185	13,480
Machines & „	89,110	126,743	103,940

STAPLE ARTICLES; WHERE THEY GO OR COME FROM

Exports (¥1,000 left out)

Rice	1924	1923
Kwantung	—	—
Asiatic Russia	202	468
United States	166	166
Canada	257	130
Hawaii	189	135
Others	86	264
Total	1,100	1,163

Beans & pease		
Great Britain	5,300	4,466
France	37	—
United States	2,487	2,263
Canada	126	132
Others	451	283
Total	8,694	7,443

Aquatic products	1924	1923
China	8,888	8,828
Kwantung	1,155	1,515
Hongkong	9,853	7,588
Straits Settlements	985	474
Asiatic Russia	104	45
United States	403	414
Others	1,100	1,031
Total	22,489	19,894

Tea		
China	—	—
Kwantung	163	119
Asiatic Russia	—	3
United States	11,032	13,275

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	1924	1923
Canada	1,146	1,849
Others	442	634
Total	12,783	15,380

Refined sugar

China	27,200	13,681
Kwantung ...	1,585	882
Asiatic Russia.	68	3,568
African Countries ...	—	—
Others	10	333
Total	28,864	14,900

Beer

China	511	385
Kwantung	309	321
Hongkong	308	167
British India..	541	657
Straits Settlements..	142	158
Dutch India....	262	233
Others	28	262
Total	2,192	2,307

Comestibles in tin & bottle

China	821	570
Kwantung	924	466
Hongkong	314	165
Asiatic Russia.	19	48
Great Britain..	989	123
United States..	3,980	3,169
Hawaii	430	367
Others	521	1,221
Total	7,998	6,127

Waste & floss silk

Great Britain..	1,265	115
France	8,236	4,141
Italy	2,765	825
United States..	6,283	3,850
Others	2,277	1,529
Total	20,825	10,461

Coal

China	12,810	9,521
Kwantung	20	31
Hongkong	5,675	4,934
British India..	61	—
Straits Settlements..	809	2,162
Dutch India ..	127	1,087
French Indo-China	219	165
Asiatic Russia.	42	318
Philippine Is...	1,685	1,784
Others	1,446	1,825
Total	22,394	21,541

	1924	1923

Wood

China	4,720	4,175
Kwantung	732	1,011
Hongkong	829	930
British India..	2,715	2,108
Straits Settlements..	1,109	1,432
Dutch India ..	384	141
Great Britain..	924	641
Australia	1,508	1,141
Others	754	679
Total	13,676	12,258

Vegetable fatty oils

Kwantung	114	135
Great Britain..	1,872	174
France	500	279
Belgium	—	—
Asiatic Russia.	—	—
Germany	399	62
Canada	—	—
United States..	1,078	605
Australia	268	225
Hawaii	107	99
Other countries	467	886
Total	4,798	2,465

Camphor

British India..	1,501	2,349
Great Britain..	512	546
France	495	562
Germany	442	622
United States.	3,156	3,903
Australia	166	260
Others	645	636
Total	6,919	8,878

Raw silk

Great Britain..	1,932	329
France	59,415	7,229
Australia	559	463
United States..	622,223	422,199
Canada	727	1,549
Others	509	114,340
Total	685,366	566,169

Cotton yarn

China	40,884	38,509
Kwantung	2,340	3,881
Hongkong	22,250	11,535
British India..	35,955	20,512
Dutch India ...	2,533	1,364
Philippine Is...	670	772
Others	4,980	1,945
Total	109,611	78,512

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	1924	1923
Iron		
China	2,113	965
Kwantung	4,279	3,236
Hongkong	12	25
British India..	1	1
Straits Settlements..	6	9
Asiatic Russia.	102	152
Others	38	22
Total	6,546	4,408
Machinery & parts thereof		
China	4,612	5,418
Kwantung	3,680	2,165
Hongkong	240	240
British India..	480	528
Dutch India...	26	51
Asiatic Russia.	41	133
Australia	170	122
Other countries	384	606
Total	9,632	9,262
Hat plaits		
Great Britain..	2,215	2,290
France	1,840	1,394
United States.	960	313
Australia	2,553	2,948
Germany	304	214
Others	1,299	1,828
Total	9,171	8,981
Insulated electric wire		
China	317	661
Kwantung	889	677
Hongkong	91	63
Dutch India ...	5	33
Others	71	176
Total	1,373	1,609
Soap		
China	2,528	1,392
Kwantung	795	778
Hongkong	120	508
British India..	52	40
Dutch India...	105	68
Others	64	76
Total	3,665	2,862
Matches		
China	2,66	255
Kwantung	59	66
Hongkong	3,258	1,782
British India..	2,085	4,500
Straits Settlements..	1,301	1,155
Dutch India...	694	1,104
Philippine Is...	617	617
United States..	427	306

	1924	1923
African countries ...	235	214
Others	271	651
Total	9,213	10,650
Silk tissues		
China	2,793	2,111
Kwantung	343	444
Hongkong	458	211
British India..	12,539	6,806
Straits Settlements..	1,136	278
Dutch India...	1,561	632
Philippine Is...	574	261
Great Britain..	25,872	12,900
France	10,076	5,777
Italy	1,129	207
United States.	23,635	21,253
Canada	7,541	4,485
South America	3,159	2,525
African countries	4,962	2,678
Australia	23,283	14,197
New Zealand..	1,544	1,209
Others	5,235	16,353
Total 125,840		92,319
Cotton fabrics		
China 137,721		100,293
Kwantung	15,700	14,617
Hongkong	19,369	11,626
British India..	47,114	36,551
Straits Settlements..	7,069	7,048
Dutch India ...	37,153	22,534
Asiatic Russia.	715	686
Philippine Is...	7,190	5,399
Siam	1,575	1,432
United States..	4,118	2,504
South America.	2,359	1,222
African countries ...	24,666	14,626
Australia	7,746	5,964
New Zealand..	543	467
Hawaii	236	419
Others	13,111	10,364
Total 326,687		234,754
Woolen fabrics		
China	284	395
Kwantung	768	1,026
Hongkong	75	54
British India..	1,115	442
Asiatic Russia.	22	22
African countries ...	1	1
Others	123	144

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	1924	1923
Total	2,387	2,083
Silk handkerchiefs		
British India..	265	118
Great Britain..	884	189
United States.	1,792	778
Canada	388	110
South America.	990	867
African countries ...	242	124
Australia	174	29
Others	940	951
Total	5,672	3,166
Cotton Blankets		
China	607	302
Kwantung	87	112
Hongkong	1,274	842
Straits Settlements..	460	421
Philippine Is...	251	98
Dutch India...	139	84
Siam	419	376
Others	591	204
Total	3,829	2,438
Knitted goods		
China	1,045	855
Kwantung	515	562
Hongkong	260	500
British India..	5,730	5,069
Straits Settlements..	491	558
Dutch India...	1,233	1,081
Philippine Is...	4,455	2,701
Great Britain..	2,335	3,954
African countries ...	3,345	3,400
Australia	873	787
Argentine	129	64
Other countries	1,610	1,674
Total	22,020	21,206
Hats and Caps		
China	1,487	1,198
Kwantung	439	599
Hongkong	438	506
British India..	286	224
Dutch India...	362	325
Asiatic Russia.	13	14
Great Britain..	927	222
United States.	324	208
Australia	107	120
Others	438	526
Total	4,818	3,942

	1924	1923
Buttons		
China	745	557
Kwantung	279	249
British India..	744	556
Dutch India...	400	120
Great Britain..	2,099	1,494
France	115	296
United States..	420	388
Canada	608	528
Argentine	327	538
African countries ...	171	152
Australia	296	399
Others	2,754	1,912
Total	8,969	7,268
Paper		
China	8,052	7,668
Kwantung	2,253	2,483
Hongkong	2,065	2,000
British India..	174	140
Straits Settlements..	308	430
Dutch India...	297	326
Asiatic Russia.	162	459
Philippine Is...	326	321
Great Britain..	498	378
United States..	772	404
Australia	26	33
Others	644	525
Total	15,576	15,167
Portland Cement		
China	194	467
Kwantung	332	1,026
British India..	85	3
Dutch India..	491	102
Philippine Is...	1,106	391
Others	154	20
Total	2,363	2,010
Potteries		
China	1,855	1,357
Kwantung	754	954
Hongkong	713	611
British India..	2,349	1,776
Straits Settlements..	1,008	993
Dutch India ...	3,569	3,178
Philippine Is...	568	480
Great Britain..	444	507
France	536	402
Holland	412	348
United States..	9,593	9,134
Australia	1,031	1,104
Canada	714	776

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	1924	1923
African countries	192	218
Argentine	168	301
Others	1,532	1,309
Total	25,437	23,460

Glass and Glass manufactures

China	3,141	2,131
Kwantung	632	676
Hongkong	1,058	984
British India..	2,982	2,548
Straits Settlements..	574	494
Dutch India ...	939	878
Philippine Is...	442	428
Great Britain..	150	92
United States.	1,352	347
African countries	271	228
Australia	704	851
Others	491	461
Total	12,736	10,119

Iron manufactures

China	4,028	3,755
Kwantung	2,395	1,937
Hongkong	1,291	1,128
British India..	2,062	1,772
Straits Settlements..	693	721
Dutch India ...	845	689
Asiatic Russia.	92	100
Philippine Is...	828	587
African countries	62	134
Australia	42	99
Others	567	488
Total	12,805	11,410

Umbrellas and parasols

China	2,197	1,342
Dutch India .	919	267
Others	551	450
Total	3,667	2,059

Toys

China	951	520
Hongkong	272	245
British India..	1,042	505
Straits Settlements..	242	210
Dutch India...	267	187
Great Britain..	865	940
United States.	2,528	1,842
Canada	113	145
Australia	509	584
South America	168	193
Others	1,345	1,769
Total	8,300	7,140

Imports (¥1,000 left out)

Rice and paddy

	1924	1923
China	3,128	586
United States.	3,795	3,521
British India..	33,260	7,090
French Indo-China	13,470	5,902
Siam	16,744	10,503
Others	470	3,096
Total	70,866	30,718

Beans and peas

China	12,113	12,011
Kwantung	45,427	33,056
British India..	3,047	2,359
Asiatic Russia.	288	2,055
Others	16	1,683
Total	60,890	51,164

Sugar

Hongkong	176	217
Dutch India...	59,501	47,195
Philippine Is...	3,931	3,114
China	176	217
United States.	3,931	3,114
Cuba	—	18
Others	1	997
Total	63,850	52,632

Oil yielding materials

China	8,611	8,642
Kwantung	7,344	4,627
British India..	2,680	3,238
Straits Settlements..	219	24
Dutch India...	79	118
Philippine Is...	27	62
Others	40	180
Total	18,999	16,891

Salt

China	86	360
Kwantung	2,379	2,053
Germany	30	1
Spain	897	52
United States..	1	31
African countries ...	433	77
Other countries	4	34
Total	3,830	2,607

India-rubber & guttapercha, crude

British India..	1,399	466
Straits Settlements..	19,712	16,991
Great Britain..	524	88

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	1924	1923
Others	1,706	1,781
Total	28,342	19,326
Nitrate of soda, crude		
Chili	5,234	7,735
Others	26	461
Total	5,260	8,961
Sulphate of ammonium		
Kwantung	343	315
Great Britain..	9,312	7,804
United States..	5,474	14,632
Australia	344	391
Germany	8,544	248
Others	2,527	1,561
Total	26,543	24,351
Raw cotton		
China	71,151	39,221
British India..	310,944	263,027
Straits Settlements..	921	819
Dutch India...	214	209
French Indo-China	490	616
United States..	204,918	177,551
African countries ...	16,426	19,541
Others	210	12,189
Total	605,275	513,173
Flax, hemp, ramie, etc.		
China	10,835	5,842
British India..	2,816	1,548
Philippine Is...	11,619	8,768
Others	116	1,338
Total	25,387	17,496
Wool		
China	1,163	1,276
Great Britain..	20,009	12,637
Kwantung	251	45
African countries	309	27
Australia	66,149	60,673
Others	159	5,352
Total	88,041	80,012
Oil-cake		
China	18,396	29,847
Kwantung	79,948	73,819
British India..	4,655	4,546
Others	647	4,643
Total	103,646	109,646
Coal		
China	7,453	8,339
Kwantung	16,874	10,703

	1923	1924
French Indo-China	3,294	3,257
Others	1,547	2,003
Total	29,167	24,352
Ores		
China	7,816	6,200
Straits Settlements..	2,845	2,033
French Indo-China	323	1
Others	577	634
Total	11,561	8,868
Leather		
British India..	3,035	2,410
Straits Settlements..	..	228
Great Britain..	641	491
United States.	4,575	3,721
Germany	186	79
Others	31	99
Total	8,469	7,088
Caustic Soda, etc.		
Great Britain..	6,627	5,598
United States..	905	1,449
Others	5	383
Total	8,617	7,611
Iron ingots, slabs		
China	7,931	5,140
Kwantung	5,258	3,385
British India..	8,448	7,700
Great Britain..	1,177	702
United States..	59	172
Sweden	1,756	270
Others	653	1,230
Total	25,283	19,100
Iron bars, rods, plates, etc.		
China	24	452
Great Britain..	66,734	44,267
Germany	22,005	11,367
Belgium	14,254	8,849
Sweden	1,336	572
United States.	63,817	26,103
Others	2,499	9,827
Total	170,670	77,503
Lead ingots, slabs		
British India..	3,218	2,276
Canada	3,889	2,153
Australia	5,056	3,923
Great Britain..	222	40
United States.	2,073	1,326

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	1924	1923
Others	118	944
Total	14,576	10,662
Zinc ingots, slabs		
United States.	1,471	559
Canada	3,567	3,120
Australia	6,141	5,915
Other countries	275	101
Total	11,455	9,721
Construction materials		
United States.	11,956	9,523
Others	5,551	4,078
Total	17,517	13,601
Petroleum		
Dutch India...	3,577	2,687
United States.	10,397	11,362
Others	170	1,236
Total	14,145	15,285

	1924	1923
Woolen fabrics		
Great Britain..	58,987	28,975
Others	2,660	5,909
Total	61,647	34,884
Paper		
Great Britain..	6,216	3,304
United States.	2,518	2,248
Germany	6,660	3,899
Sweden	8,006	4,935
Others	18,628	13,997
Total	27,363	20,144
Machinery & parts thereof		
Great Britain..	35,736	40,976
France	2,884	2,717
Switzerland ...	4,883	6,359
Sweden	1,784	1,731
United States..	64,683	47,805
Others	16,468	22,278
Total 128,523		121,866

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

In our foreign trade Great Britain, the U. S. A., their dependencies and China occupy the foremost position, 87.5 and 85% of the total value of trade done in 1921 and 1922 respectively going to these markets. Exports to and imports from them in 1922 occupied 89 and 81% of the total value. Japan gets her supply of raw materials as raw cotton, jute, China grass, and other kinds of vegetable fibres, wool and other animal fibres, gum, furs and hides, metals and metal ores, etc., chiefly from these countries while the bulk of the raw silk, the foremost item of export, finds its market in the U. S. A.

	Exports in Yen 1,000		Imports in Yen 1,000	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
China	272,191	348,399	104,679	237,552
Kwantung	67,870	72,601	148,807	175,737
Total	340,061(23%)	421,000	263,486(13%)	413,289
Great Britain	40,410	61,044	237,134	312,751
Hongkong	55,319	79,011	1,653	1,099
India	99,619	135,373	305,718	387,792
St. Settlements ..	20,912	22,742	25,372	31,340
Canada	14,349	15,451	24,360	40,025
Cape Town & Natal	4,748	5,764	663	991
Australia	32,649	41,907	96,623	119,971
New Zealand	2,693	2,911	231	108
Total	260,699(18%)	364,203	691,751(35%)	894,077
U. S. A.	605,619	744,926	511,977	670,993
Hawaii	4,813	6,511	140	157
Philippines	17,538	23,508	13,459	17,842
Total	627,970(43%)	774,445	525,576(27%)	688,992
Grand total	1,228,730(85%)	1,559,648	1,480,816,(75%)	1,996,358

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STEAM-VESSELS ENTERED FROM AND CLEARED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Entered

Nationality	1923 No.	1923 1,000 tons	1924 No.	1924 1,000 tons
Japanese steamers*	5,210	11,869	10,575	25,945
Chinese „	29	38	123	159
British „	720	3,380	1,924	8,607
French „	5	215	84	436
Italian „	6	23	72	285
Dutch „	102	335	236	872
Swedish „	19	70	97	321
Norwegian „	31	106	342	847
Russian „	22	29	106	158
Danish „	17	68	54	108
German „	61	250	190	733
American „	358	1,971	663	3,691
Total incl. others	6,631	18,384	14,624	42,715

Note.—* Employed in foreign trade.

Cleared

Nationality	1923 No.	1923 1,000 tons	1924 No.	1924 1,000 tons
Japanese steamers	10,132	23,244	10,748	26,429
Chinese „	88	99	119	153
British „	1,375	6,519	1,912	8,651
French „	90	444	85	435
Italian „	22	92	70	282
Dutch „	209	714	233	862
Swedish „	39	144	98	325
Norwegian „	119	367	337	851
Russian „	64	93	106	159
Danish „	43	176	115	424
German „	111	451	187	724
American „	711	3,884	664	3,730
Total incl. others	13,209	37,011	14,769	43,258

CUSTOMS REVENUE

The average rate on dutiable goods stood in 1913 at 20% yielding ¥73,000,000. Since then, with marked advance of price of commodities specific tariffs have gradually fallen and in 1920 the average came to 8% yielding ¥74,000,000. The sudden increase of the revenue in 1922 to ¥117,000,000 despite trade depression is accounted for by the protective tariff on iron and dyes, raised consequent on the great slump in 1920. The average rate rose to about 13%.

Year	Total imports Yen 1,000	Dutiable goods Yen 1,000	Customs revenue Yen 1,000	Average percentage
1920	2,336,175	899,309	74,414	8.27
1921	1,614,155	758,639	89,172	11.75
1922	1,890,308	888,508	117,295	13.20
1923	1,982,231	754,649	96,686	12.81
1924	2,453,402	827,780	113,904	13.76

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INVISIBLE TRADE

It is impossible to obtain accurate figures of the balance of international account outside ordinary trade, but according to the returns compiled by the Yokohama Specie Bank on the formula prepared by the responsible authorities Japan's receipts from foreign countries exclusive of trade accounts for 1924 amounted to approximately ¥304,000,000 as against ¥190,000,000 which Japan paid to foreign countries, with a balance of ¥110,000,000 due to Japan.

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CHAPTER XXXVI

SIX PREMIER CITIES

The City Planning Law

The rapid expansion of cities and towns in recent years is demanding their reconstruction, totally inadequate as they are to meet the requirements of their radically changed conditions in traffic, sanitation, etc. The city planning law was first adopted in 1919, and provides for the organization of the Central and Provincial City Planning Committees to deliberate on all important measures for preserving and promoting in and outside the city limit, matters of public welfare and benefit.

The expenditures are met either by the Government or by the communal bodies according as one or the other conducts the works. Private individuals materially benefited by the new plans and arrangements may be made to bear the whole or part of the expenses within a certain limit. For raising the necessary fund, the municipality, with the approval of the Government, may levy upon its citizens special burdens not exceeding 12½% of land tax, 17% of business tax, 40% of prefectural taxes, etc. The law came into force on Jan. 1, 1920, for the six premier cities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama, the same law to be extended later to 35 smaller cities throughout the country including Yokosuka, Amagasaki, Nagasaki, Niigata, Maebashi, Hiroshima, Okayama, Shimonoseki, etc., and is expected to do much for improving them as to street plan, sanitation, sewage systems, etc. in harmony with the City Building Law also passed by the Diet in April, 1919.

It may be noted that in Sept. '22, Dr. Charles A. Beard, a noted American expert of municipal administration, arrived in Tokyo in response to the invitation of the Tokyo Municipal Research Board presided over by the then Mayor Vis. Goto. Before he went home in March '23 he handed to the Viscount a report embodying the results of his six months' study of the important problem of Greater Tokyo. It has made a profound impression on the public.

Building Regulations.—The city building law came into operation on Dec. 1, 1920, when Rules for Operation were enforced. They specify the kind of buildings not allowable in the residential, industrial, or commercial quarters. A building in the residential quarters must not exceed as a rule 65 feet in height and in the other quarters 100 feet, though some allowance is made for those with spacious surroundings, such as a park, a road, etc.; in particular the height of a brick or stone building is not to exceed 65 feet and that for a wooden one 50 feet, etc., etc.

Area and Population

Of the six premier cities, Osaka now occupies the foremost place as to area and population in consequence of the expansion

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of the municipal district effected on April 1, 1925 as preparatory step to the execution of the Greater Osaka plan mentioned elsewhere in the present chapter. The following comparative table is based on the 1st decennary census taken in 1920:

Cities	Area (Sq. kilometres)	Population	Population per 1 Sq. kilometre
New Osaka	170.2	2,033,900	11,950
Old Osaka	59.1	1,431,500	24,222
Tokyo	82.1	1,971,308	23,353
Kyoto	60.1	680,900	11,330
Yokohama	26.4	389,700	14,761
Kobe	61.4	727,100	11,842
Nagoya	148.1	670,800	4,529

For reference sake, below is given comparative statistics as to area and population of Tokyo, Osaka, London and five other large cities of the world:

	Area (Sq. kilometres)	Population	Density of population (per 1 Sq. kilometre)
Greater Osaka	170.2	2,033,900	11,950
Tokyo	82.1	1,917,308	23,353
Greater London	1,794.6	7,461,168	4,158
Berlin	878.0	3,804,048	4,333
Paris	80.0	2,906,472	36,331
New York	742.8	5,620,048	7,566
Chicago	498.3	2,701,705	5,422
Washington	155.4	437,571	2,816

The comparative growth of population in the six premier cities is shown in the 2nd decennary census returns taken in October 1925, as follows:—

	No. of Households	Population			Comparison with 1920 figures
		Men	Women	Total	
Osaka (new)	844,072	1,126,321	988,488	2,114,809	+861,826
Tokyo	429,985	1,095,222	900,081	1,995,303	−177,898
Nagoya	164,248	392,518	376,042	768,560	+338,563
Kyoto	148,870	350,745	329,231	679,976	+ 88,653
Kobe	151,505	335,763	308,449	644,212	+ 35,568
Yokohama ..	95,377	214,341	191,547	405,888	− 17,050

(+ increase −decrease)

The tax burdens in the six premier cities for the fiscal year 1924-25 stand as follows:

	Tokyo Yen	Osaka Yen	Kyoto Yen	Yokohama Yen	Kobe Yen	Nagoya Yen
National tax	34,421,324	19,915,818	12,536,826	2,288,301	5,780,831	5,621,861
Prefectural tax	3,108,662	4,914,602	2,108,489	—	2,872,002	2,897,373
Municipal tax	10,357,411	10,827,353	3,786,633	1,858,921	3,961,183	4,646,281
Ward ("ku") tax	939,015	3,858,559	982,856	—	—	—
Total	48,826,412	39,516,332	19,404,804	4,147,222	12,614,016	13,165,515
The average per household and per capita is shown below:						
Per household...	144.304	130.908	142.578	52.420	73.547	93.129
Per capita	31.930	38.407	29.314	13.230	15.985	18.917

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Municipal Liabilities

The amount of the outstanding liabilities in the shape of municipal loans for the six premier cities as extant at the end of December '24 was as follows (figures being in 1000):—

Tokyo	Osaka	Kyoto	Yokohama	Kobe	Nagoya
230,903	203,189	29,988	38,811	77,438	35,859

Municipal Finances

As shown in the municipal budgets for the fiscal year 1924-25, the revenue and expenditure of the six premier cities are as follows:—

Revenue (in ¥1,000):

	Tokyo	Osaka	Kyoto	Yokohama	Kobe	Nagoya
Revenue from taxes...	11,299	15,421	4,828	1,859	4,685	4,646
Water rates & fees....	2,711	3,913	820	632	1,644	661
Car fare & electric supply	39,067	33,521	8,051	2,672	10,391	3,623
Loans & borrowings ..	100,544	38,777	1,365	5,514	1,879	1,382
Income from properties	1,844	2,119	208	251	209	65
Subsidies	32,740	2,861	692	566	793	826
Total incl. others	223,917	113,393	19,384	14,578	23,953	15,445
Expenditure (in ¥1,000):						
Ordinary	124,955	106,106	19,384	14,573	15,551	11,177
Extraordinary	103,274	17,326	7,008	9,215	10,359	6,049
Total	228,229	123,432	21,982	15,341	25,910	17,226

Main items of the expenditure are as follows (in ¥5,000):—

	Tokyo	Osaka	Kyoto	Yokohama	Kobe	Nagoya
Offices	4,180	1,879	1,068	522	693	670
Public works	56,342	26,935	1,427	524	2,020	2,002
Public health	8,658	2,117	1,639	627	1,083	1,244
Water works	10,041	2,812	463	2,248	1,350	650
Social works	4,414	481	131	133	601	680
Electric works	61,006	37,464	3,839	5,569	8,314	4,085
Loans & borrowings	33,401	32,428	3,440	2,893	6,492	2,936
Education	23,968	11,447	4,356	1,366	3,076	4,170
Total incl. others ..	228,229	123,432	21,982	15,341	25,910	17,226

Social Works in the Six Municipal Budgets

With the growing importance of social problems in general, the municipal authorities are attending to various social and relief works, though financial considerations are hampering their activities in this direction. The following table is taken from the report of the Home Office for the 1924-25 fiscal year:

	Total expenditure	Social work fund
Tokyo	¥228,229,648	¥4,413,992
Osaka	123,342,240	480,623
Kyoto	21,982,380	131,089
Yokohama	15,341,059	133,067
Kobe	25,909,859	601,203
Nagoya	17,225,764	679,797

Among the various social undertakings calculated to give relief to the increasing pressure on living, there are two that deserve brief mention, having been taken up by various municipal

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authorities, especially in the six premier cities, in the recent years. These are (1) the "public market" and (2) the "common dining halls."

The Public Market.—The first market of this nature was first established in Osaka in 1918, soon after the "rice riots" that had broken out in many parts of the country. At first rice was the sole article offered for sale, but subsequently the list has been very much enlarged and at present it covers most articles of food and other commodities of daily necessity. Exempt from tax, supplied direct by producers, and enjoying other advantages that tend to reduce the cost, articles on sale at the public markets are reputed cheaper though considered a trifle poorer in quality than those brought by errand-boys of retail-merchants to their regular customers. Those who patronise the public markets are people in middle and lower classes, and it is believed that the habit of buying direct at shops will grow, our people now being so dependent on their regular retailers as to leave them free to bring articles at their option. They are too indolent or shy to do shopping by themselves of such articles. The example set by Osaka has spread to other cities, and at present there are in Tokyo as many as 48 such markets, in Osaka 17 and a number at Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya and some other places. The public markets were at first temporary barrack sheds, but some of them are being rebuilt in permanent style.

So far as the result realized at the ten municipal markets run by the Osaka municipal authorities is concerned, it is said to be a fairly good success. The monthly turnover is put at about one million yen each, but at the public markets in other cities, in Tokyo, for instance, the result is said to be far less satisfactory, some having been even closed owing to scanty patronage. At first no fee was charged on retailers using the stalls at a public market, and this is still so in most places. The Osaka municipal authorities, however, true to the traditional business spirit prevailing there, charge the stall-keepers a certain rate.

The Common Dining Halls.—Interesting to note the first common dining hall in Japan, that in Tokyo, owes its existence to a philanthropist, who, with the idea of supplying cheap and wholesome food to poorer people, started in 1918 the "Democratic dining hall" on the modest scale of serving 60 sitters at a time. Then appeared similar establishments in Osaka, Nagoya and other cities, most of them run by religious and other charitable bodies, and a few as municipal undertakings. At first the charges were 8 sen for breakfast and 10 sen for either dinner or supper, but the tariff has been somewhat advanced lately owing to rise of market prices. At a model municipal hall in Tokyo 12 sen for breakfast and 15 for either dinner or supper is a rule ,while in a corresponding establishment in Osaka the tariff is uniform, 12 sen.

HOUSING QUESTION

The housing question has become in Japan one of great urgency as it is elsewhere, the shortage of dwelling houses being keenly felt in all urban districts. According to the latest researches of the Home Office shortage of dwelling houses throughout the country is represented by 122,821, of which the shortage in Osaka reaches 23,000, in Tokyo 17,000, and in Fukuoka 13,000.

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The number of houses planned during the year 1920-21 with low-interest fund specially advanced for the purpose by the Government was only 15,501, or about 10% of the houses required. Even that 10% has by no means been completed as planned at first, for in point of fact only 1436 houses were built during the year, so that the housing troubles remain as grave as before. To take the instance of Osaka city, whereas in 1914 tenantless dwelling houses were reported at 13,987 out of the total number of 225,044 i. e. 623. This percentage had fallen to 0.12 by the end of Aug. 1920. The average space alloted per head is about 45 sq. ft.

The rent has steadily risen, and in Osaka the rate has been quadrupled during the last fifteen years. In 1919-20 it advanced as much as 33% of the total. The fact that between 30 and 35% of laborers and lower school masters earning only at best ¥30 a month are obliged to pay ¥5-6, i.e., about 17-20% of their income for rent, is significant. This alarming shortage of houses places tenants at the mercy of avaricious landlords. They are also in constant danger of being preyed upon by dishonest house-agents, many of whom are little better than swindlers. In these circumstances troubles between houseowners and tenants have become the order or the day, especially in Tokyo and Osaka.

With a view to relieving the situation, Home Office and Communication Department announced in 1920 that they would advance on a low interest ¥6,263,000 and 1,880,000 respectively to building fund of dwellings. Next the Dwelling House Association Law and the revised Lease Law were enacted in 1921, the former regulating the advance of money by provinces and districts for building purposes and the latter determining the legal relations between lessors and lessees of both lots and houses, besides safeguarding the interest of the lessees. The latter law was put into force on May 15 in 5 cities, Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama and Kobe.

The Dwelling House Association Law that was put into execution in July, 1921, has been followed by the formation of no less than 2,400 associaions in urban districts, their applications for loans summing up to ¥160 millions. It was in October of the same year that the sanction was issued for the first time, i.e. to the Kagoshima association, which is composed of almost all the salaried-men of middle or lower rank in the city. Of the total building fund required amounting to ¥726,700, the members are to pay in as first instalment ¥58,136, the balance to be advanced by the Home Office.

THE SIX PREMIER CITIES

1. Tokyo

Finance.—The finances of the city of Tokyo made a sudden expansion after the war with Russia. With the adoption of the tramway municipalization scheme in 1911-12 the figures swelled further. Details are shown:

Year ending March	Revenue Yen 1,000	Expenditure Yen 1,000
1922	172,684	127,689
1923 (estimate)	153,030	138,186
1924 „	226,314	226,271

The enormous increase of the municipal finances obliges the Tokyo citizens to bear an exceedingly heavy taxation, this being

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at present more than quintupled compared with ten years ago. Details are shown below (in ¥1,000):—

Year	Additional	Special	Special taxes for street improvement	Total
1921 (estimate) ..	11,892,089	3,001,867	2,986,289	17,880,246
1922 „ ..	20,310,280	3,454,795	—	23,765,076
1923 „ ..	9,340,077	1,657,208	—	10,997,286

The following shows the revenue and expenditure of the general account and 14 special accounts of the Municipality Budget for 1924-25.

	Revenue	Expenditure
City (general)	¥39,331,775	¥23,751,113
Waterworks	11,683,097	3,938,378
Sinking fund for pub. loans....	19,575,615	22,689,147
Mutual relief against fires	929,880	929,880
Public dining rooms	1,458,144	1,446,144
Workhouse	—	—
Electric tramway	64,958,456	23,827,787
Electric power supply	10,950,931	3,990,728
Earthquake relief	76,295,261	77,631,226
Elec. undertaking sinking fund	209,369	10,694,180
City poor house	888,732	604,759
Total including others	226,314,043	226,270,933

Sewerage System.—The comprehensive sewerage system first adopted in 1908 and revised in December 1924 with the approval of the Central Government is based on this datum; population to be served 3,000,000; one half of the daily wasted matter to be discharged in 8 hours, supposing the per capita per diem waste to be 6 cubic shaku; maximum rainfall per hour estimated at 50 mm. The whole city is subdivided into three drainage sections and the sewer-conduits measure 712,000 "ken" in all. The area to be drained totals 20,768,000 "tsubo." Started in 1911 the work was partially completed before the disaster of September 1923, which has very much dislocated the prescribed arrangement. At present the work is included partly in the Government rehabilitation and partly in the municipal improvement program. The former has set apart ¥43,580,000 for the purpose, the work to extend from the 1923 fiscal year to the '28. For completing the remaining sewerage work and repairing the earthquake damage something like ¥76,000,000 will be necessary, a sum which the city can ill afford to meet at present. The municipal authorities have therefore decided to reserve it for the 1919-36 period work. Meanwhile for 20 places mostly situated in the saved area of the city and which from their natural formation have frequently been flooded on occasion of heavy rain, the same authorities have begun improvement work at the estimate of ¥4,580,000, spread over from 1925 to 1929. With the commencement of the municipal sewerage work the suburban towns have, at the instance of the city, also started or are about to start their own sewerage improvement, the work being in progress for Kita Senju and Osaki.

Road-making and Improvement.—The road-making and improvement program of the prefecture and city of Tokyo has undergone radical change since the disastrous occurrence of 1923. There are, however, several items for which the design

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remains unaltered, except for the extension of the period of completion. One of them is to construct around the city a "circular" 12-"ken" road extending 19 m. 26 ch. 6 yd., besides the urban terminals of a little under 3 m. The whole is estimated to demand ¥25,000,000 approximately. The other is called the "radical" road, comprising the four national highways existing from olden time. The total length is 19 m. 16 ch. 4 yd. besides about half a mile terminals in the city. The effective width will be 48 to 72 feet and the expense is estimated at ¥18,750,000. The two road-makings were originally designed for completion in nine years beginning 1921, but the period has been extended five years.

Pavement work.—The pavement work was started by the city in the 1921 fiscal year as six-year program for principal thorough-fares of 36 feet or over in w dth, but it has been transferred to the control of the Rehabilitation Bureau in greater part. At the same time the city took up on its own account the paving of part of the saved area as four year work to be completed in the spring of 1926. The area to be treated total 348,000 "tsubo" and the cost will be ¥3,100,000. The materials used are wood-blocks, asphalt concrete, and cut stones. Some parts will be macadamized.

Bridges.—The bridges now number more than they were before the disaster, as those burnt have been temporarily repaired while there are several newly constructed. The river Sumida, as described in the Earthquake Appendix of the previous edition, will be spanned by ten large bridges of which four will be new. There will be two more to be constructed in other parts of the city. Taught by the tragic experience of 1923 they will be constructed fire-proof.

Waterworks.—The water supply arrangements in Tokyo date back more than 350 years ago to the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate, when the primitive mode of conducting water by wooden pipes was adopted. This device was continued well into the era of Meiji. In 1892-98 the work of renovation was carried out at an estimated outlay of ¥8,500,000 met by means of foreign loans. The work was based on the plan of providing for 1,500,000 people at the rate of 4 cubic "shaku" per head. To meet the demand of the fast growing consumption a further expansion was decided upon in 1912 at an outlay of ¥20,720,000 on a 7 year program, further to be increased in 1920 to ¥47,600,000 in anticipation of the probable rise of prices by 1928. The expansion work, when completed, will supply 18,000,000 cubic "shaku" a day on an average. At the end of March, 1924, the condition of water supply stood as follows:—

Private metres	Population supplied	Common metres	Houses supplied
63,978	274,396	4,198	37,059

Compared with the similar figures for the preceding year, the above returns indicate a marked falling-off particularly in the number of common metres and houses supplied, the decrease being due to the quake disaster of the previous year which devastated greater portion of the down town.

Electric Tramways.—The municipalization of street tramways was realized in 1911. The purchase of the three tramways was effected at the cost of ¥63,915,000. The data of the service in the recent years are tabulated below:

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Year ended March	Mileage open to traffic	Average working mileage per day	No. of passengers carried per day	Passenger receipts per day en
1921	181	157,607	1,201,196	79,761
1922	185	172,270	1,306,971	86,784
1923	189	143,511	1,177,303	71,608
1924	—	—	—	—

The uniform tariff rate of 5 sen including transit duty was raised to 6 sen in July, 1916, and to 8 sen in June, 1920; it was 3 sen when the three Cos. were fused.

Electric Lighting.—The Municipality also operates electric lighting business which it took over from the Tokyo Street Tramway Co., when the electric tramways were municipalized. The intrusion of the Municipality in this field has proved an occasion for breaking down the monopoly so far held by the private electric companies, and in lowering the tariff. The number totalled 277,047 in the city alone at the end of Nov. 1923 representing the share of the two rival Cos. doing business in the city.

Municipal Assets & Liabilities

Assets.—The assets of the Municipality are tabulated below:—

End of Dec.	1922 Yen 1,000	1923 Yen 1,000	1924 Yen 1,000
General:—			
Public bonds and shares	194	170	1,456
Other bonds & shares	13	13	
Deposits, loans and cash	1,446	976	9,845
Land	12,288	17,262	109,441
Buildings	13,087	6,312	12,476
Other properties	1,870	897	123,605
Total	28,919	25,629	256,847
Electricity Dep't.:—	1922	1923*	1924
Land	6,590	—	8,569
Buildings	5,163	—	4,813
Tracks	17,828	—	20,531
Vehicles	21,275	—	21,290
Plants, etc.	7,017	—	—
Elec. wires	18,656	—	21,908
Total incl. others	94,902	—	94,408

* Figures for 1923 are unobtainable owing to the quake disaster which caused an immense loss to the properties.

2. Osaka

The "Greater Osaka" Program

By the absorption of the outlying district the industrial city of Osaka has outstripped Tokyo in area and population and has become the largest city of Japan. The ambitious program for realizing the Greater Osaka plan is to be carried into effect by 1923 with a fund of ¥200 millions. To mention the principal features of improvement the main thoroughfares will be widened; all wooden bridges be replaced by new structures of fire and earthquake-proof material, and subways and elevated street car lines, besides the surface electric railways, will be operated.

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The plan also provides for the establishment of a central city market with a site of about 30 acres by 1928, and water supply capacity will shortly be increased to 128,000,000 gallons a day from 84,000,000 at present. On the completion of the consolidation of the two adjacent counties with the city, it must be added, the industrial capacity of Osaka has been augmented by about 150 per cent.

The settled accounts of the city for 1922 and the estimate for 1923 and 1924 stand as follows (¥1,000):—

Year ended March	General		Special	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1922	19,847	12,930	97,065	82,475
1923	20,260	20,260	94,877	94,369
1924	20,348	20,348	153,003	152,292

Details of 1924-25 estimate stood as follows at the end of August, (¥1,000):—

	Revenue	Expenditure
Waterworks	4,911	4,911
Elec. tramway	66,897	66,897
Harbor expenses.....	4,481	4,481
Others	76,714	76,003
Total	153,003	152,292

Principal Special Account Undertakings

1. Waterworks.—The genesis of the Osaka waterworks dates back to 1895 when the river Yodo that runs through the city was utilized for supplying water to 610,000 persons. This was next extended so as to provide for 800,000 and further for supplying a million more. The last work was commenced in 1907 as a 7 year program. The cost amounted to ¥10,630,000 of which ¥2,230,000 were supplied from the State treasury. A further expansion scheme is now under investigation.

The condition of water supply at the end of 1922 was as follows:—Meter used, 138,997; number of houses getting supply from the common and private sources 230,804; volume of water supplied measured 271,739,000 "koku."

2. Electric Tramways.—From the very outset the Osaka Street Electric Tramway was a municipal undertaking, and 52.71 miles are open to traffic at present. Data of traffic service for the three years are as follows:—

Year ended March	No. of Passengers	No. of Passengers per day	Passenger receipts (Yen 1,000)	Passenger receipts per day (Yen)
1920	254,375,500	696,919	12,441	34,085
1921	267,092,806	731,761	15,224	41,710
1922	285,632,624	782,555	16,245	44,508

3. Harbor Works.—The Osaka harbor works were started in 1897 on an 8 year program, at the estimated cost of ¥22,570,400, of which 4,680,000 and a portion of land estimated at ¥1,900,000 came from the State treasury. Owing, however, to a marked rise in material and wages, a further extension involving ¥2,200,000 on a 10 year program was made in 1906. The principal works including jetties, warehouses, coast protection, canals, etc., are now almost completed and the port, about 1,800 acres, has sud-

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denly gained in importance with regard to import trade since the Great War.

4. Sewerage Works.—Warned by the outbreak of virulent epidemics in 1886 and 1890 the City undertook the improvement of sewerage work in 1894-99 as regards the old city. In 1911 a further improvement was planned on a 10 year program at an estimated outlay of ¥4,500,000, one third of which was to be supplied from the State treasury. This subsidy being assured the plan was altered. The work was started 1909 and is steadily progressing.

Municipal Liabilities

The four big enterprises of Osaka city mentioned above involved the Municipality in a heavy debt amounting to about ¥83,700,000. The loans outstanding at the end of June 1923 totalled ¥130,122,544 including 2 water works loans for ¥36.628,000; 3 harbor loans, ¥19,010,800; 5 electric tramway loans, ¥39,423,600; 2 sewerage loans, ¥13,579,000, etc. The total indebtedness works out to ¥92.01 per capita of population.

According to the original program Municipality is to complete the redemption of principal and interest by between 1923 and 1924, with funds obtained from taxation (¥61,000,000), revenue of electric tramway service (¥17,000,000), water charges (¥17,000,000), receipts from the harbor (¥11,000,000), proceeds from sale of reclaimed land (¥3,200,000), income from properties (¥3,700,000) and miscellaneous receipts (¥6,500,000).

3. Kyoto

The ordinary finance of the city is as shown below:—

Fiscal year	Revenue	Expenditure
1923-24	¥ 8,076,866	¥ 8,076,866
1924-25	10,317,717	10,317,717

The special account estimates for 1924-26 are as follows:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
Canal and water-power works...	¥ 981,504	¥ 981,504
Waterworks	3,026,760	3,026,760
Electric tramway	6,128,071	6,128,071
Other	6,505,305	6,430,724
Total	26,959,357	26,884,776

The three leading municipal undertakings, i.e. Canal and Waterpower works, Waterworks, and Electric tramway, are described below:—

1. Canal & Water-power Works.—The first Biwa Canal that was completed in 1895 at the cost of ¥1,838.317 was designed for the conveyance of passengers and goods and also for the supply of waterpower, while the second canal, ¥4,477,805, and completed lately, supplies water for drinking, fire brigade and for purposes of hydro-electricity, etc.

2. Waterworks.—The waterworks started in October, 1908, were completed in March, 1912 at the cost of ¥3,000,000 of which ¥750,000 came from the State treasury. The water is drawn from Lake Biwa by means of the second canal and was designed as the first term work to provide for 500,000 people and 200,000 for the second ,the rate being calculated at 3.5 cubic "shaku" per day per head, with a maximum consumption of 4.9 cubic "shaku."

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3. Electric Tramways.—The construction of the street tramway 14.3 miles commenced in 1908, is now practically completed, the expenses incurred being ¥10,379,212. Besides, there are three private tramways run both in the city and its suburbs. The results of working in 1923 are tabulated below:—

	No. of passengers	Passenger receipts
Municipal	¥88,875,932	¥5,156,091
Keihan Electric	31,987,523	4,831,321
Keishin Electric	4,128,273	587,593
Arashiyama Electric	3,600,400	299,987

Municipal Liabilities

Municipal debts outstanding at the end of December, 1924, totalled ¥29,980,000 or ¥45.33 per capita of population.

4. Yokohama

The annual revenue and estimate expenditure of Yokohama amounted to:—

Fiscal year	Revenue	Expenditure
1921-22 (estimate)	¥7,006,953	¥7,006,953
1922-23 („)	7,668,272	7,668,272

Special Account

Special account of the Municipality consists of 7 items including Waterworks, Gas Works, Hospital, former Concession account, Cemetery and Crematory. The urban tramway service is managed by a private concern under special contract with the city.

Gas Works.—The works were first started as a private enterprise but were municipalized in 1892. The estimate accounts for 1922-23 put revenue and expenditure at ¥1,074,715. The pipes laid measure about 130 "ri" and about 170,000 households have connection.

Waterworks.—The waterworks enjoy the honor of being the pioneer in Japan, the estimate account for 1922-23 being ¥1,871,216 both for revenue and expenditure.

Municipal Liabilities

The Municipal liabilities outstanding at the end of July, 1921 totalled ¥24,344,365 or ¥103.67 per capita, this being the greatest of all the six cities.

5. Kobe

Annual finance of Kobe City has shown a marked increase as follows (incl. special accounts):—

Fiscal year	Revenue	Expenditure
1921-22	¥51,045,807	¥38,367,454
1922-23	45,220,365	35,231,796
1923-24	43,829,339	32,532,871

Municipal Undertaking

Water supply is the only undertaking Kobe conducts on its own resources, electric lighting, urban tramways and gas works

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being all left to private enterprises, while the reconstruction of the harbor is a State undertaking to which the city has been obliged to contribute about ¥3,000,000. Kobe is, however, free from foreign encumbrances, all the loans being domestic.

Waterworks.—The Municipal authorities have been much troubled about the inadequate arrangements of water supply. The waterworks were at first designed in 1909 to supply 3 cubic ft. per capita a day to 250,000 inhabitants, but were subsequently altered in scope and made to provide for 100,000 families, 25 c. ft. a day. The work extended till 1923 and required the expense of ¥12,858,720 of which the State grants amounted to ¥3,403,000.

Electric Tramways.—The tram-system within the city limit is operated by the Municipality, while there are three private tramway companies attending to the suburban service, viz. the Hyogo Electric Tramway (Akashi-Hyogo), Hanshin Electric Rly. (Kobe-Osaka) and Hanshin Express Electric Rly. (also Kobe-Osaka). The results of working of these cos. for 1923 are as follows:—

	No. of passengers Yen 1,000	Receipts Yen 1,000
Municipality	80,680	3,974
Hanshin Electric Rly	45,153	5,576
Hanshin Express El. Rly	9,933	2,186
Hyogo El. Tramway	10,916	1,248

Harbor Works.—The first term work extending over 16 years was started in 1906 at the total cost of ¥15,090,000 of which ¥3,660,000 was borne by the Municipality. The work was completed in May 1922. The harbor now has four quays with berth to 19 boats of 3 to 20 thousand tons at the same time. The second term work now going on was taken in hand in 1919 as ten years' undertaking. Upon its completion the harbor will have capacity for 15 more steamers of larger type.

6. Nagoya

The municipal finances of Nagoya, according to the estimates for 1923-24, amounted to ¥9,315,874 in revenue and 7,051,541 in expenditure.

The city receives 5 per cent. of net profit from the Nagoya Gas Company, and Kansai Electric Co.

Nagoya manages on its own resources its waterworks, sewerage, butchery, the public cemetery and the disposal of night-soil, none of which is of a nature to embarrass the Municipal finance as in the case of Osaka and Kyoto. The waterworks, started in 1907, are now practically completed at a cost of ¥5,279,-882. The sewerage system, which was commenced simultaneously with the waterworks was also brought to a finish in 1923, the total cost being ¥4,453,763. The subsidy from the State treasury amounted to ¥1,264,273 for the waterworks and ¥1,202,000 for the sewerage. The necessary sum was raised by floating municipal loans.

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CHAPTER XXXVII

CHOSEN (KOREA)

GEOGRAPHY

Chosen (Korea) is one of the largest peninsulas on the east of Asia, and projects between the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea. It lies between L. 33° 6′ 40″ N. and 43° 00′ 36″ N. and L. 130° 56′ 23″ E. and 124° 11′ E., and is nearly as large as the Main Island of Japan proper, covering an area of 14,312 sq. ri. In the north the Peninsula is separated from Manchuria and Siberia by the rivers Tumen and Yalu and "White" Mountain. In the south the Peninsula faces Kyushu across the Strait of Chosen while the historic island of Tsushima lies only 30 miles away, forining a stepping stone between the two lands. The Gulf of Gensan on the east coast and the river Tadong flowing into the Yellow Sea practically divide the Peninsula into two parts, northern and southern Korea. A watershed runs through both parts, lying nearer the eastern than the opposite coast. Northern Korea is mountainous and rich in timber. In southern Korea the peak of Kongo, noted for its picturesque scenery and magnificent Buddhist temples, towers on the north-east. The south-western district is the best land in Korea and is generally well cultivated. The rivers are larger than those in Japan proper and at full tide many of them can float boats far up the streams. The height of the tide is especially conspicuous on the western coast. In the vicinity of Jinsen, for instance, it reaches as high as 33 ft., though on the opposite side it is only one ft. The climate is comparatively mild for its latitude in the southern part but in the north a rigorous climate, almost like that of Manchuria, prevails.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION (Average Record)

Temperature

	Fusan C.	Jinsen C.	Gensan C.	Seoul C.	Pyongyang C.
Highest	35.0	36.1	39.6	37.5	36.4
Lowest .....(—)14.0	(—)20.9	(—)21.9	(—)22.3	(—)28.5	

Weather Condition in the Year

	Fusan	Jinsen	Gensan	Seoul	Pyongyang
Clear or cloudy days	201	186	212	178	190
Rainy or snowy days	107	105	120	112	104

	Fusan	Jinsen	Gensan	Seoul	Pyongyang
Early frost	Nov. 12	Nov. 8	Oct. 21	Oct. 16	Oct. 14
Late frost	Mar. 24	Apr. 5	Apr. 14	Apr. 20	Apr. 23
Early snow	Dec. 26	Nov. 18	Nov. 16	Nov. 18	Nov. 18
Late snow	Mar. 8	Mar. 24	Apr. 4	Mar. 28	Mar. 28

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Population

Natives

The result of the 2nd decennary census taken on Oct. 1, '25, makes the following showing (the figures representing the total of native, Japanese and foreign combined):—

	Household	Male	Female	Total
1925 (Oct. 1)..	3,720,937	10,018,729	9,501,198	19,519,927

Compared with the figure for 1920, the total population shows an increase of 13.1% or 2,258,720 and an increase of 1,451,811 as against 18,068,116 at the end of 1924. The density of population is 1,364 per square "ri."

Dec. 31	Household	Male	Female	Total
1910	2,749,956	6,593,468	6,175,312	13,128,780
1920	3,191,153	8,701,988	8,214,090	16,916,078
1923	3,282,792	8,970,812	8,476,101	17,446,913
1924	—	—	—	17,619,540

	Birth			Still-birth		
Dec. 31	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1911 ..	148,447	129,026	277,473	2,783	2,460	5,243
1920 ..	251,286	217,435	468,721	1,602	1,443	3,045
1923 ..	370,411	339,497	709,908	1,751	1,416	3,167

	Death			Marriage & Divorce	
Dec. 31	Male	Female	Total	Marriage	Divorce
1911	87,587	75,666	163,253	85,612	5,621
1920	205,844	189,142	394,986	141,122	7,982
1923	190,392	168,966	359,358	258,167	8,797

	Ratio per 1000 population				
Dec. 31	Birth	Still-birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce
1910	13.35	0.32	8.17	3.90	0.30
1920	27.71	0.18	23.35	8.34	0.47
1923	40.69	0.18	20.60	14.80	0.50

Japanese in Korea

Till the war of 1904-5 the number of Japanese settlers in the Peninsula did not exceed from 40 to 50 thousands, but thereafter it has increased at the rate of 20 or 30 per cent. annually, and at present the Japanese form 2.25% of the total population.

Year	Household	Male	Female	Total
1910	50,992	92,750	78,792	171,543
1920	94,514	185,196	162,654	347,850
1922	106,991	204,883	181,610	386,493
1923	110,439	212,867	190,144	403,011
1924	—	—	—	411,595

Population in Principal Cities, End 1923

	Japanese	Korean	Total incl. others
Seoul	76,188	207,496	288,260
Jinsen (Chemulpo) ...	11,228	28,093	40,932
Gunsan	6,717	12,996	19,984
Taiku	19,316	43,047	62,895

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	Japanese	Korean	Total incl. others
Fusan	35,360	43,886	79,552
Pyongyang	20,991	73,231	95,049
Chin-nan-po	5,703	20,473	26,730
Gensan (Wonsan)	7,743	23,151	31,611

Foreigners in Korea

Year	Male	Female	Total
1910	11,239	1,455	12,694
1920	21,939	3,122	25,061
1923	30,640	4,399	35,039
1924	—	—	36,981

Classified according to nationality these give in 1923 the following statistics:—Chinese 33,654; Americans, 800; English, 282; French, 92; Germans, 62; Russians, 134; Italians, 11; Norwegians, 4; etc.

THE KOREAN ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY AS REORGANIZED

In Aug. 1919, the regulations for the organization of the administrative machine in Korea were revised, with the object of replacing the former military government with one in which the civil factor should be predominant. Thus the Governor-Generalship of Chosen is now open to either a civilian or a military man whereas the post was formerly restricted to a General or an Admiral.

The reorganizing policy has since been carried out still further and many important reform measures suggested by the growing democratic tendency have been adopted. Among them may be mentioned,—Improvement of the Police system; uniform scale of salaries for Korean and Japanese officials; appointment of Koreans as school principals; higher education arrangement for Korean boys and girls; Korean Judges and Procurators invested with the same authority as Japanese; abolition of flogging; company regulations revised and made more liberal; recognition of religious bodies as juridical persons; permission to publish vernacular papers; partial adoption of the local self-government system, etc.

For the Government-General Office is appointed an Inspector-General of Political Affairs whose function is to assist the Governor-General and to inspect the official business of the Local Governments and other various affiliated offices. The Government-General is divided into a secretariat office and ten departments, viz., Departments of General Affairs; Internal Affairs; Communication; Finance; Public Works; Railway; Agriculture, Commerce and Industry; Justice; Education; Police. The Chiefs of those Departments are of "Chokunin" rank.

Gendarmerie System Abolished.—The abolition of the gendarmerie system to be replaced by a civil police force is another significant feature of the revision.

Local Administration.—The thirteen Prefectures or Provinces of Korea are as follows:—

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Province	Seat of office	Province	Seat of office
Kyongki-do	Seoul	Whanghai-do	Haiju
North Choongchong-do	Chongju	North Pyong-an-do	NewWiju
South Choongchong-do	Kongju	South Pyong-an-do	Pyongyang
North Chonla-do	Chonju	Kwan-won-do	Choonchon
South Chonla-do	Kwanju	North Hamkyong-do	Ranan
North Kyongsang-do	Taiku	South Hamkyong-do	Hamheung
South Kyongsang-do	Chinju		

The Central Council

The Central Council is in effect a Privy Council and considers matters submitted to it by the Governor-General. The members of the Council consist of one President, one Vice-president, five Advisers, and 65 Councillors, all Koreans.

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF KOREA

The former Emperor of Korea is now known by the title of His Imperial Highness Yi Wang (Prince Yi), and Prince Heir. Their Highnesses receive the treatment of Princes of the Blood and their annual grants were increased in 1921 from ¥1,500,000, the same sum as defrayed before the annexation, to 1,800,000. In April 1920 the Prince Heir married in Tokyo Princess Masako, daughter of Prince Nashimoto, a Japanese prince of the Blood.

Korean Peers.—In Oct. 1910, 67 distinguished Koreans including five members of the former Imperial family, were created Peers, i. e. 6 Marquises, 3 Counts, 22 Viscounts, and 45 Barons. The new Peers were given monetary grants.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The creation of the local advisory bodies in Oct. 1920, as a preliminary step towards self-government, is an important innovation in the Japanese government in Korea. These are of three kinds; (1) Provincial Councils, (2) Municipal Councils and (3) Village Councils.

Provincial Council.—Consists of 18 to 37 members according to population. The membership is of two classes (1) elective and (2) nominated, the former constituting two-thirds of the entire number of members. These are appointed by the Governor from among a certain fixed number of candidates elected by the members of the municipal and village councils. Those eligible for candidacy are to be male subjects of the Japanese Empire of twenty-five years and over and with an independent means of livelihood.

It is presided over by the Governor who is, except when the urgency of the matter leaves no time for so doing, to convene the Provincial council and invite its views on all questions regarding the provincial finances. The council may memorialize the Governor on all affairs of public importance. Their term is three years, and the office is honorary.

Municipal Council.—Consists of 12 to 30 members, elected for three years without any salary by popular votes under a property qualification consisting of the payment of ¥5 and over per year in municipal taxation. This restriction is applicable to the voters and the candidates alike. Presided over by the respective Prefects or Mayors, it deliberates upon the financial affairs of the municipaplity as submitted by the Mayor.

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Village Council.—8 to 14 members are appointed by the respective District Magistrate or Chief of Island, for three years without pay, and presided over by the village headman. They discuss village finances. As an exception, 41 villages are allowed an elective system as provided for the municipalities in consideration of their population and their importance as political or economic centres.

School Council.—Besides there will be established in each administrative unit a School Council to discuss matters relating to Korean education. The status, election, etc. of the members are practically same as for the members of the Municipal and Village Councils respectively.

The laws came into force in Oct. 1920.

FINANCE

Imperial Treasury's Burden.—To enable the former Korean Government to meet the deficit in its Budget, the Imperial Government disbursed in the 4 years prior to the annexation in 1910 ¥104 millions, of which ¥13,280,000 odd was in the shape of loans, free of interest. This was in consideration of the transfer of judiciary affairs to the control of Japan, and the prison expense devolving on the Imperial Treasury. With the annexation Special Account was established for the Government of Chosen, the expenditure to be met as a rule with the revenue of Korea and the deficit filled up with aids from the home Government. All exploitation items as road-making, harbors, railways, etc. are defrayed with proceeds from public loans or borrowed money chargeable to the Special Account, while military and naval outlays are payable out of the General Account of the Imperial Government. The latter totalled ¥125,626,000 between 1910 and 1923. In 1919 the Government-General could dispense for the first time with financial help from the Imperial Government, but the administrative reform carried out that year again required help from the home Government for the time being. It was ¥10 millions in 1920, ¥15 in '21, ¥16 in '22 and ¥15 in '23 and '24.

The Budget Expansion.—The budget has increased apace in recent years owing to the institution of various cultural enterprises undertaken and stood at the ¥158 million level both for revenue and expenditure in 1922-23 and ¥146 in the following year, the former being 100% over the figures in 1919-20 and 220% over 1911-12.

Budget (in ¥ 1,000)

Revenue

	1923–24	1924–25
Ordinary		
Taxes	34,735	36,159
Stamp receipts	9,476	9,578
Yok-tun-to receipts	2,168	1,738
Gov't undertakings and property.	52,490	53,425
Other receipts	1,045	1,481
Total	99,914	102,383
Extraordinary		
Sale of Gov't property	4,062	6,403
National treasury grants	15,123	15,123
From general accounts	1,225	4,278
Loans	20,000	10,000

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Staple Exports (¥ 1,000)

	1923	1924		1923	1924
Rice	113,903	164,483	Iron ore	748	—
Beans	20,813	25,198	Timber	—	6,261
Fish	15,480	16,955	Iron	6,598	5,870
Ginseng	2,203	1,932	Cow hides ...	2,295	3,256
Cotton	8,680	13,118	Cows	3,603	—
Cocoons	7,705	7,338	Pulp	375	—
Raw silk	6,153	7,126	Fertilizer	7,843	6,055
Gold ore	2,218	2,475			

Staple Imports (¥ 1,000)

	1923	1924		1923	1924
Rice	—	12,039	Chinese hemp fabrics	5,182	—
Millet	13,314	19,679	Woolen fabrics	3,770	—
Flour	2,980	4,900	Paper	5,245	—
Sugar	4,995	6,786	Iron, rails, etc.	3,478	6,925
Saké	1,756	1,645	Machines	6,876	7,399
Petroleum ...	4,166	3,859	Coal	9,599	8,056
Ginned cotton	4,461	2,354	Wood	10,906	9,943
Cotton yarn .	3,043	6,506	Cement	4,147	1,613
Sheetings	20,948	27,039	Beer	—	1,665
Cotton fabrics	1,023	2,127			
Japanese cotton	9,119	—			

BANKS AND BANKING

Korea had no banks up to February 1903, when a branch of the Dai-ichi Bank was established and was authorized by both governments, Japanese and Korean, to issue convertible notes. With the establishment of the Bank of Chosen in 1909 the business of note-issuing and other privileges were ceded to the new bank as the central banking organ. The provincial hypothec banks organized in 1906 at various local centres were thoroughly reorganized in June 1918, amalgamating them into one Chosen Industrial (Shokusan) Bank (Seoul), capital ¥30,000,000 (½ p. u.). It is authorized to issue debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times the paid up capital and to furnish long-period loans at a low rate of interest to promote the development of agriculture, industry, fishery, etc. It has 52 branches at present. There are also 18 ordinary banks and 16 branches of Home banks including those of the Dai-ichi, the 130th and the 18th. Some of them are either purely Japanese or Korean enterprises and others joint establishments. In March 1924, there were 475 petty banking organs backed by ¥4,840,991 p. u. capital and ¥2,600,000 loaned by the Government for the benefit of peasants, small traders and manufacturers. The banking statistics are as follows at the end of 1923 (in ¥1,000):—

	No. of Banks	p. u. capital	Reserve funds	Govt. loans	Debts
Bank of Chosen	1	50,000	11,040	1,200	4,000
Chosen Industrial Bank	1	15,000	2,003	1,459	—
Ordinary Banks	18	16,550	2,435	197	—
	16*	2,450*		197	

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	Bank Notes	Debentures	Deposits	Loans
Bank of Chosen	110,233	—	95,586	134,895
Chosen Industrial Bank..	—	100,250	47,852	172,069
Ordinary Banks	—	—	73,082	88,323

N. B.—The asterisks show the branches of Home banks.

The Bank of Chosen

(Formerly the Bank of Korea)

The law providing for the Bank of Chosen as promulgated in 1911 provides that: (1) The Bank be authorised to issue convertible notes and shall carry on business as the central financial organ of Korea, (2) Japanese subjects exclusively shall be allowed to hold shares in the Bank of Chosen, (3) the Government shall guarantee a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on shares held by others than the Government.

The Board of Directors comprises Messrs. S. Suzuki (Pres.), Ota, Katayama, Iuchi, Hashimoto (Directors) and Ito, Makoshi and Okudaira (Auditors).

AGRICULTURE

Arable Areas.—According to the latest official returns, the arable land in Chosen measures 4,320,864 "cho" including 1,549,461 "cho" of paddy fields and 2,771,402 "cho" of dry fields. Besides there are some 135,000 "cho" of fields laid out for temporary use.

The irrigation work extending over 15 years was begun in 1920-21 and is in progress to convert 202,500 "cho" of dry fields, marshes, etc. into paddy and also to improve the irrigation plan for 225,000 "cho" of the existing paddy fields.

Encouragement by the Government.—In March, 1907, a law encouraging the exploitation of State-owned uncultivated lands was promulgated, providing that anybody may rent uncultivated lands from the State for ten years or under for tillage, stock-breeding, etc.

Rice.—Rice is the staple product followed by wheat, barley, soya bean, cotton, etc. The cereal is fairly good in quality. The product in 1923 from about 1,550,000 "cho" of the rice fields was about 15,174,000 "koku" of which 4,080,000 "koku" valued at ¥114 million was exported to Japan.

Barley and Soya Bean.—Barley covers 813,145 "cho," yielding 6,230,919 "koku". Soya bean is exported chiefly to Japan for manufacturing soy, the export amounting to 1,283,000 "koku" valued at ¥20,820,000.

Sericulture.—The climate of Korea is suitable for sericulture owing to the scarcity of rainfall in the rearing season, just the contrary of Japan proper. 207,712 "koku" of cocoons were produced in 1923 yielding 61,131 "kan" of silk. Wild silk worms are also reared in Korea, the cocoons being mostly exported to China.

Ginseng.—Ginseng, a medical root highly valued by Chinese and Koreans, fell off in output lately owing to the ravages of injurious fungi. An improved method of cultivation and control has revived the business. In 1923, the monopoly goods manufactured amounted to 46,022 "kin" and besides there was 84,768 "kin" white ginseng produced outside the specified area. Korean ginseng exported to China alone is now estimated at 40,000 "kin." The plants are left growing 6 or 7 years before they are harvested. The business is a Government Monopoly.

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Cotton.—The experimental cultivation of cotton started in the spring of 1905 by the Korean Cotton Planting Society organized by a number of prominent Japanese having proved satisfactory, planting was started on a systematic plan. The American upland variety is cultivated, being judged best suited to the soil and climate of the southern half of Chosen. The second project put into execution in 1919-20 aims to increase the cotton fields to some 250,000 "cho" within ten years when the output will increase to about 192,000,000 'kin" in upland cotton and some 58,800,000 in native species. The latest figures are given below:—

	Area (1,000 cho)		Harvest (1,000 kin)			
	Upland	Native	Upland	Per "tan"	Native	Per "tan"
1921	105	43	67,857	68	27,588	52
1922	104	47	88,778	85	29,930	64
1923	109	49	96,826	88	30,776	63

Stock-Farming.—Cattle reared in Hamkyong, Northern Korea, are famous for strong build and perfect flesh development. Every house there keeps a head or two, and as the region is excellently suited for pasture, the preserved meat business in Northern Korea possesses a great future.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is an old farm produce in Korea and covers an area of about 12,700 "cho". The leaf harvest shows a marked increase owing to improvement in the method of cultivation and variety. The crop obtained recently reached 3,050,000 "kan." Leaf-tobacco has of late found a foreign market.

Fruit-Culture.—The climate being drier than in Japan proper is suited for the cultivation of fruit-trees and produces fruits of sweeter taste. Formerly fruits were largely imported into Korea from China and Japan but of late fruit-culture has sufficiently developed to meet the demand in the Peninsula. Apples, pears, etc., are now largely exported to the homeland, Manchuria and Siberia.

Organs of Agricultural Department

A Model Farm was established at Suwon, with branches at various places. Similarly sericultural and agricultural schools were founded, and steps were taken to encourage sericulture, the cultivation of rice, cotton, etc.

MINING

The development of Korean mines, especially as regards gold, iron, graphite, tungsten, etc. is quite creditable, the value of the products having been quadrupled from ¥6 to over ¥25 millions. Affected by the recent slump, graphite, zinc, tungsten, etc., among others, have already ceased to be operated since 1921.

Gold.—The Unsan Mine (Pyong-an North) leased by the Oriental Consolidated Mining Co. and Sulan Mine (Whang-hai) of the Kanjo Mining Co., both American interests, produce the bulk of the gold output in the Peninsula. There are, besides, Shokusan, Shojo (French Concession), Rakusan (Kobayashi), Toei (Kuhara) and Rippo (Taniguchi) gold mines now under operation. Alluvial mines are found at Shokusan and Jun-an.

Iron.—Whang-hai is the centre of iron mining in Korea. Limonite is especially active in the districts between Kenjiho

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and Koshu (Whang-ju) to the east. Sainei and Inritsu Mines and also those in Pyong-an South all belong to the same category. Hematite is operated at Angaku Mine (Chosen Iron Mining Co., Whang-hai), while magnetite is found all over the Peninsula, though it is still left in neglect. Sainei and Inritsu, most important of all, operated at first by the Korean Government were transferred to the Home Government in 1910. These with two other Korean mines, Angaku and Rigen, furnish the ores to the Gov't Yawata Iron Works. Penchi-hu and Wanishi Iron Foundries get their supply from Kaisen (Nippon Steel Foundry) and Rigen Mines. Mitsubishi's Kenjiho Iron Foundry runs its own mines in Korea but the shortage comes from Angaku Mine.

Coal.—The Pyong-yang Colliery, Gov't enterprise, is famous as working the only rich anthracite mine in Japanese territory. Its full working capacity has lately been increased to 300,000 tons, the bulk of the output being consumed by the Tokuyama Briquette Factory (Yamaguchi-ken) run by the Imp. Navy. Prospecting is going on in other districts of Pyong-an South and also in Kwan-won. Lignite, though inferior in quality, is found in various places.

Principal Mineral Production (in unit of 1,000)

Year	Gold		Take*	
	Momme	Yen	Kan	Yen
1921	639	2,992	2,050	1,489
1922	802	3,293	1,492	1,145
1923	964	3,914	1,725	1,626

Year	Iron ores		Pig-iron		Coal	
	Ton	Yen	Ton	Yen	Ton	Yen
1921	242	1,716	83	4,829	310	3,192
1922	186	1,153	83	5,055	317	2,531
1923	243	1,806	99	5,684	380	2,750

N. B.—* Selected quartz vein containing gold, silver and copper ores.

Other items are alluvial gold, ¥336,932; graphite, ¥258,215; gold and silver ores, ¥590,215, etc., altogether amounting to ¥17,326,894 in 1922 against ¥30 millions in 1918.

FISHERY

Bounded by sea on three sides Korea has coast-line extending over 9,000 nautical miles and is rich in fish, shell-fish and sea-weeds. Mackerel, sardine, Alaska pollack, Sciaena Sp., herring, sea-bream, cod, yellow tail, whale, ear-shell are the principal catches. The encouragement by the Government and the improved methods introduced have brought about the rapid development of the industry of late. The existing state of the business excepting whaling, is as under:—

At the end of 1922	No. of fishermen	Value of catches of the year	Marine products
Japanese	16,793	¥26,606,290	¥12,284,853
Koreans	447,030	25,116,642	17,328,932
Total	463,823	51,722,932	29,613,785

The coast from the River Tumen downward is noted for the Myng-tai, Alaska pollack and cod fishing, the western sea for

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the Guchi, Sclaena Sp. fishing and the southern sea near Fusan for cod, herrings, etc.

Whaling.—Whaling is solely undertaken by Japanese. Boats numbered 21 in 1923 and the catches totalled ¥591,005 in value.

Salt

Owing to her geographical features, Korea is suitable for salt manufacture by natural process. The output is at present hardly sufficient to meet the demand in the Peninsula, but with the completion of the expansion program extending over 7 years, 1920-1926, salt fields, 1,658 at present, will come up to 4,000 "cho." The output for 1923 was 67,136,736 "kin."

FORESTRY

Except in the northern regions covering the upper courses of the Yalu and the Tumen, mountains in Korea are bare, a result of reckless felling and neglect. Areas to be properly regarded as forests roughly measure about 15,883,000 "cho" (39,000,000 acres), about 71% of the total area of Korea including about one third of open land. The trees growing in the wooded zones in northern Korea are chamæcyparis, larix, abies, birch, pines, etc. In preserved woods here and there found in southern Korea are growing pines, quercus, zelkova, walnut-trees, etc. The greatest obstacle in regard to tree-planting in Korea is scarcity of fuel and absence on the part of the people of the idea of preserving young trees, a result of centuries of oppression and extortion. In 1907 the Residency-General set about the task of effecting a thorough renovation of this state of affairs; established nurseries for raising seedlings to be distributed gratis; created an Arbor Day on a national holiday (April 3), and effected planting over 361,000 "cho," or 115 times as great as the figure at the time of the annexation in 1910.

The Government-General's Forest Office established in 1907 at New Wiju has under its control about 2,200,000 "cho" of forests along the Yalu and Tumen Rivers and is chiefly devoted to lumbering work.

INDUSTRIES AND WAGES

The Koreans are a deft race and their mats and similar wares are by no means despicable. As investigated by the responsible authorities, the industries that offer bright prospect in the Peninsula are fabrics, spinning, paper, ceramics, hides and leathers, tobacco, liquors, bamboo-work, metal work, and knit-work. Preserved meat, especially beef, fancy matting and chemicals from sea-weeds are also promising. A rapid growth has been witnessed in the textile industry with the introduction of improved machinery. The production in all lines of industry has made rapid strides of late, the value exceeding ¥272 millions in 1923.

To encourage industry the Government has established a printing office, a higher technical school, technical training schools, brick factory, etc. The last is regarded as especially important, not merely because it is full of promise owing to abundance of clay everywhere but chiefly because the natives, who are dwelling in wretched hovels inducive of indolent habits, should be encouraged to rebuild them with brick, wood being scarce and costly.

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Industries Started by Japanese.—These have made a rapid development of late, the investment reaching about ¥147 millions in 1923 and comprise chiefly rice-cleaning, ironworks, tobacco, bricks and tiles, electric enterprise, lumbering, brewing, and tanning. The total production is about ¥175 million worth. They employ 60,213 workers, including 32,170 Koreans, the rest being Japanese or Chinese.

Electric Enterprise.—At the end of March 1924, 33 electric companies existed with capital of ¥44,170,000. The Seoul Electric Co. is the largest and commands a capital of ¥10,000,000. It undertakes lighting, electric car business and supply of current.

The following table taken from the official reports shows the rapid development of manufacturing industry since the annexation in 1910 up to 1921.

	No. factory	Capital Yen 1,000	No. workers: Koreans	No. workers: Others	Motive power: Motors	Motive power: H. P.	Value of mfrs Yen 1,000
1911	252	10,613	12,180	2,395	148	6,058	19,639
1921	2,383	179,142	40,418	8,885	944	86,460	166,414
Increase ..	2,132	168,529	28,238	6,440	796	60,402	148,775

Wages in Korea

Wages of native laborers are about half what they are in Japan proper. Data showing average of daily wages (at Seoul) for the year 1923 are as follows:—

Occupation	Japanese Yen	Korean Yen	Occupation	Japanese Yen	Korean Yen
Carpenter ...	3.62	2.17	Coolie	2.77	1.65
Plasterer	4.07	2.25	Compositor ..	2.25	1.50
Stone mason.	4.45	2.52	Shoemaker ..	2.62	2.12
Rikishaman ..	4.20	4.20	Tailor	2.92	2.12
Blacksmith ..	—	2.00	Laundryman..	1.50	1.10
Thatcher	3.45	2.10	Barber	1.60	1.10

EDUCATION

Korea had no system of modern education before she was brought under Japanese protection, for only about 10% of children of school-age, and only those of upper classes attended schools kept by Korean teachers who at best possessed knowledge of Chinese classics. All other children were left uneducated.

The Korean educational ordinance and regulations put in force in Nov. 1911, and revised in Feb. 1922 place Ordinary and Higher Common Schools for Korean boys and girls in the same status as elementary and secondary (i.e. Middle and Girls' High) schools. The secondary schools and those of higher grade for imparting knowledge of agriculture, commerce, engineering, teaching, medicine, laws, economics, etc. are controlled in practice by the regulations thereof operative in Japan proper. Both Japanese and Korean students are co-educated in these schools. The data in March, 1923, are as follows:—

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		No. of schools	Staff	Enrollment Boys	Enrollment Girls
Elementary Schools	Gov't	1	15	183	178
	Public	438	1,693	27,628	24,681
Common Schools	Gov't	3	25	700	372
	Public	1,040	5,812	255,014	38,460
	Private	56	267	8,623	3,020
Middle Schools	Gov't	8	189	3,321	
	Public	1	6	49	
Higher Common Schools	Gov't	12	236	3,903	
	Private	8	157	4,101	
Girl's High Schools (Public)		19	200	4,242	
Girls' Higher Com. Sch.	Gov't	2	43	268	
	Private	5	46	842	
Agricultural Schools	Gov't	1	15	172	
	Public	19	147	2,396	
Commercial Schools	Public	15	132	2,394	
	Private	3	200	557	
Technical Schools (Gov't)		1	31	118	
Fishery Schools (Public)		3	15	112	
Continuation Schools (Public)		22	50	888	
Normal Schools	Gov't	13	84	1,227	
	Public	1	20	422	
Gov't Schools of Higher Grade:					
Seoul Law School		1	11	168	
Seoul Medical School		1	20	408	
Seoul Tech. School		1	43	128	
Sui-gen Agr. and Forestry School		1	22	164	
Seoul Higher Commercial School.		1	22	210	

Besides there were three private special schools managed by Koreans or foreign missionaries and 637 private shools (enrollment 28,302) of lower status including 270 religious institutions. Private elementary schools of the old system mostly teaching only writing and reading number 19,613 and take in about 260,975 children.

Korean Students Studying in Japan proper.—These Koreans increase year after year numbering 992 in Dec. 1923, 56 of whom are studying at official expenses.

Seoul Imperial University

As the highest seat of learning in Korea the institution was established in May '23 under Imperial Ordinance and in accordance with the Imperial University Ordinance. It is to consist of Law and Literature Departments, with two year Preparatory course attached. The latter was opened in April '24 and admitted 168 boys out of 659 applicants. Of the number admitted 124 were Japanese and 44 Korean boys.

RELIGIONS

All religious faiths enjoy equal opportunity and protection from the Government, there being no State religion in Korea. The Confucian cult is spread more among the higher classes,

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and Buddhism among the lower. The latter, however, is not so prosperous as in Japan proper. Standing between the two Christianity has gained a great vogue among all classes.

There are also some adherents of such Shinto sects as Tenrikyo, Konkokyo, etc. In December 1923 Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples established by Japanese numbered 40 and 73 respectively. Besides there existed 1,198 Buddhist temples under Korean management with 7,220 priests and nuns. Other figures for the same period are as follows:—

	Missions	Missionaries	Adherents
Shinto	108	304	69,337
Buddhists	819	539	346,486
Christians	3,685*	2,656	364,252

* including churches.

JUDICATURE

The Korean Courts fall under the direct control of the Governor-General and hear both civil and criminal cases. They also attend to other legal affairs in Korea. The courts comprise 11 District Courts with 52 branches, three Courts of Appeal, and one Supreme Court.

The District Courts transact the respective legal work as provided in the laws for organization of law courts. The Courts of Appeal give judgment on appeals and protests brought against the decisions of the District Courts, and the Supreme Court decides the appeals against judgment given at the second trial of the Appeal Courts, and the protests against the judgment of the Appeal Courts.

Latest statistics on new cases of civil and criminal preliminary affairs etc. are as follows:—

Year	Civil suits	Criminal suits	Preliminary	Pro'rators' visit
1921	52,596	24,088	731	65,566
1922	48,879	23,226	697	72,912
1923	55,115	20,188	693	78,346

Prison inmates at the year end are classified as follows:—

		Male	Female	Total
1920		13,859	591	14,450
1921		16,041	675	16,716
1922	Japanese	790	18	808
	Koreans	13,540	593	14,133
	Foreigners	147	3	150
1923	Japanese	741	18	759
	Koreans	12,270	543	12,813
	Foreigners	147	7	154

GARRISON AND POLICE

The troops in the Peninsula represent two Divisions, one being quartered at Pingyang and the other at Ryusan near Seoul, besides the 6th Aviation Battalion established in 1921-22. Prior to the "independence" agitation the policing force consisted of gendarmes and police. With the reorganization of the administrative system in 1919 the gendarmes were mostly converted into police at their own option.. The police force proper comprised at the end of December 1923 8,160 native policemen, and 11,028 Japanese

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policemen, these with others making the total of 20,647. The gendarmes are now on their own proper duty only.

RAILWAYS

The Seoul-Fusan section was completed in 1904 by the former Seoul-Fusan Railway Co., and opened to traffic in Jan. 1905. The Seoul-Jinsen route was originally conceded to an American, from whom the former Seoul-Jinsen R'ly Co. bought the privilege and completed the construction in 1909. Amalgamated in 1903 with the larger company, the whole was purchased by the Government on 1st July, '06. The prolongation from Seoul to the Yalu and the construction of two branches to Masan and Kenji-ho were hurriedly made during the Russo-Japanese war.

As existing at present the Korean railways exceed 1,189 miles in extension consisting of 4 main lines as follows:—(1) The trans-Peninsular line extending from Fusan to Antung (590.8 m.), with branches of 103.8 m., connecting on one hand with the Fusan-Shimonoseki ferry service of the Japanese Gov't Railways and on the other with the Antung-Mukden line of the South Manchuria Railway. This trans-Peninsular line, therefore, forms part of the two international through traffic services, i.e. one between Japan and Europe via Siberia and the other between Japan and China via the South Manchuria Line. (2) Seoul-Wonsan Line (138.4 m.), connects the capital with northern part of Wonsan (Gensan). (3) Honan Line (176.1 m.), consists of the Taichon-Mokpo main line and Kunsan branch, Lili-Kunsan section. (4) Wonsan-Holryong Line with branches (376.4 m. of which 179.5 m. are open to traffic at present).

The Korean railway has adopted the standard gauge of 4.8½ ft. The bridge across the Yalu, 3,098 ft. long was completed in Oct. 1911 at a cost of ¥1,500,000. The bridge is of turn-table design to admit the passage of junks.

Traffic Results

The total investment in the Chosen Government Railways amounts to over ¥230,000,000.

Traffic results are shown below in 1,000:—

Year ended Mar.	Passengers	Luggage (kin)	Goods (ton)	Receipts (Yen)
1921	13,521	49,877	3,331	26,156
1922	15,252	54,339	3,791	28,413
1923	16,760	56,049	4,237	30,731

The average figures per mile per day are:—

	Passengers	Goods (ton)	Receipts (Yen)
1921	1,132	1,039	58.59
1922	1,221	1,210	68.41
1923	1,313	1,376	70.12

Private Lines

Eight private lines exist, some of them electric but all of light railway description. Their proposed length totals roughly 1,690 miles but in March 1924 the lines open extended only 370 miles. All these private undertakings have been started under the Private Railway Encouragement Law and are guaranteed 8% profit for a certain time.

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THE ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

The first joint undertaking by Japanese and Koreans to exploit the resources of Korea, it was organized in the fall of 1908. The capital was ¥20,000,000, increased in 1919 to ¥50,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of ¥50 of which ¥35 is paid up. Company's line of business comprises opening up of wild land and making loans to Japanese settlers and Koreans redeemable in 5-25 years, and also temporary loans both to Japanese and Koreans. It is allowed to finance enterprises in Manchuria. The term of the Company is 100 years. The Company is authorized to issue debentures ten times its paid-up capital, and the issue amounted by Sept. 1923 to ¥141,035,331 including ¥18,620,000 of the French loan. President and two Vice-Presidents are nominated by the Japanese Government, one Vice-President to be Korean.

Inviting Settlers.—The Company's settlement plan now in force divides settlers into two classes. The first can lease wet and dry fields to the extent of two "cho" (five acres) per family, the ownership of which to be transferred to them after repaying price of land in 25 or less yearly instalments at the interest of 6% per annum, no redemption being required for the first five years. It is necessary to cultivate the whole leased lot. The second can lease five "cho" by paying not less than one quarter of the price. The ownership is transferable to them after repaying the balance in 25 or less yearly instalments at the interest of 7% per annum. If they are willing to cultivate only part of the land themselves, they can put out the rest to lease.

Statistics for the last few years are given below:—

March	Cap. p. u. (Yen 1,000)	Reserves (Yen 1,000)	Profit (Yen 1,000)	Loss (Yen 1,000)	Net profit (Yen 1,000)	Dividend per cent.
1923	35,000	5,375	19,160	14,747	4,413	13
1924	35,000	5,677	23,268	20,256	3,012	8
1925	35,000	5,677	23,926	20,570	3,356	8

Land Owned

	1923–24 Area (cho)	1923–24 Value (Yen 1,000)	1924–25 Area (cho)	1924–25 Value (Yen 1,000)
Paddy	51,297	13,080	50,992	13,097
Upland	21,357	2,894	20,975	2,875
Forests	12,344	269	12,930	296
Total incl. others ..	88,344	17,929	88,262	17,897

Settlers ....

March	Family	Population	Allotted area (cho)	Loans advanced (Yen)
1923	3,928	17,676	8,458	339,676
1924	3,939	17,726	8,427	387,667
1925	3,956	17,802	8,535	471,026

Pres., K. Watanabe. **Directors:** R. Ikebe, K. Ozaki, M. Numada. **Auditors:** T. Shima, M. Fukumoto, Cho Cintai.

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CHAPTER XXXVIII

TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Taiwan consists of Taiwan proper, the Hokoto islands (Pescadores), and smaller islands lying near the coast. The main island covers 2,254 sq. "ri" and extends from latitude 21° 45′ N. to 25° 38′ N. and from longtitude 119° 18′ E. to 122° 6′ E. The Pescadores cover about 8 sq. "ri." The total area of Taiwan almost equals that of Kyushu in Japan preper.

The main island is traversed from north to south by the Taiwan Range that forms the backbone of the island, dividing it into two parts, east and west. The eastern half is exceedingly steep and craggy, while the other is a flat and fertile slope. Among the mountains the most conspicuous are Mt. Sylvia (nearly 13,000 ft.) and Mt. Niitaka (14,500 ft.). In the northern part of the island the volcanic peak Daiton (3,630 ft.) stands, its neighborhood abounding in hot springs. The rivers of Formosa are not large, but their currents are very swift. Every year in late summer heavy rainfalls are frequent, causing floods that inflict heavy damage on the fields and public works. The seaboard extends nearly 290 "ri," but with no good indentation except Keelung and Tamsui in the north and Takao in the southwest. The western part of the island is generally well cultivated, yielding two rice crops a year. The best land is in the southwest, but even in the mountainous districts a great part of available plains has been brought under cultivation.

The island being situated in the Tropic of Cancer the temperature rarely falls below 96° F. In winter the north-eastern monsoon prevails and occasions wet weather in the northern part of the island. On the other hand the southern half is visited by the south-western monsoon and its rainy season is in summer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Temperature (1923)

	Jan. c.	Apr. c.	Jul. c.	Oct. c	Dec. c.	Av. c.	Max. c.	Min. c.
Taihoku	15.3	21.0	28.5	22.1	16.6	21.6	36.3	4.4
Taichu	15.5	22.2	27.9	23.1	17.4	22.2	35.3	3.4
Tainan	16.6	23.8	27.7	24.3	18.8	23.0	34.0	5.8
Taito	18.5	22.8	27.0	24.4	19.8	23.1	33.1	10.3
Koshun	19.9	24.2	27.5	24.6	21.3	24.0	33.9	12.4
Hokoto	16.0	22.5	28.2	24.2	18.6	22.7	32.5	8.8

Rainfall (1923)

	Jan. mm.	Apr. mm.	Jul. mm.	Oct. mm.	Dec. mm.	Total mm.	Max. mm.
Taihoku	23	196	97	111	11	1,639	123
Taichu	1	110	106	17	1	841	96

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	Jan. mm.	Apr. mm.	Jul. mm.	Oct. mm.	Dec. mm.	Total mm.	Max.* mm
Tainan	0	11	99	11	0	685	96
Taito	48	118	365	41	47	1,278	110
Koshun	22	44	258	28	5	1,371	121
Hokoto	3	39	75	10	7	488	56

* maximum per 24 hours.

Number of Days of Rainfall

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Taihoku	176	198	196	170	200	152
Taichu	123	138	165	131	160	95
Tainan	95	106	124	162	114	81
Taito	153	140	168	158	164	150
Koshun	127	135	165	157	157	154
Hokoto	85	89	107	85	104	75

POPULATION

		Male	Female	Total
1922	Japanese	99,118	78,835	177,953
	Natives	1,852,864	1,761,343	3,614,207
	Foreigners	22,832	6,536	29,368
	Total	1,974,814	1,846,714	3,821,528
1923	Japanese	100,886	80,961	181,847
	Natives	1,883,715	1,795,656	3,679,371
	Foreigners	23,489	7,214	30,703
	Total	2,008,090	1,883,831	3,891,921
1924		2,055,133	1,939,103	3,994,236

The figure for 1924 covers Japanese, natives and foreigners, based on the result of the 2nd census taken on Oct. 1, '25. Compared with the figure for 1920, it shows an increase of 9.3% or 338,928. The number of households is given as 728,382.

In the following statistics, aborgines are excluded.

Year	Birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce
1919	142,310	98,991	38.341	5,165
1920	147,308	119,477	40,915	4,712
1921	161,987	91,513	40,829	4,658
1922	161,829	95,372	37,831	4,125
1923	150,079	94,108	39,480	4,338

	Per 1,000 of population				Females per 100 males born	Death per 100 births
Year	Birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce		
1919	39.20	27.27	10.56	1.42	94.16	69.56
1920	40.10	32.53	11.14	1.28	94.16	81.11
1921	43.20	24.40	10.90	1.20	105.50	56.50
1922	42.30	25.00	9.90	1.10	104.80	58.90
1923	39.60	21.60	10.10	1.10	102.50	54.50

Principal Cities at the End of 1923

Taihoku	186,760	Kako	31,976
Keelung	56,258	Tainan	83,497
Tamsui	21,337	Kagi	42,293
Giran	21,379	Takao	39,850
Shinchiku	36,377	Mako	24,453
Taichu	38,094	Toroku	25,891

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THE ABORIGINES

There are nine different tribes, ethnologically all more or less allied to the Malay race. These tribes are divided into about 715 communities with a population of about 130,400 and broadly classified into Northern and Southern aborigines. The former are savage head-hunters, the latter more submissive and civilized. The Northern aborigines almost exclusively belong to the Altaiyol tribe and occupy a little under half the whole extent of the unexplored regions. The Southern tribes are Tsaissetto, Vonum, Tsco, Tsarien, Taiwan, Puyuma, Amis, Peipo and Yami (this on Botel Tobago island alone), and they are about four times as numerous as the other. These together occupy regions covering about one half the total area of the island, where natural resources abound.

The Frontier Guard Zone.—For guarding the frontier in order to prevent the descent of savages upon the plains, the system of volunteers organized formerly by the Chinese Gov. has been kept up on a larger scale by the new ruler. The zone extends over 360 miles of which roughly 230 are strengthened with charged barbed wire. Some 9 batteries are placed at strategic positions. On the other hand 27 public schools exist in the reclaimed aborigines' districts.

Subjugation Program.—In 1910 the Government decided to adopt a thorough subjugation program and set apart ¥15,000,000 spread over five years, including over ¥9,750,000 for the guard zone and ¥5,134,000 for subjugation. The first campaign, May-Oct. 1910, was directed against the Southern Gorgan tribe and over 4,000 men, troops and police were employed; the 2nd campaign was undertaken against the Middle tribe Moricowan in (Aug.-Sept.) 1911; and in July '13 a similar campaign was started against the Northern tribe of Kinaiji. The 4th and last attempt was carried out in May-Aug. 1914, the force consisting of 12,000 soldiers, policemen and others. This was intended to bring to subjection the Tarco tribe numbering about 10,000, the head-hunting savages occupying a hilly and inaccessible region between the central mountain chain and Karenko harbor on the eastern coast. Out of the total tribes of 697 with 130,000 inhabitants, 551 tribes representing 116,744 have vowed allegiance and the balance are still to be dealt with.

THE NEW LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Except in the two eastern districts which are most backward in civilization and communications the new system of local administration was introduced in Aug. 1920 with the creation of 5 prefectures, Taihoku, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, and Takao, much on the same lines as in Japan proper, each under a civil governor, and with it the municipal and village self-government has come into existence. The prefecture, municipality, and village conduct their respective affairs regarding taxation, revenue, management of enterprises, etc., as assigned each by the new legislation. Advisory councils, prefectural, municipal and village, have also been created to deliberate on the financial and legislative affairs, taxation, etc. in their respective commissions. The members of the prefectural council are appointed by the Governor-General, the municipal and village members by the

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governor of the prefecture to which they belong in turn, each for a term of two years and for no pay. The new legislation came into force in Sept. 1920.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Budget for 1923-24 & 1924-25

Revenue (¥ 1,000)

Ordinary:—	1923-24	1924-25
Taxes & Duties	14,794	15,049
State Undertakings and Property	68,913	65,067
Stamp Receipts	2,293	2,354
Various Licenses and Fees	4	6
Miscellaneous Receipts	609	653
Total	86,613	83,129
Extraordinary:—		
Proceeds from Sale of State Property	930	708
Receipts from Loans	9,000	—
Miscellaneous Receipts	—	—
Surplus of preceding year transferred	3,338	3,640
Grants from general account	—	915
Borrowings for undertakings	—	3,200
Total	13,268	8,464
Total Revenue	99,883	91,594

Expenditure (¥ 1,000)

Ordinary:—	1923-24	1924-25
Administration Office	2,499	2,535
Local Governments	13,776	14,123
Customs houses	508	508
Judicial Courts	981	1,001
Prisons	1,018	1,015
Police	1,079	227
Research Institute	946	936
Education	2,409	2,550
Communication	3,542	3,771
Government Railways	10,538	9,683
Monopoly Bureau	30,103	27,496
Forestry	3,049	3,058
Transferred to Special Account	4,115	4,306
Total incl. others	79,257	76,082
Extraordinary:—		
Government undertakings	13,044	8,646
Encouragement of Industry	1,299	1,233
Subsidies	5,442	5,030
Total incl. others	20,626	15,450
Total Expenditure	99,883	91,533

EDUCATION (March, 1924)

	No. of Schools	Teachers	No. Students
Elementary Schools	132	751	24,221
Public Schools	720	5,096	240,543
Middle Schools	9	209	3,168

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Girls' High Schools	11	243	3,428
Normal Schools	3	128	1,926
High School	1	21	160
Agriculture and Forestry School	1	20	237
Business Schools	2	48	656
Technical School	1	61	520
Higher Commercial Schools	2	66	333
Medical School	1	89	347
Higher Agr. and For. School	1	52	154
Private Schools	19	239	2,943
Family institutions kept by native teachers	120	161	5,098

By the regulations promulgated in 1922 both Japanese and natives are now placed under a uniform system of education. In the primary grade, however, the native children mostly attend the public schools which formerly admitted only natives to teach them Japanese. In the above table the public schools include those for aborigines.

With the creation of the normal schools in 1919 the Language School, which consisted of two departments, Japanese and native, was abolished. The High School established in April 1922 is under the same regulation as that in Japan proper.

JUSTICE

The judicial system formerly consisted of two stages, but by the revision effected in 1919 a higher stage has been added. Thus the law courts as they exist now are the High Court, with the two Departments of Final Appeal and Revision, and three Local Courts with three branches.

	Dec.	Civil cases: No. of cases	Civil cases: No. disposed	Civil cases: No. remaining	Criminal cases: No. of cases	Criminal cases: No. disposed	Criminal cases: No. remaining
1st instance	1922 ..	13,289	10,316	2,973	5,021	4,780	241
	1923 ..	11,848	9,634	2,214	5,546	5,401	145
2nd "	1922 ..	1,646	1,293	348	396	378	18
	1923 ..	1,416	1,132	285	517	498	19
3rd "	1922 ..	137	126	11	71	63	8
	1923 ..	150	126	14	82	71	11

There are 3 prisons with 2 branches, the inmates numbering 3,078 at the end of 1923.

FORESTRY

The forest area is roughly put at 8,000,000 "ko" (1 "ko"=2.4 acres), including wasteland that occupies 80% of the total area. More than one half of it is in the aborigines' district, which is noted for vast primeval forests. Reckless felling has devastated the other half. So the authorities have instituted protection forests and are encouraging reafforestation.

Area of Afforestation ("Ko")

Year	Government: Camphor trees	Government: Other trees	Private: Camphor trees	Private: Other trees	Total
1921	3,082	3,168	1,164	6,630	14,044
1922	3,103	1,425	1,076	5,550	11,154
1923	715	930	816	6,752	9,213

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Lumbering Work—Arisan

Several lumbering enterprises have already been started, principally for utilizing the dense "hinoki" (Chamaecyparis obtusa) forests that exist here and there.

Arisan is a chain of hills rising 2,800 to 8,700 ft. above the sea-level and stands east of Kagi city. It is sheltered on the east by Mt. Niitaka. Arisan proper extends 15 miles from E. to W. and 20 from N. to S. and covers 27,742 acres. The contents of Arisan are estimated as follows:—

Conifers, 347,230 stamps, yielding 8,838,706 "shakujime" (about 12 cu. ft.)

Broad-leaf trees, 1,406,425 yielding 18,207,356 "shakujime."

As the Government utilization program is to fell every year from 1915-'16 year 250,000 "shakujime" of conifers and 100,000 for the others, their supply is to last 35 and 186 years respectively. By properly filling up the space of felling, supply may be kept up permanently. In 1923, 194,184 "koku" (1 "koku"= 10 c. f.) was turned out.

Lumbering rails are running for 41 miles from Kagi to Nimampei, on the slope of Arisan, the work being completed by the Government-General in Jan., '13 at the cost of ¥4,900,000, after the failure of the Fujita Firm which undertook the work but gave it up after laying only 9 miles. The gauge is 30 in. with a maximum slope of 1 in 20. Along the line 68 tunnels exist and also three spiral sections and two switchbacks. The conversion work is done at Kagi where an extensive saw yard has been constructed.

The Hassenzan.—The mountain, 7,824 ft. above the sea-level and lying east of Taichu, harbors a primeval forest. The area to be exploited covers 14,000 "cho" and is connected with the main traversing railway by a light line. It contains 3,429,000 "shakujime" of conifers and 4,800,000 "shakujime" of broad leaf trees. The lumbering work was started in 1915. In 1923, 25,015 "koku" was turned out.

The Dakusui Valley in Giran.—The forest area covers 60,000 "cho" and is estimated to contain twice as great a sylvan richness as Arisan, producing in 1923, 93,141 "koku." The trouble is that the area is still infested by head-hunters.

AGRICULTURE

As referred to in the introductory remarks of this chapter, the low land of Formosa is fertile and yields two crops of rice a year, though of inferior quality. The improved system of irrigation and manuring recently effected by the Government has done much to raise the quality and to increase the production. The total output of cereal, including upland variety, reaches now nearly five million "koku," of which about 15% goes to Japan proper. The sweet potato is important as a staple article of food for natives, and is grown all the year round. It is also exported as material for alcohol, etc. Other staples in the island are sugar-cane, tea, ramie, jute, indigo, etc.

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Area of Cultivation (in 1,000 "ko")

Dec.	Real area		Area of plantation				
	Paddy	Upland	Rice	Sweet potato	Beans, etc.	Sugar cane	Ground nuts
1921	375	401	511	124	28	131	24
1922	376	397	527	124	28	148	24
1923	376	398	509	125	26	116	25

Principal Crops (in 1,000)

Dec.	Rice Koku	Ground nuts kin	Sweet potato kin	Beans, peas, etc. koku	Jute kin	Ramie kin
1921	4,975	246	1,487,269	100	3,830	1,253
1922	5,446	366	1,582,991	101	4,944	1,694
1923	4,866	350	1,643,853	92	5,537	1,864

Fruits (in 1,000 "kin")

Dec.	Oranges	Longan	Banana	Pine-apple*
1921	11,113	11,734	60,381	6,084
1922	15,000	9,614	131,400	9,054
1923	22,545	28,813	188,378	11,924

* Figures represent No.

Live Stock (No. in 1,000)

Dec.	Buffalo	Cattle	Swine	Goats
1921	308	111	1,281	102
1922	301	104	1,267	103
1923	291	96	1,317	106

FISHERY AND MARINE PRODUCTS

The fishing industry, long left in a backward state, has recently made a marked improvement under official encouragement. At the end of 1923 there were 120,936 fishermen and 50,109 engaged in pisciculture. The fishing vessels represented 4,155 wooden boats and 5,566 bamboo rafts. The area of breeding grounds totalled 24,366 "ko."

Value of Catches and Products (¥1,000)

Dec.	Catches				Marine products	Aquiculture
	Fish	Shell fish	Seaweed	Total		
1921	5,660	265	16	5,943	1,664	2,154
1922	5,713	252	23	5,988	2,200	2,130
1923	8,538	431	60	9,030	3,299	1,943

MINING

The important minerals in the island comprise gold, silver, alluvial gold, copper, coal, petroleum, sulphur and phosphorus, mostly produced in the northeastern districts of the island. The principal mineral fields measure as follows, in unit 1,000 "tsubo."

Dec.	Gold	Gold-Copper	Alluvial gold	Copper	Coal	Petroleum
1921	2,145	3,400	1,500	10,019	208,192	34,057
1922	2,145	3,400	1,462	9,544	223,112	28,940
1923	2,078	3,400	1,179	8,620	210,612	27,892

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The business is carried on by Japanese, except in case of coal and alluvial gold, in both of which the natives are allowed one half the share of output. The production in the last few years is as follows (¥1,000):—

Year	Gold	Alluvial gold	Gold-copper	Copper	Coal	Petroleum
1921	1,159	11	—	619	8,263	176
1922	901	7	37	692	10,514	213
1923	548	7	147	540	11,415	186

The principal mines are Kinkwaseki, Zuiho, Shikyakuten and Denryoku, all situated near Keelung. The first two produce gold and silver, the other two coal; copper is found also at Kinkwaseki. Development of coal mining is a recent feature. Its export in 1923 reached ¥5,695,000. Petroleum is still in the prospecting stage.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

When the island was ceded to Japan by China in 1895, the new rulers found the industry in a highly neglected state. After various experiments, they decided to introduce Rose Buds variety. In 1902 they placed the industry under their control, promulgating regulations for the encouragement both in the cultivation of canes and the process of refining. By 1923 the subsidy granted totalled ¥12,418,200. The area of plantations under cane increased from 26,670 "ko" in 1902 to 127,374 "ko" in 1923, while the refineries with the latest equipment, of which there was only one with the capital of ¥3 millions in the former year, numbered 44 in the latter year run by 13 companies backed by an aggregate capital of ¥165 millions. The output too grew from 90,000,000 "kin" to over 530,000,000 "kin" in the same space of time. The recent data are given below:—

Year ended June	Harvest area ("ko")	Total yield 1,000 kin	Of which used for sugar (1,000 kin)
1921	118,886	4,938,323	—
1922	142,032	6,752,838	—
1923	116,620	6,631,863	6,194,198

The output of sugar makes the following record (in 1000 "kin"):—

Year ended Oct.	Coarse manufacture	Raw	Refined	Molasses
1921	401,948	26,692	24,185	942
1922	572,420	55,507	50,056	1,921
1923	579,679	37,920	36,777	1,707

Production at the Modern-style Refineries (1000 "Kin")

Refining Cos.	Year ended Oct. 1922	1923	Refining Cos.	Year ended Oct. 1922	1923
Teikoku	55,161	60,138	Taiwan	34,031	133,301
Niitaka	51,189	48,216	Tainan	12,969	9,521
Rin-Hongen ...	18,104	20,229	Shinko	8,549	6,625
Toyo	84,390	79,051	Taito	1,959	2,199
Meiji	79,068	100,244	Shinchiku	5,097	2,310
Dai-Nippon	59,950	61,478	Saroku	2,738	4,105
Ensuiko	60,444	68,056	Total	573,650	581,380

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Formosa v. Java.—Though the progress made recently has been marked, Formosa is still far behind Java in essential particulars. For instance, the yield of canes and of centrifugals is about three times per same area in Java, about 1,500 piculs against 450 of Formosa, though the percentage of centrifugals is nearly the same. The fact is the Javanese canefields are better irrigated and left in fallow systematically, while in Formosa the productive capacity is too frequently abused and irrigation is defective. Wages are only 23 or 24 "sen" in Java against 40 in Formosa, though the former is less efficient. On the other hand, Formosa has the advantage of improved plants and the protective tariff of ¥3.10 per picul. (Vide Chap. Industry).

TEA

As a beverage possessing a specially high flavor, Oolong tea is a great favorite in and about Boston and New York, about 18,000,000 "kin" valued at ¥5,700,000 being consumed there. It also goes to England where it is used to improve the flavor of black tea. The Oolong is admittedly superior in quality to black tea, and there is a good hope of its consumption abroad being increased when the taste of foreigners for tea becomes more refined. At present the yearly production amounts nearly to 18,000,000 "kin" and forms one of the principal items of export, the annual shipment approximating 15 million "kin" valued at about ¥10 millions.

The Mitsui Firm has obtained a lease of about 50,000 acres in an aborigines district about 30 miles east of Taihoku. Some 5,000 acres of the hill sides will be converted into tea plantations. Already about a quarter has received planting, the whole area to be planted in a few years. Amount of tea product is shown below:—

	Coarse		Refired	
Year	Quantity (1,000 "kin")	Value (Yen 1,000)	Quantity (1,000 "kin")	Value (Yen 1,000)
1921	17,637	4,020	14,695	7,952
1922	18,693	5,401	15,633	9,298
1923	21,264	6,291	15,327	9,136

STATE MONOPOLY

Opium.—The State monopolies adopted in Formosa are opium, salt, camphor and tobacco, the first more from the idea of suppressing the pernicious custom of opium-smoking than for revenue purposes. As the result of the policy of gradual prohibition, brought into force in 1896, the number of licensed opium smokers had decreased to 39,463 by the end of 1923 against 169,064 in 1900. The amount of the drug sold decreased from ¥6 millions in 1921 to ¥5 millions in 1923.

Salt.—The present system was started in 1899 to encourage the industry which had degenerated as the result of Japan's policy of free manufacture. The total area of salt-fields is now over 2,348 "ko" with the output for 1923 amounting to 404,000,000 "kin".

Camphor.—This monopoly was instituted in 1899 to protect the industry from decline due to reckless felling of the trees and deterioration of quality. Under government control the manufacture of camphor and camphor oil were allowed to 23 licensees

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until 1919, when they were unified into the Formosan Camphor Mf'g Co. established in the same year for the purpose. Remaking of the chemical is undertaken by both government and licensed manufacturers.

The demand for camphor was formerly insignificant as its use was confined for making merely insecticide, antiseptic, drugs and, in India, for incense. But owing to the rapid development of celluloid industry in Europe and America the world's consumption swelled from 5 million "kin" at the time of the inception of the monopoly, to 12 millions recently. The greater part of the quantity is supplied by the Island. In view of the gradual decrease of camphor woods the work of afforestation has been carried on since 1900 and at the end of 1923 the total planted area covered 31,963 "cho." The output and sale for the past few years are as follows:—

	Output (1,000 "kin")			Sale by gov't (Yen 1,000)	
Year	Camphor	Cam. oil	Total	Camphor	Cam. oil
1921	1,280	4,386	4,537	3,223	1,935
1922	1,247	5,870	6,016	7,371	1,828
1923	2,428	10,509	10,788	10,799	2,425

Tobacco.—The monopoly was established in 1905 and though the climate is highly favorable for its growth, the output is still insufficient. It cannot even meet the demand in the island, so that the balance comes from Japan proper and from China.

The species cultivated in the island at present is the Chinese, the yellow and the cigar tobacco. The total amount of crop as collected by the government in 1923 was 2,729,545 "kin," valued at ¥845,788.

TRADE

Trade with Japan Proper (Yen 1,000)				
	Commodities		Specie & bullion	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exp.	Imp.
1920	180,816	112,041	508	42
1921	128,897	93,521	852	—
1922	127,301	82,173	670	500
1923	169,442	71,018	416	150
1924	211,098	86,573	—	—

Trade with Foreign Countries (Yen 1,000)				
	Commodities		Specie & bullion	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exp.	Imp.
1920	35,173	60,367	—	719
1921	23,542	40,433	—	391
1922	30,563	36,922	—	—
1923	29,152	39,111	—	—
1924	42,574	46,266	—	—

Chief Exports (¥1,000)

Year	Tea	Fruit	Sugar	Camphor	Flax, hemp jute	Coal
1921	7,945	133	2,120	280	435	6,582
1922	9,507	152	2,749	4,418	406	5,719
1923	10,007	499	2,230	3,305	364	5,695
1924	10,309	11,816	127,216	7,526	—	8,059

Chief Imports (¥1,000)

Year	Opium	Petroleum	Tobacco-leaf	Beans and pease	Straw matting	Iron
1921	1,505	1,948	821	1,493	575	368
1922	1,669	1,374	862	2,907	1,659	127
1923	1,520	1,359	400	2,578	1,880	726
1924	—	—	—	2,572	—	4,896

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Distribution of Exports (¥1,000)

Year	China	Hongkong	Dutch Indies	Great Britain	U.S.A.	Siam
1920 ...	11,893	9,023	2,891	1,259	6,832	629
1921 ...	9,178	4,569	3,065	205	3,331	1,008
1922 ...	10,299	4,323	3,294	1,033	7,691	—
1923 ...	10,525	4,171	3,189	840	6,596	1,191

Distribution of Imports (¥1,000)

Year	China	British India	Dutch Indies	Great Britain	U.S.A.	Australia
1920	28,734	1,899	10,357	918	5,567	76
1921	19,465	1,649	6,588	1,989	4,969	88
1922	18,239	1,137	3,501	1,465	3,301	184
1923	17,498	1,495	4,023	1,958	6,370	621

PUBLIC WORKS

When China was in possession of the island, it seemed to be the policy of her Government to keep the natives quietly at their homes, as it did nothing with the construction of "roads." Any roads that were found in the island were built by wealthy individuals

In the first 17 years of Japanese occupation, 6,500 miles of roads were constructed. Since 1912, 240 miles of the most important ones have been reconstructed by the Government; and 1,800 miles more are being likewise improved.

The rivers of Taiwan are all torrential in their nature, bringing down an immense amount of detritus at every flood. The investigation for improvement was commenced in 1912; and the construction work has been going on since 1917. The money already spent for the work is no less than ¥5,000,000.

The lack of good natural harbors in the island has made the construction of artificial ones a necessity. Keelung was the first one put in hand. The works there consisted of providing an anchorage with a depth of 30 ft. at low water, quay walls 6,000 ft. in length and breakwaters for sheltering the anchorage, the whole at a cost of ¥22,000,000. These works are now rapidly approaching completion. Takao, the nearest port to China, had its works commenced in 1908, consisting in the construction of breakwaters 3,040 ft. in length, and 4,380 ft. of quay walls; further dredging of 440 acres of mooring ground to a depth of 30 ft. at low water. These works which are to cost ¥25,240,000 are now nearly completed.

The tropical climate of the island making the supply of potable water a necessity, waterworks were started immediately after the occupation. Those for the cities of Taihoku, Keelung, Taichu, Kagi, Takao and 14 other smaller towns have already been completed at a total cost of ¥5,400,000, the greater part of which was borne by the Government.

The extensive cultivation of rice and sugar canes makes irrigation a work of utmost importance in Taiwan. The construction of main canals for the purpose undertaken by the Government was commenced in 1908, and is expected to be completed in 1932 at an estimated cost of ¥30,000,000. Other minor works of the kind are being carried out by individuals.

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COMMUNICATION AND RAILWAYS

The complete system of post and telegraph service is in force, while two cables connect the island with Japan proper.

Railways.—The work of constructing the trunk line from Keelung to Takao (274 m.) by prolonging the ill-constructed Keelung-Shinchiku section (63 m.) laid by the Chinese Government, was begun in 1899, and completed in the spring of 1908. The construction of Tamsui (13.7 m.) and Hozan (20.4 m.) branch lines, hotels along the lines, etc. has also been completed. At the end of 1913 the Ako line (main 5.8 m., deflection 3.1 m.) was completed at the cost of ¥2,300,000, and the fertile plain of Ako was made easily accessible. The Taito railway, on the Pacific coast of the island, has been under construction at an estimate of ¥4,260,000. It runs from Kwarenko to Hinan, of which about 55 m. are now open to traffic. The total mileage open to traffic in Mar. 1924 was 521.9.

Besides the Government railways there are 1,279.7 miles of private railways laid by sugar companies, of which 979.6 m. are for the exclusive use of the respective sugar plantations.

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CHAPTER XXIX

KARAFUTO (SAGHALIEN)

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ...

The southern half of Karafuto below 50° which Japan acquired by the Treaty of Portsmouth lies within 141° 51′ and 144° 55′ E. longitude and extends to 45° 54′ N. lat. The whole district covers an area of about 13,254 sq. m. The eastern coast is washed by the Sea of Okhotsk while on the west the island faces Siberia across the narrow strait called Mamiya Strait or Gulf of Tartary. The southern extremity is forked into two arms which embrace the Bay of Aniwa, and is separated from the northern tip of Hokkaido by the Soya Strait only 23.7 miles across. The native inhabitants consist of various tribes, as Ainus (1,491), Gilyaks (77), Orotchones (214), and Tungues (6). These are gradually dwindling in number. The rest of the population consists of Japanese (136,928), Koreans (1,398), Chinese (132), and Russians (88). The chief towns are Toyohara (Capital, pop. 11,533), Otomari (14,746), Maoka (8,995) Honto (3,294), and Tomarii (4,220). The census taken on Oct. 1, '25, puts the number of households in the territory at 39,168 and the population at 203,504, composed of 122,202 males and 81,302 females, the population recording an increase of 97,605 or 92.2% over the previous returns. The average annual temperature records about 38° F. at Maoka and 29° at Shikka. The minimum falls in January to 40% F. below freezing point while the maximum rises as high as 91° in August.

Finance

The revenue and expenditure of the Administration for the last two years are as follows (¥1,000):—

	1923—24 (Actual)	1924—25 (Estimate)
Revenue:		
Ordinary Revenue	8,285	8,316
Taxes	1,423	1,343
State undertakings and property	6,115	5,967
Revenue stamps and others	187	269
Receipts from Tobacco Monopoly	474	652
Miscellaneous	78	83
Extraordinary Revenue	13,167	11,606
Sale of State property	334	470
Forestry	3,815	8,690
Miscellaneous	1	2
Receipts from Public Loan	1,475	1,000
Grants from national treasury	1,786	1,000
Surplus from previous year	2,753	443
Borrowings for state undertakings	3,000	—
Grand total	21,452	19,923

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Expenditure:	1923–24 (Actual)	1924–25 (Estimate)
Ordinary Expenditure	6,739	8,406
Karafuto Shrine	13	13
Karafuto Office	1,130	1,281
Education	789	906
Police	359	373
Government undertakings	3,293	4,348
Other expenses	95	107
Transferred to sinking fund	1,061	1,196
Reserves	—	180
Extraordinary Expenditure	12,544	11,517
State undertakings	2,253	2,956
Engineering damage	705	42
Deforestation	2,912	3,808
Special undertakings	5,637	4,710
Others	1,035	—
Grand total	19,284	19,923

Japanese Immigrants

In April, 1919, it was gazetted that a small sum of money will be granted to those immigrants who settle down within 6 months of their coming over to the island. Land to be leased to the settlers covers 134,378 "cho."

The number of peasant settlers from Japan proper numbered 2,348 in 1921; 3,949 in 1922; and 9,340 in 1923. Immigrants from Hokkaido headed the list, amounting to 5,703 in 1923.

Sanitation, Education, Religion

The government keeps under its direct management 3 medical offices with 17 physicians, and besides there are 48 public and 105 private practitioners.

At the end of March, 1924, primary schools numbered 154 besides 6 for native children, having altogether 19,229 attendants. There were also a middle school (with an attendance of 431), 2 girls' high schools (attendance aggregating 460) and 2 kindergartens (with 65 pupils).

Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples at the same date numbered 64 and 25 respectively, while Shinto, Buddhist and Christian missionaries were posted at 81 places. All these had 27,651 adherents, the majority being Buddhists.

Fishery

Fishery is the oldest industry and by far the most important resource in Karafuto. The principal fish caught are herring, trout, salmon and cod. The right for fishing them is granted under three kinds of licence, the special, ordinary and drift-net fishing. The first is limited to bodies of fishermen on specific grounds, while the second is permitted only to those living in Karafuto. The last-named was formerly issued by public tender, but now it is restricted to certain persons.

Herring is chiefly exported as fertilizer, while the others are manufactured as food articles. Crabs are tinned and find market in England and America. Laminaria is also worth mentioning.

The value of marine products in the last few years are as follows (¥1,000):—

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Year	Stationary fishing	Other modes of fishing	Total
1921	4,546	5,460	10,006
1922	3,850	8,552	12,403
1923	2,779	10,482	13,262

Farming and Stock-breeding

It has been ascertained that of the plains existing in the southern half more than 430,000 "cho" are available for tillage and pasturage. The settlers are cultivating the land deserted by the Russians, and are allowed about 5 acres per family. In 1923 these settlers numbered 9,340 in all and were cultivating about 10,896 "cho." Oats, rye, various kinds of tubers and vegetables, legumins, and also fibre plants such as flax and hemp are grown in the island, the total agricultural products amounting to ¥2,744,-681 in 1923. Farmers are also engaged in stock breeding. A few years ago fox-farming was started.

Forests

Various kinds of pine-trees abound and form dense primeval forests at several places. They make splendid timber, though lack of convenient transportation is a serious obstacle. The trees have frequently been consumed by forest fires, that lasted even three consecutive years before they went out.

In 1923 there was 1,991,000 "cho" of forest land consisting of 1,792,000 "cho" of conifers with 537,600,000 "koku" of timber, 199,000 "cho" of broad-leafed species estimated to yield about 19,900,000 "koku." The conifers are "todomatsu" (Abies sachalinensis), "ezomatsu" (Picea ajanensis) and larch: white birch, (willows and alders) predominate among the deciduous trees. For pulp and match-sticks the Karafuto forests are expected to acquire great importance. The authorities have an idea to start turpentine extraction.

In the year ended March 1924 the revenue from forests was: timbers ¥3,360,549; firewood ¥63,584; other by-products ¥1,740.

Four pulp mills exist in the island, these being Karafuto Kogyo, Karafuto Shiryo, Nippon Kagaku Shiryo and Karafuto Sangyo.

Minerals

The strata in the island are generally of Tertiary formations and hold rich veins of coal, the seams measuring as thick as 50 ft. at some places. The quality resembles Yubari coal of Hokkaido. The output for 1922 totalled 116,547 tons and for 1923 167,304 tons.

Then alluvial gold and iron pyrite are also found. In 1917 rich oilbeds were discovered on the western coast, and they are now being worked in paying quantities.

Railway

The light railway 26.2 m., that was laid between Otomari (Poroantomali) and Toyohara (Vladimirofka) on war account in 1906 has been transferred to the island authorities. The main line at present extends 57.5 m. from Odomari to Sakayehama, with a branch line from Konuma to the Kawakami Colliery,

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13.5 m., while the western coast line from Honto to Noda measures 58.4 m. The total mileage amounts to 129.4, besides a goods line measuring 9.3 miles. The gauge is narrow.

In winter the trains make three or four hundred runnings a month, and in summer five hundred. The traffic results are shown below in 1,000:—

Year ended March	Train Mileage	Passengers carried	Goods hauled (t n)	Working revenue Yen	Working expenses Yen	Profit Yen
1922	130	681	319	819	1,431	*615
1923	365	1,003	413	1,153	1,669	*536
1924	384	1,182	525	1,900	2,024	*536

N. B.— * Loss.

Public Works

"Roads" connecting important points in the island, badly built as they were, were in existence at the time the island was ceded to Japan. It has been the work of the new occupant to improve these roads on the one hand and lay out new ones on the other. At the end of 1923 there were 537 miles of roads averaging 18 ft. in width, and 36 miles of streets.

There are no large rivers on the Island calling for extensive works for flood control. The primeval state of the forest has thus far conserved the natural regimen of the streams so well that the damages caused by inundations have been comparatively small.

Drainage of the low lands is found to be necessary for bringing them under cultivation. Up to the end of 1923 drains totalling 229 miles in length were laid out by the Government, and 233 miles of smaller ones by individuals with Government aids.

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CHAPTER XL

SOUTH MANCHURIA & THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

A. SOUTH MANCHURIA

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The lease of South Manchuria lapsed to Japan by the Portsmouth Treaty concluded in 1905. The original term was to expire in 1923 but was extended till 1997 by the Sino-Japanese Treaty on May 25th, 1915.

Kwantung Province forms the southern part of Liaotung Peninsula, extending between 121° 50′ and 122° 33′ E. longitude and 38° 43′ and 39° 30′ N. latitude. The area covers, including the 40 islands adjacent to the peninsula, 218,757 square "ri."

By the Imperial Ordinance issued on April 12, '19, a wholesale change was effected in the organization of the Kwantung Government-General (Totoku-fu), which has become a civil government and is called the Kwantung Office (Kwanto-cho). A civilian governor has superseded the Governor-General who was a General. The Governor-Gen. has under his jurisdiction, the Province as well as the South Manchuria Railway. He may issue punitive ordinances inflicting penalties of not more than one year imprisonment and fine of not more than ¥200. The Government Office consists of the Governor's Secretariat, Civil Administration and Foreign Affairs Departments. The chief military officer is the Commander of the Kwantung garrison.

Dairen, A Free Port

As notified on Aug. 22, 1906 by the Government to the Foreign Diplomatic Representatives in Tokyo, the port of Dairen (or Dalny) was opened as a free port on Sept. 1, 1906. Foreign merchantmen are therefore free to engage in navigation and trade between Dairen and Japanese open ports, and they may also proceed direct from any foreign port to Dairen. The city is built wholly in Western style in accordance with the plan first laid by Russia. The houses are of brick and stone, and no frame building is permitted within the city limit. The systems of water-supply and sewerage are complete and not equalled by any in the Orient.

POPULATION

The population of Kwantung Province is, exclusive of Japanese garrisons stationed in the peninsula, as follows:—

		Male	Female	Total
1923	Japanese	46,039	40,872	88,011
	Chinese	362,048	257,369	619,417
	Foreigners	193	152	345
	Total	408,280	299,231	706,673

Besides, the inhabitants in the railway zone made the following record at the end of 1923:—

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Japanese	81,749
Chinese	155,037
Foreigners	795
Total	237,581

Three Principal Cities at the end of 1923

	Japanese	Chinese	Foreigners	Total
Port Arthur	10,411	102,480	12	112,903
Dairen	74,169	175,150	330	249,655
Kinchou	803	93,315	2	94,120

FINANCE

Revenue and Expenditure for 1923-24 and 1924-25

(in ¥1,000)

	'23–'24 (Actual)	'24–'25 (Estimate)
Ordinary Revenue:		
Taxes	3,679	2,317
Public undertakings and State property	5,743	6,455
Revenue stamps	432	404
Other receipts	490	167
Total	10,345	9,825
Extraordinary:		
Sale of State property	433	602
Surplus of previous year transferred	4,126	581
National Treasury grant	4,000	4,000
Proceeds from Public loans	194	800
Total	8,753	5,983
Grand total	19,099	15,809
Ordinary Expenditure:		
Gov.-General's office	1,604	1,606
Law-courts and Prisons	458	478
Police	3,104	3,153
Education	1,650	1,681
Communication expenses	3,863	4,042
Harbor office	127	156
Hospital	381	389
Others	170	250
Total incl. others	11,361	11,932
Extraordinary:		
Undertaking expenses	3,407	3,630
Land Adjustment	346	194
Others	488	50
Total	4,242	3,877
Grand total	15,603	15,809

FOREIGN TRADE

Volume as Classified by Countries

(in 1,000 Taels)

	1922		1923	
	Export to	Import from	Export to	Import from
Japan { Chosen	759	807	1,257	571
Japan { Proper	49,217	39,830	69,747	44,636
China	46,568	27,540	38,087	30,668
Hongkong, India & South Seas	5,350	3,249	5,067	2,628
Others	16,089	15,645	19,278	17,572
Total	117,985	87,073	133,438	96,088

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EDUCATION

The Administration Office maintains Primary schools and some higher organs of education, i.e. Technical College, Normal School, Middle Schools and Girls' High Schools in Port Arthur, Dairen, etc. The South Manchuria Railway also keeps a number of Primary and Higher Schools in the Railway zone, including the South Manchuria Medical College and the S. M. Technical School at Mukden. Dairen and Port Arthur are each provided with a Middle and a Girls' High School. Besides, there are a good many private schools of elementary grade, technical schools and girls' schools, and supplementary schools run by both Japanese and Chinese.

The principal institutions make the following record for 1923;—

	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Primary schools	49	614	20,521
Primary schools for Chinese	118	431	18,104
Middle schools	5	98	1,689
Girls' High schools	7	113	2,133
Commercial and Technical schools.....	7	108	1,676
Normal school	1	36	175
South Manchuria Med. College	1	53	322
South Manchuria Technical school	1	21	113
Port Arthur Technical College	1	64	299

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

The railway was ceded by Russia to Japan on Sept. 5th, 1905, and was renamed the South Manchuria Railway by the Japanese Government which issued regulations for converting it into a semi-private concern. The general meeting for organization was held on Sept. 10th-14th, 1906 and the draft of the company contract was passed. On April 1, 1907 the Field Railway Office formally transferred the railways and all belongings to the company. By the Imperial Ordinance issued on July 28, '17, the Company undertakes (under contract) the management of the Korean Government Railways.

The Company Contract and Exploitation

The original capital of ¥200 millions were divided into two million name shares of ¥100 each, one half of the capital being represented by the Manchuria Railway and accessories and the coal mines at Fushun and Yentai belonging to the Japanese Government, which therefore owned 1,000,000 shares. The remaining shares were offered to Japanese and Chinese subjects, and the entire sum has been called in. The Government guaranteed profit of 6 per cent. on the paid up capital for 15 years, and refrained from claiming dividend on its shares when it did not come up to 6%. In 1913 the Co. obtained approval of the Government to distribute a dividend of 7%, and in following years one of not more than 10%. In the latter half of 1920 the capital was increased to ¥440 millions (380 p.u.) of which the home government took up ¥120 millions by accepting the liability of the Co's debentures issued to that amount in England. 5 years' continuation works, 1920-24, effecting extension of railways, workshops, harbor-works, iron foundry, mining, etc. The Co. is now

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paying a dividend of 4.3% on the Government shares for ¥117,-156,000.

Co's. Enterprises.—Besides railway business the Company is engaged in harbor, colliery, gas, electricity, hotels, etc. The latest is the iron foundry enterprise for utilizing the rich iron mines at Anshantien.

Railway.—The railway system is made up as follows:—The main line from Dairen to Changchun (437.6 m.), Port Arthur branch line (31.6), Yinkow branch (13.9), Fushun branch (32), Mukden-Antung line (161.7), 694.8 m. in all. They are all of standard guage. The main and Mukden-Antung lines form part of the international through traffic service.

Shipping.—A regular service was first run between Dairen and Shanghai (via Tsingtao), under the direct management of the Co., but on July 1, 1922, the operation was entrusted to the Dairen Steamship Company.

Harbor.—At Dairen the harbor works partly started by the Russians have been carried out on a most extensive scale. Break-waters totalling 13,121 ft. in length shelter an area of 900 acres. Quay walls more than 13,477 ft. in length have been built and an extension is now being added. Transit sheds, warehouses and belt lines make the terminal facilities as complete as could be desired.

Coal Mines.—The colliery work of Fushun and Yentai forms one of the most important undertakings. The output at these two reached 5,642,464 tons for the year ended Mar., 1925.

The Fushun Colliery, situated about 22 miles east of Mukden, as the crow flies, runs for about 12 miles parallel to the river Hun, and contains deposit of 80 to 420 ft. in thickness, an average of about 130 ft. The pits are in full operation, with the total output of 13,469 tons a day. The quality too is excellent, being of strong caloric power and containing very little sulphur.

The Yentai Coal Fields exist north-east of Liaoyang and can be reached in an hour by rail from the Yentai station. The seams number 16, of which 4 are workable, i.e. first seam of five ft. second of 4 to 6 ft., third of 3 to 8 ft. and fourth of 5 ft. The coal is soft and pulverizable and emits but little smoke. The daily output, according to the report at the end of March 1924, reached about 273 tons.

The production for last few years and equipments are as follows:—

Year ended March	Output, tons	
	Fushun	Yentai
1923	3,858,629	63,098
1924	4,929,585	99,976
1925	5,538,614	103,850

Equipment	(March 31, 1925)	
	Fushun	Yentai
Engines	86	17
Winches, etc. ..	154	5
Pumps	113	16

Electric and Gas.—The former have power stations at Dairen (11,000 k.w.), Mukden (14,000 k.w.), Chanchun (3,000 k.w.), and lastly at Antung (45,000 k.w.), supplying current for both lighting and motor force; at Dairen and Fushun electric trams are also run. Gas industry exists at Dairen and Fushun only, and produces about 2,400,000 and 15,000 cubic ft. together with quantities of cokes and coal-tar.

Hotel Business.—The Company has its own hotels all bearing the title of "Yamato Hotel," located at Dairen, Hoshigaura (suburbs of Dairen), Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun; the hotels serve for lodging as well as for entertainments.

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The Railway Zone and Management.—The total area of land belonging to the Company amounts to 68,443,246 "tsubo." Excepting the area used by the Company and the Kwantung Government, the whole is open for rent at the rate of ½ to ten "sen" per "tsubo" per month for building lots, and 1 to 3 "sen" for farming land. By May 1919 over 16,853,000 were under lease contract. In the railway zone the Company maintains 14 hospitals, 26 primary schools, 11 Chinese (common) schools, 23 continuation business schools, 10 girls' practical schools, one medical college at Mukden, and a technical school and a teacher's training institute at Dairen, etc. Besides these, the Company keeps a polytechnic laboratory, 2 agricultural experimental stations and 13 farms with the object of encouraging industry. It undertakes 17 water-supply works.

The Administrative System.—The Government reserves the right of appointing members of the administrative body. The term of the President and the Vice-President is 5 years, that of Directors is four years (selected by the Government from among shareholders holding at least 500 shares). Auditors are elected for three years at the general meeting of shareholders.

Board of Directors.—President, B. Yasuhiro, Vice-Pres., K. Chira; Dirs., K. Okura, Y. Matsuoka; M. Ando, K. Irie, K. Akabane, S. Mori, M. Umeno.

Business Report for 1924-25 year (¥1,000)

	Receipts	Expenses		Receipts	Expenses
Rly Service	92,561	36,553	Local undertakings	4,363	14,127
Harbor and Wharf	8,763	8,686	Miscellaneous	1,951	—
Mining	68,696	60,595	Interest	5,569	—
Iron Works	4,430	7,386	Debt charge	—	16,755
Elec. Works	4,963	3,663	Total incl. others	194,181	159,628
Gas	1,032	663	Profit	34,552	—
Hotels	1,095	1,339			

Principal Assets and Liabilities (¥1,000)

(March 31st, 1925)

Assets			
Unpaid capital	58,844	Materials in stock	22,948
Rly lines	211,457	Deposits in banks	40,213
Rly shops	11,802	Loans	62,390
Ships	3,745	Securities	18,091
Harbor and wharf	43,840	Total incl. others	848,755
Mines	125,129		
Iron works	39,504	**Liabilities**	
Elec. plants	18,745	Cap. p.u	380,000
Gas plants	7,850	Reserves	12,285
Hotels	2,668	Special reserves	53,400
Local equipments	60,062	Debentures	254,052
Miscellaneous buildings	46,320	Sinking fund	42,000
Products	5,900	Profit for the year	34,552
		Total incl. others	848,755

New Undertakings

The Board of Directors decided in 1918 to adopt a new expansion program comprising, among other things, the Iron foundry work at Anshantien for which were allotted ¥30,000,000

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spread over three years. It commenced in 1918, with initial output of 150,000 tons. In 1921-22 the output of pig was 57,183 Eng. tons, quality ranking next to English produce, and estimated to come ultimately to 1,000,000. The ore at Anshantien is almost inexhaustible, but has proved poorer in percentage than was judged at first. According to the American expert's opinion who came in 1921, the business will pay when the market stands over ¥60 level per ton spot. The Mond Gas refinery near the coal-mine at Fushun started work in April 1916, turning out sulphate of ammonia, tar, etc. for the South Sea market at the same time. The Glass-works for producing plate-glass, glass-wares, etc. and the Porcelain and Fire-proof Tile Factory have also set to work.

Oil Shale Deposit.—The Company owns a large oil shale deposit situated about 25 miles from Mukden and covering an area of 24 square miles. There the coal seam is 130 ft. thick and is covered by a layer of oil shale 400 ft. thick. The coal is low grade but is expected to yield about 15 gallons of oil to the ton. The Company has on foot a program of developing the shale and coal bonanza at the estimated cost of ¥20 millions extending over a period of 5 years. This program is believed to supply half a million tons of oil yearly which is enough to meet the annual consumption of the Japanese Navy.

KIRIN-CHANGCHUN RAILWAY

From Changchun, the northern limit of the South Manchuria Railway, to Kirin, distance 79 m., a railway was completed on Oct. 16th, 1921, in accordance with the treaty between Japan and China concluded in April 1907. The line was laid at a cost of ¥4,500,000 borne in equal shares by the two countries and under the superintendence of Japanese engineers. The Japanese share of ¥2,250,000 was met by the South Manchuria Railway and is repayable by China within 25 years from the date of opening. Twelve stations exist along the line, the journey taking 6 hrs.

GARRISON AND THE RAILWAY GUARDS

One Division is stationed as garrison at Liaoyang. The garrison service will be taken up in turn by the Divisions at home, the term being two years. The Division to which the duty of garrison is assigned is to proceed to the seat of garrison in October of the year and the Division which has served the term is to return home in November.

In conformity with the provisions of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace, Japan has stationed 16 independent battalions of guards along the line, each composed of 21 officers and 617 rank and file. The battalions were organized with time-expired non-commissioned officers and men up to 1916 when they were displaced by those in active service. The distribution of garrisons is as follows:

Liaoyang, Div. and Brigade headquarters, one Reg. and one battalion; one Reg. at Tiehling; Brigade headquarters and one Reg. at Liutszton; one Reg. at Port Arthur; one Reg. of cavalry at Haicheng. During the 1923 session of the Diet it was stated by the Minister of War that the railway guards were to be withdrawn within three years.

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AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

The farming products in the Leased Territory are not worth mentioning. Along the railway zone, the districts north of the Antung Line are more fertile than the rest of the provinces.

Principal Crops in 1,000 Chinese "Koku"

Year	Maize	Kaoliang	Soya beans	Millet	Wheat	Ground nut
1921	297,505	80,444	58,921	56,021	7,068	114,116
1922	272,310	85,395	48,084	58,559	5,809	104,596
1923	326,889	92,609	51,834	69,433	6,232	188,855

N. B.—1 Chinese "koku"=1.7 Japanese "koku."

Soya Beans.—The fame of Soya beans has spread over the world since 1908 when the Mitsui Bussan first shipped a trial consignment to England. The yield of beans in Manchuria is between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 tons and the output of bean-cakes about 1,000,000 tons. In the Leased Territory and the railway zone alone bean cakes and oil were produced to the amount of 40,761,516 pieces and 194,109,472 "kin" respectively valued at ¥70,797,397 and 29,991,303 in 1923, the bulk going to Europe, Japan and China through Dairen and Newchwang (Yinkow).

Favored by rich natural resources and abundant fuel and cheap labor, the industry in the Leased Territory and the railway zone has made a rapid expansion. Bean oil making and flour milling are principal industries, followed by iron foundry, brewing, lumbering, etc. Then comes the manufacture of leather, paper, soap, glass and bricks. Recent statistics regarding workshops and their production are given below:—

Workshops

1923	No. of workshops	Employees Jap. 1,000	Employees Chin. 1,000	Capital Yen 1,000
Leased Territory ..	391	626	4,076	74,064
Railway zone	218	649	2,725	115,038
Total incl. others ..	633	1,292	7,257	200,827
Total for 1922	637	1,291	8,379	226,778
Total for 1921	621	771	6,388	212,742

Principal Manufactures (in 1,000)*

Year	Flour Bags	Flour Yen	Iron Tons	Iron Yen	Bricks Pieces	Bricks Yen	Cement Piculs	Cement Yen
1921	2,013	6,410	110	5,146	97,353	1,356	232	1,280
1922	2,659	8,057	60	7,872	90,152	1,367	244	1,329
1923	3,835	10,503	72	3,793	89,850	1,589	336	1,940

* For bean oil and cakes see above.

B. THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

Japan acquired through the Treaty of Peace the mandatory right over the former German South Sea Islands north of the Equator. The archipelago had been occupied by a Japanese

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squadron in the beginning of the World War. It consists of three groups of Mariana, Marshall, and Caroline, covering altogether an area of 960 square miles with 47,713 natives. Of about 1,458 islets forming the groups those that are comparatively larger make the following record:—

	Area (k.m)	Popul.	Long E.	Lat. N.
Mariana				
Saipan	185	4,910	145°40′	15°5′
Tinian	130	102	"	"
Rota	114	452	145°13′	14°
Pagan	32	75	"	"
Caroline				
Ponape	347	5,017	158°10′	6°45′
Yap	207	4,823	137°58′	9°25′
Trak	132	14,801	151°22′	6°57′
Kusaie	110	795	162°58′	5°15′
Parao	450	3,080	143°10′	6°50′
Marshall				
Yaluit	90	1,858	169°42′	5°48′

Climate, Natives, Religion, etc.

The climate is comparatively mild for the latitude owing to the monsoon and showers. Both in Mariana and Caroline groups the temperature stands throughout the year between 26° and 27°C. In Yaluit, the largest in the Marshall group, the average annual temperature is 27°19′C. the minimum and maximum being 21° and 36°9′ respectively. The natives are mostly Micronesians mixed with other Polynesian races in various degrees. They are indolent and easy-going, and subsist on natural production. They have no religion of native origin. Christianity entered the field far back in the Spanish days. During the German rule Protestant (American) and Catholic missions were at work but so far their influence seems to have been superficial.

Japanese Administration

The Military Government was established in 1914 and Civil Administration in June 1918, the latter superseding the other in 1922. For the benefit of native children common schols have been opened at Saipan, Kusaie, Ponape, Yap, Trak, Parao and others. Since 1915 a number of chiefs and other important personages in the groups have been brought over to Japan for sight-seeing. The seat of the Government was removed from Trak to Parao in 1921.

Japanese Industry, Trade, etc.

At present about 2,000 Japanese are at work exploiting the native resources. Principal items are phosphorus ores (chiefly in Carolines) worth ¥1½ millions and coconuts (chiefly in the Marshall) ¥1 million. Besides, copra yields about 7,000 tons valued at over ¥1 million. Flour, rice, meat, piece goods, building materials etc., are the chief imports, totalling in '22 about ¥1,831,719 against ¥1,779,561 of exports. Fishery is carried on only in a primitive manner, but the prospect of the marine industry is said to be bright. The Mariana group produces sugar canes amounting to 58 mil. "kin" and sugar 2 millions.

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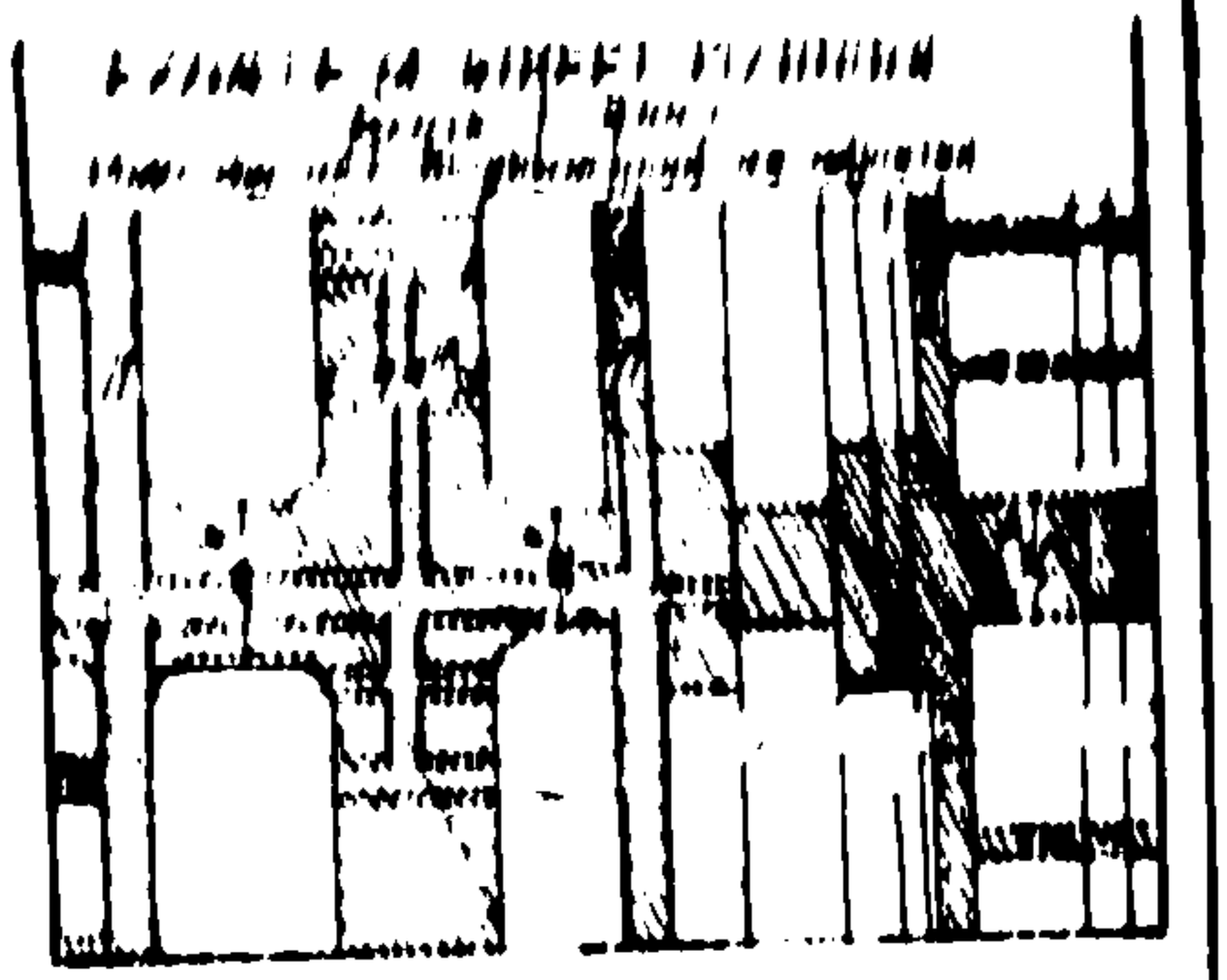
PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION



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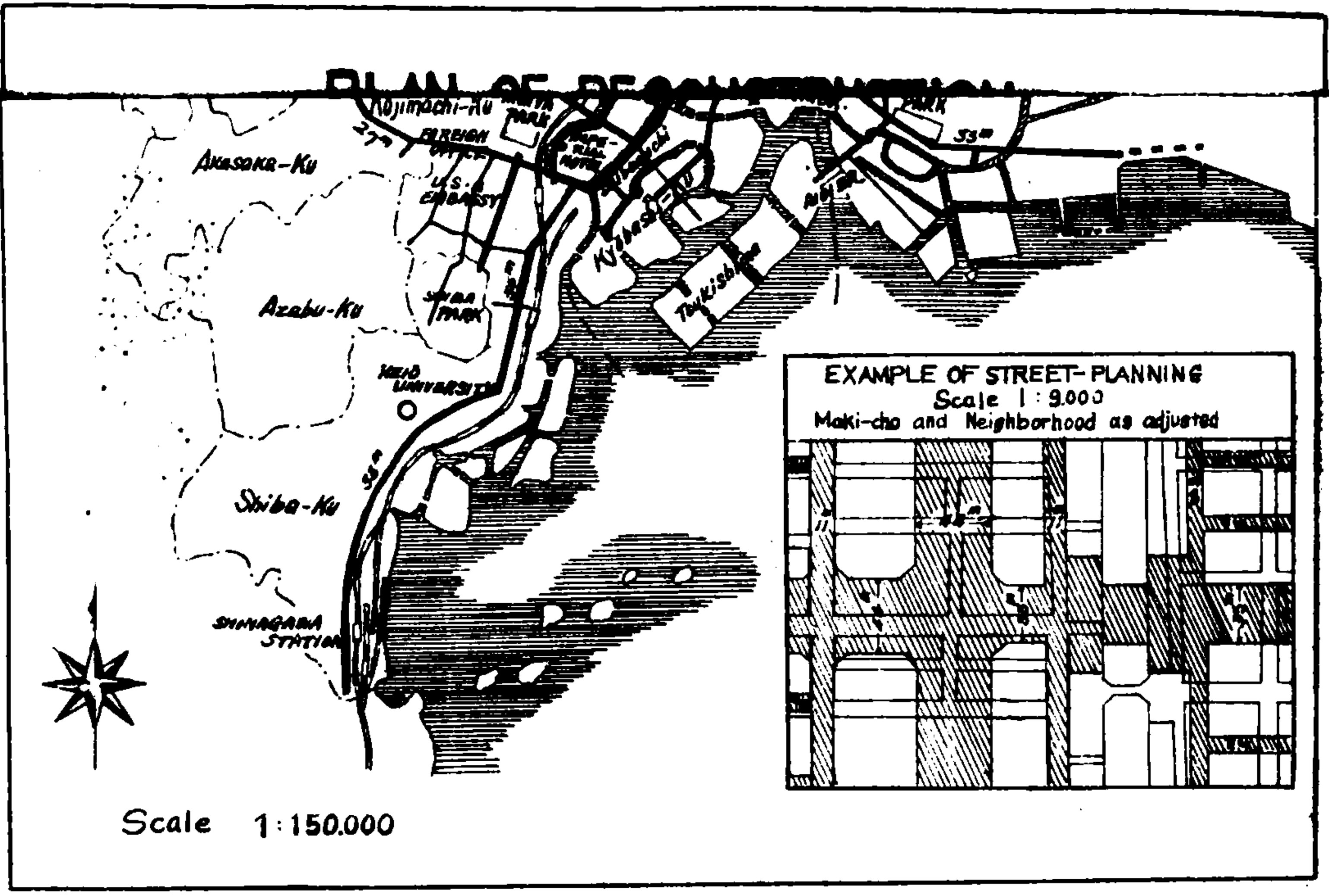

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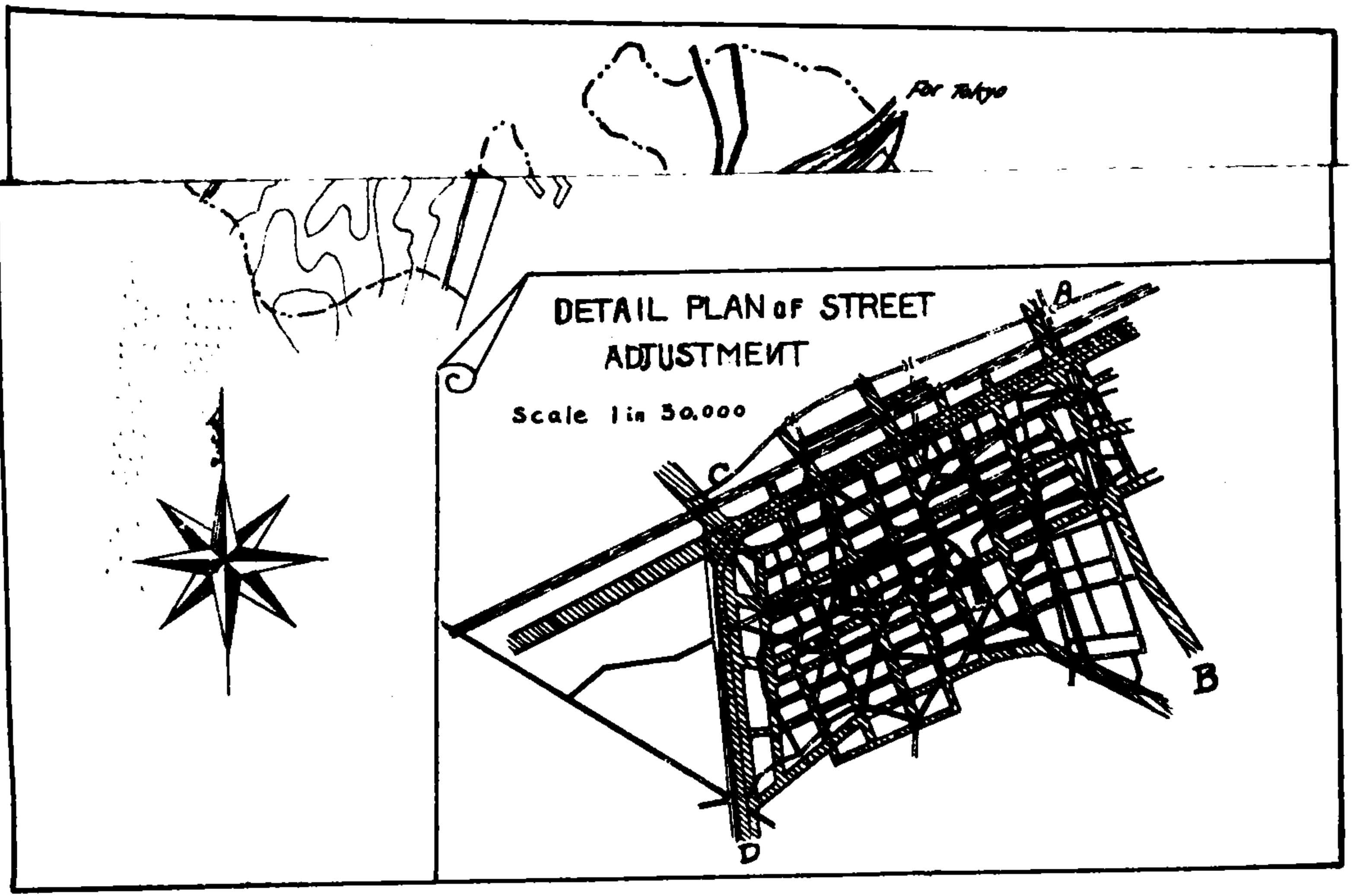

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CHAPTER XLI

THE PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION

So far the progress of reconstruction work in Tokyo and Yokohama falls far short of the original program. It has been especially slow in land readjustment, which has been greatly retarded by practical difficulties, so that it will not be earlier than the next year before the achievement can be be described in detail. Below are given the outlines of the present situation as made public by the Reconstruction authorities in November 1925.

1. Land Readjustment Work (Nov. 15, 1925)

Tokyo.—Out of the total of 66 sections the positions of exchange lots were fixed for 14 sections (2 partially) under State management and 37 sections (15 partially) as Municipal undertaking. The areas were decided for 13 sections (7 partially) by the State authorities and 19 (17 partially) by the Municipal. Further, the order for removal has been issued in 10 sections (8 partially) under State management and 12 sections (all partially) by Municipal authorities. In one of the former, the 6th section near Surugadai, the removal of the dwellers has been finished.

Yokohama.—Out of the total of 13 sections the positions of exchange lots were decided for 5 sections by the State and 5 sections (1 partially) by the Municipal. The areas were partially fixed for 4 sections by the State and 3 sections by the Municipal, while the order for removal has been issued in 3 sections in the former and 1 under the latter.

In Tokyo and Yokohama the number of buildings which require removal in consequence of replotting amounts to about 160,000, and already 8,892 of them have been ordered to remove. The compensations as decided upon hitherto reach ¥4,607,653 for 5,471 buildings with an aggregate area of 102,090 tsubo.

2. Other Works (Nov. 1, 1925)

Roads

a. Roads as State undertaking.—In Tokyo 23 out of 53 main roads were taken up for work and part of them have been completed. Of the 12 State roads in Yokohama only 2 are under construction.

b. Roads as Municipal undertaking.—Tokyo has on hand 8 auxiliary roads out of the total of 122, while in Yokohama none of the 10 roads on its program has as yet been taken up for work.

c. Roads as Prefectural undertaking.—The improvement of 4 roads is assigned to Tokyo Municipality, but work was commenced only on 2 of them. Of the 9 prefectural roads also to be improved the work was started on 4 and 1 has been completed. Kanagawa Prefecture completed the improvement of 1 road allocated to it.

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Bridges

a. Bridges as State undertaking.—Out of 154 bridges to be rebuilt in Tokyo 7 have been completed, and 37 are in course of erection, while in Yokohama 12 out of the total of 37 are now being attended to.

b. Bridges as Municipal undertaking.—There are on the program 323 and 89 to be restored respectively by Tokyo and Yokohama cities. In Tokyo repair work was all finished, reconstruction was completed or 8 and is in progress for 13. Yokohama has completed 1 bridge and has 4 on hand.

c. Bridges as Prefectural undertaking.—Tokyo Prefecture completed 2 out of 3 on its program, and Kanagawa Prefecture 1.

3. Canals

The canal work is all undertaken by the State. In Tokyo 1 is to be newly excavated, 11 improved, besides 1 to be reclaimed. So far only the reclamation has been finished, while only a small part of other works has been taken up.

4. Parks

Of the 3 parks to be laid out by the State, i.e. Hamacho, Kinshi and Sumida, the work has been commenced for the latter 2, while for the first purchase of land is going on. In Yokohama 3 parks, Yamashita, Nogeyama and Kanagawa are to be newly laid out by the State. The two first named have been started. Minor parks to be laid out in Tokyo City number 52, but only 2 have been started, the others waiting for the progress of the land readjustment.

Reconstruction Expenses as Actually Defrayed up to Nov. 10th, 1925 (¥1,000)

Expenses borne by the State

		1923	1924	1925	Total*	per cent to total
TOKYO						
Roads	Est.	4,446	63,790	64,648	257,458	
	Act.	3,148	38,122	32,476	73,745	28.6
Canals	Est.	377	6,040	5,940	28,570	
	Act.	—	1,533	1,472	2,995	10.5
Parks	Est.	282	3,853	3,752	11,900	
	Act.	—	4,122	1,402	5,525	46.4
Land readjust	Est.	600	4,272	3,193	8,780	
	Act.	232	706	1,836	2,774	31.7
Total	Est.	5,706	77,955	77,955	306,678	
	Act.	3,380	44,474	37,186	83,740	25.5
YOKOHAMA						
Roads	Est.	365	7,254	7,278	25,382	
	Act.	29	707	1,877	2,612	10.3
Canals	Est.	58	966	955	5,612	
	Act.	—	166	301	467	8.3
Parks	Est.	9	162	158	1,959	
	Act.	—	—	396	396	20.3

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		1923	1924	1925	Total	per cent to total
Land readjust	Est.	154	1,269	931	2,561	
	Act.	22	116	82	222	8.7
Total	Est.	586	9,651	9,322	35,514	
	Act.	51	991	2,658	3,700	10.4
Grand total	Est.	5,706	77,955	77,538	306,678	
	Act.	3,380	44,474	37,186	88,740	25.9

Subventions to Buildings in Fire Zones

Total	Est.....	—	2,000	4,000	20,000
	Act.....	—	—	6	6

Expenses Borne by Local Governments

		1923	1924	1925	Total*	per cent to total
Tokyo Municipality.	Est.	8,189	71,470	67,789	277,943	
	Act.	996	24,689	14,451	40,136	14.4
Yokohama Municip.	Est.	221	13,579	13,393	56,589	
	Act.	—	1,720	6,988	8,708	15.3
Tokyo Prefecture ..	Est.	2,135	1,838	5,081	20,926	
	Act.	1,662	3,740	2,636	8,036	38.4
Kanagawa Prefect.	Est.	310	1,518	500	3,218	
	Act.	153	899	558	1,610	48.5
Aggregate total ...	Est.	17,147	178,012	178,618	720,869	
	Act.	6,242	76,513	64,484	147,230	20.4

N. B.—* include allotments for 1926, '27 and '28.

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THE JAPAN CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER

Editors: KANZO UCHIMURA and ISOH YAMAGATA

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APPENDIX A

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

Abe, Isoh, Prof. at Waseda Univ. since 1904: b. 1865 in Fukuoka-ken, studied in the Doshisha, Kyoto, class '84, then a pastor for some years: studied at Theological Seminary at Hartford, 91-94 and at Glasgow; Principal of the Doshisha Middle School for some years. Works; Interpretation of Social Questions, Municipal Monopolies, etc. An authority on social politics and local administration and founded the Japane Febian Society in '24. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Abe, Jiro, Dr. Litt., Prof. at Tohoku (Sendai) Univ. b. in 1883 in Yamagata-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Philosophy class '07 and further at the post-graduate course and in Europe (about two years). Works; Essentials of Ethics, Fine Arts, Criticism on some of Nietzsche's Works, etc. Add. Sendai.

Abe Jujun, Permanent Vice-Min. of Agr. & Forestry Dep't since the reorganization in April '25; b. in 1879 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '05. After passing higher civil service examination, he served at both provincial and Central Govts. as Pref. Secretary, Sec. and Counsellor to the Home Office and the Legislative Bureau; Gov. of Tottori; then Dep't Chief of the former Census Board; Dir. of the Statistics Bureau; Dep't Chief of the Patent Bureau. Add. Ikebukuro, near Tokyo.

Abe, Yoshinari, Prof. of Seoul Univ.; b. 1883 at Matsuyama; edu. at the First High School and Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Occidental Philosopphy, class '09. Works; Ancient and Medieval Philosophy in Europe, Modern European Philosophy, Kant's Ethical Philosophy, etc. Add. Seoul.

Abiko, Kyutaro, a prominent Japanese journalist in San Francisco where he runs the Nichi-bei (Japan-America) News, besides acting as Dir. of the Nichi-bei Bank, etc., and has also founded the Yamato Colony. He was b. in 1864 in Niigata-ken and m. sister of Miss Tsuda in 1908. Educated at California University. Add. Nichi-bei Office, 'Frisco.

Adachi, Buntaro, Dr. Medicine, Prof. Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1865 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from the Medical Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94: Assist. Prof. at his alma-mater and Prof. 3rd High School till '98: studied anatomy in Germany, '99-04. Add. Kamikyo Yoshida-machi, Kyoto.

Adachi, Kenzo, M.P., Min. of Communication since '25; and a leader of the Kensei-kai Party; b. 1864 in Kumamoto; went to Korea and established several newspapers to promote the Japanese interest in the peninsula and was involved in the Korean Queen assassination affair but acquitted on trial; Par. Senior under-Sec. of Foreign Department in the Okuma Cabinet. Made a tour through Europe and America, '19. Add. Ushigome Tsukudo-Hachiman, Tokyo.

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Adachi, Mine-ichiro, D.L., (Japan), **Amb. to Belgium; b. 1869** in Yamagata-ken; **graduated from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in** '92; **attaché in Rome, '93; removed to Paris in '97; attached to the head office in '03; was on suite of Peace Envoy to Portsmouth in '05;** Senior Counsellor at head office **before transfer as** Emb. Counsellor to Paris; **Minister to Mexico '13-16; to Belgium** in '17. **Add. Brussels, Belgium.**

Akabane, Katsumi, Dir. S.M.R. **since** '22; **b. in 1869; grad.** from Tokyo Higher Commercial School **in 1904 and took to business;** Dept. Chief of the **Mitsui Bussan till '21. Add. Dairen.**

Akaboshi, Tetsuma, ex-Pres. of Taisho Bank, Dir. Chiyoda Fire Ins. Co., and founder of the Keimei Kai devoted to aiding cultural researches; b. in 1882, eldest son of Yanosuke, a millionaire; edu. at Pennsylvania Univ., class '07. Add. Akasaka Daimachi, Tokyo.

Aka-ike, No, Crown mem. of the House of Peers and the Metropolitan Police Sup't at the time of the Kiyoura Cabinet; b. 1878 in Nagano-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '07, and further studied at the Univ. Hall. Passing the civil service examination held the secretaryship at one province and another; Sec. of the Home Office; Gov. of Shizuoka; Dir. of Home Dept.; Korean Govt-General '23-4. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku, Tokyo.

Akamatsu, Katsumaro, staff member of the Japan Federation of Labour; b. 1894 at Tokuyama; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Law, class '19. Was once writer of the Kaiho and the Oriental Economist (Tokyo). Works; Social Revolution, etc. Add. Hiratsuka Koyama, near Tokyo.

Akashi, Yoichiro, ex-Vice-Min. of Education Dept. '22; b. in Tokyo 1876; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law '97; studied in France and Germany, '02-04; Dir. General Education Bureau '16-22; Pers. Sec. to the Minister in addition to Counsellorship '05. Add. Hongo Harukicho, Tokyo.

Akatsuka, Shosuke, Minister to Austria since '24; b. in Kagoshima 1872; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, '98; passed diplomatic service examination '98; Eleve-Consul at Fusan; Sec. at Berlin, and Washington; Consul at Manila; Sec. Foreign Office '09; Consul-General at Mukden '12-22. Add. Vienna.

Akimoto, Harutomo, Viscount (suc. '17); b. 1881 in Tokyo; adopted son of the late Akimoto Okitomo, formerly Daimyo; grad. from the Peers' School; further studied in America, Germany and England and was a Gov't Commissioner at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, '10; Personal Secretary to the Minister of Railways '21. Add. Kanda Surugadai, Tokyo.

Akita, Kiyoshi, M.P., barrister; b. 1881 in Tokushima; studied law in some private Univ. and was appointed judge; ex-Prop. of the Niroku (daily paper). Add. Hongo Fujimaye, Tokyo.

Akita, Ujaku, a dramatist and member of Japan Social Federation; b. 1883 at Kuroishi, Aomori-ken; edu. at Aomori 1st Middle Sch. and Waseda Univ. in English Literature, class '07. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Akitsuki, Satsuo, Dir. of a Japanese daily at Seoul; b. 1858 in Miyazaki-ken; edu. at former Law Coll., Justice Dep't, in '84;

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further studied in Belgium and Germany from '85 to '91; Counsellor For. Office in '92; Consul at Fusan in '96; Legation Secretary at Paris in '99; to Petrograd in '02; Minister Resident to Sweden-Norway in '04; Minister at Brussels in May '07; Amb. at Vienna '09-14; Dir. of the Yomiuri for a while. Placed on the Peace Envoy staff in 1919. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

Akiyama, Masanosuke, D.L., ex-Dir. of Civil Administration Bureau, Tsingtao 1917-22; b. 1866 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '86, to be connected afterward with civil affairs section of War and Navy; Councillor of Korean Gov't-Gen. in '13-17. Add. Ushigome Yakuoji, Tokyo.

Akiyama, Shohachi, Dir. of the Engineering Bureau, Dep't. of Railways; b. 1877 in Hiroshima; edu. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Mech. Eng. Entered the service of the State Railway as engineer and was despatched abroad for studying his speciality. Add. Ushigome Bentencho, Tokyo.

Akiyama, Yoshifuru, Gen. (ret. 1923), ex-Dir. Mil. Edu. Board '20-23; b. 1855 in Ehime-ken; Sub-Lieut., '79; Major-Gen., '99; Lieut-Gen., '08; fought in Japan-China War, Boxers Trouble and Russo-Japanese War; Sup't. of Cavalry, Mil. Edu. Bd.; then Commander, 13th Div. '13; Com. of Guards Division '15; Com. of Chosen Garrison, '16; full Gen. in Nov. '16, Mem. War Council '17. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Akutsu, Saburo, D. Med., prop. of Akutsu Surgical Hospital; b. 1873; grad. at Medical Coll. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., in '98 and further studied in Germany; became chief of Surgical Dept. of the Juntendo Hospital. Add. Kanda Awaji-cho, Tokyo.

Amano, Hichisaburo, prop. of Amano Railway Car Works in Tokyo; b. in 1874 in Kyoto; edu. at Doshisha and the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Mechanical Engineering; is Mng.-Dir. of the Japan Car Works, Ltd., in which the interest of the Amano family is predominant. Add. Honjo Aioi-cho, Tokyo.

Amano, Tameyuki, D.L., economist; on Board of Dir. of Waseda University till 1917; Dir. Waseda Business School; b. in Saga-ken, 1859 and grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82; M.P. at 1st and 2nd sessions. Wrote "Principles of Economics" and others; once editor and proprietor of the "Oriental Economist," a thrice-a-month journal. Add. Koj. Iidamachi, Tokyo.

Amaoka, Naoyoshi, Dir. Postal Savings Bureau, Communicaton Dept.; b. in 1880; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Higher Civil Service Exam. in '07. Add. Azabu Hommura-cho, Tokyo.

Ando, Masazumi, M.P. for a section of Tokyo and journalist; b. in 1876 in Tokyo; edu. at Toyo Univ., Waseda and Tokyo Foreign Language Sch. Was on editorial staff of the Tokyo Asahi as its managing editor, also connected with the Osaka Asahi and other journals in Tokyo and Osaka; was a special correspondent of the Asahis at the time of the Washington conference. Add. Asakusa Matsuba-cho, Tokyo.

Anesaki, Masaharu, Litt. D., Prof., Coll. of Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '04; b. 1873 in Kyoto; edu. at the Univ. in Philosophy class '96; further studied at Kiel, British Museum and Benares, '00-03; Exchange Prof. at Harvard '12-15. Add. Koishikawa Hakusan Gotenmachi, Tokyo.

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Anraku, Kanemichi, ex-Sup't of the Metropolitan Police. Mem. House of Peers; b. 1850 in Kagoshima; was connected with the Police service from about 1875; next a local Governor. He resigned the post in '08 and entered commercial circles. Pres. of Chiyoda Gas Co. till '11, and reappointed Met. Police Sup't '11-13; and for 3rd time in '13-14. Add. Nishiokubo, Tokyo.

Aoki, Arata, Consul-Gen. at Hawaii; b. 1881 in Kumamoto; Edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Politics and passed the Dip. and Con. Exam. the following year. Eleve-Consul at Chicago '09 and then New York; at London, 11; Consul at Suchow, 13; Sec. at Head Office, '16; 3rd Emb. Sec. in Russia, '16; 2nd Sec. '17; Sec. at Head Office in '18 with additional duty of Per. Sec. to the Minister; Sectional Chief. '19-22; 1st Emb. Sec. at Washington '23; Emb. Coun. in Brazil the same year; to the present post. '24. Add. Honolulu.

Aoki, Gohei, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Musline Mfg. Co.; b. 1871, Tokyo; first son of Aoki Gohei, famous draper; edu. at the Tokyo Higher Com. School, class '90; was for a time Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Calico Mfg. Co. '06. Add. Kojimachi Kami-rokubancho, Tokyo.

Aoki, Kikuo, Mng.-Dir. of the General Dept. of the Mitsubishi Firm since '15; b. in 1867 in Nara-ken; edu. at Imp Tokyo Univ. in Law class '92 and has since been connected with Mitsubishi. Add. Mitsubishi Firm. Koj., Tokyo.

Aoki, Nobumitsu, Visc. Mem. of House of Peers since 1897; b. in '67, 2nd son of late I. Nakayama, of Mito clan and adopted by the Aoki family which was the petty daimiate at Asada, Settsu; was auditor of the Bank of Japan till '25. Took active part in the formation of Kiyoura Cabinet. Add. Ushigome Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Aoki, Shuzo, Permanent Vice-Minister of Railways since '24; b. 1875 in Yamaguchi; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law. class '02 and passed the higher civil serv. examination two years after. Was long in the service of the State Railways in which he ultimately rose to be Director of the Finance Bureau; resigned and made Managing-Director of the Chikuho Electric Railway Co. in '20; Deputy-Mayor of Yokohama in '22 and in the terrible disaster there in '23 he has lost two children. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Aoki, Tetsuji, D.L., lawyer and patent attorney; b. in 1875 in Gifu-ken; grad. from Keio 1897, passed the examination for the Bench in '98; a Probationary Judge at Kobe for a few months. Dispatched by the alma mater to study Commercial Law at Berlin and Gottingen '99-02; Prof. at Keio, but left it in '08 to open law office. Add. Shiba Shirokane-Imazato, Tokyo.

Aoyama, Rokuro, Dir. of the Teikoku Electric Light, etc. Manager of Tokyo Branch of L.J. Healing & Co. Ltd. (London); b. 1875 in Mie-ken; graduated from Post and Telegraph School (Dep't Communications) '02 and entered Gov't service; then resigning the post entered Messrs. Healing as Mng. Add. Shiba Takanawa, Tokyo.

Aoyama, Yukinobu, Visc., Mem. House of Peers where he is a leader of the Kenkyukai, the most powerful group: is also

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on the Board of Directors. of the Fifteenth Bank and other concerns; b. in 1861, a ninth descendant of a small daimiate in Mino; has been sitting in the House since 1890; Manager of the Tokyo Rifle Society. Add. Koj. Fujimi-cho, Tokyo.

Arahata, Katsuzo, a socialist and labor leader; b. at Yokohama in 1887. After finishing common school he earned his bread as messenger boy, apprentice, pedlar of socialist literature. Later he undertook with others the publication of labor and socialist organs and has been imprisoned three times on charge of disturbing public order. Has translated works of Sidney Webb and Bernard Shaw, published "A Socialist Dictionary", etc., besides issuing some original works.

Arai, Kentaro, Min. Agriculture and Commerce in Adm. Kato Cabinet formed in 1822, and Crown Mem. of House of Peers.; b. 1863 in Niigata; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in law, '90; entered the Treasury in which he rose to the position of Vice-Minister in '06; Dir. of Finance Dep't. of Korean Gov't-Gen. Add. Koishikawa Kanatomi-cho, Tokyo.

Arai, Taiji, Mem. House of Peers, Dir. of various commercial establishments in Formosa; b. 1851 in Sendai; studied under Nakae Chomin, a Rousseau of Japan; assisted late Mr. Tomita in the establishment of the Bank of Japan; then President of Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., etc., elected representative of the highest tax payers for Miyagi '99. Add. Koishikawa Yedogawa, Tokyo.

Arakawa, Gitaro, Mem. House of Peers; b. in 1862 Tokyo; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, 1884; Junior Sec. at the Home Office; Pref. Secretary at Toyama, Gumma, Kanagawa; Governor of Tottori '97, Miye '99, Kagawa 1900 and Nagasaki '03-10; Mayor of Yokohama '10-18. Add. Shitaya Nakanegishi, Tokyo.

Arakawa, Goro, Chief Edit. of Hiroshima Chugoku, M.P. and ex-Par. Jr. Secy. of Communication Dep't; b. 1865 in Hiroshima; grad. Kokugakuin and Nippon Univ.; became Edit. of present daily; established a girls' school in Hiroshima. Add. "Chugoku Shimbun," Hiroshima.

Araki, Torasaburo, M.D. (Strasburg), Pres. Imp. Kyoto Univ. since 1915; b. 1866 in Gumma-ken; edu. at Special Course, Med. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; studied physiology at the Strasburg Univ., Germany, '39-91; Prof. the 3rd High School '95; transferred to Imp. Kyoto Univ; Dean of its Med. Coll. Add. Kyoto.

Ariga, Nagabumi, Manager of the Mitsui Firm; b. 1865 in Osaka-fu and younger brother to the late Dr. Nagao Ariga; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Law, '86; was in Government service for a long while ultimately rising to be a Bureau Director in Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce about '02. Add. Azabu Iigura, Tokyo.

Arima, Ryokitsu, Adm. (ret. '22) hero of the Port Arthur blockading operation in Russo-Japanese war; b. at Wakayama in 1862; midshipman '88; Rear-Adm. '09; Com. of 1st Squadron '12; Vice-Admiral '13; President of the Naval Academy '14-16; Chief of the Naval Education Board, '16-18. Add. Nakashibuya Oyama, Tokyo-fu.

Arima, Sumibumi, Visc. Sub.-Lieut. of Cavalry (ret.), Lord Steward to Prince Higashi-Fushimi; b. 1868 of a former daimyo's

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family at Maruoka, Echizen; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Agriculture '97; Chamberlain to the Crown Prince '00-10. Add. Yotsuya Ukyo-machi, Tokyo.

Arimatsu, Hideyoshi, Privy Councillor; b. at Okayama, 1863; edu. at the German Language School, Tokyo, class '88; in the Justice Dep't till '90; Councillor of the Dep't of Agr. and Commerce and Home Office '94 to '98; Councillor of the Legislative Bureau in '02; Dir. of Police Bureau '03; Governor of Miye-ken '04; Dir. of Police Bureau in '08; Dir. of Imp. Forestry Bureau, '11-14; Chief Sec. to the Privy Council '14-16; Dir. of Legislative Bureau till '20. Add. Azabu Hommuracho, Tokyo.

Arisaka, Shozo, D. Eng., and Director of Naval Arsenal, Tokyo, Prof. at the Imperial University of Tokyo; b. in 1867 in Tokyo; edu. at the University, class '90; sent by the Navy to France where he studied at Hotchkiss; devised a new plug for quickfirers; has been sent twice to England on official business. Add. Tamagawa, Ebaragun, Tokyo-fu.

Arishima, Ikuma, foreign style painter and novelist, bro. of Takeo Arishima whose suicide created a sensation; b. 1882 at Yokohama; edu. at Tokyo Foreign Language School and next learned oil painting for several years in Paris and Rome. Works; a number of novels, Reminiscence of Cezanne, etc. Add. Koj. Shimoniban-cho, Tokyo.

Ariyoshi, Akira, Min. to Switzerland since '20; b. 1876 in Kyoto; edu. at the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, class '98; passed the Diplomatic service examination '98; Consul at Fusan, Newchuang, and Secretary to Japanese Embassy at Paris; Con.-Gen. at Shanghai, '09-19. Add. Berne, Switzerland.

Ariyoshi, Chuichi, Mayor of Yokohama since '25; b. 1870 in Tango; edu. in Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '96; Sec. Home Office till '08; Governor of Chiba-ken '08-12; Dir. of Gen. Affairs, Korean Res.-Gen. in '10; Gov. of Miyazaki '11-15; Kanagawa '15-18, Hyogo-ken '18-22; Dir.-Gen. of Pol. Affairs, Korean Gov't-Gen., '22-24. Add. Yokohama City Office.

Asabuki, Tsunekichi, Mng-Dir. Mitsubishi Dry Goods Store; b. 1877 in Tokyo, son of the late Eiji Asabuki; studied at Keio and then in England; entered Bank of Japan; then Mitsui Bussan and transferred to New York Branch; later established the Chiyoda-gumi. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Asada, Tokunori, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1848 in Kyoto; 1st Class Counsellor to Japanese Legation, Washington, '74; Counsellor of the Foreign Office '79; Director of Commercial Bureau '86; Governor of Nagano-ken and next of Kanagawa-ken, '99; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, '00; that of Communications, which he resigned '02. Add. Koj. Shimo Rokubancho, Tokyo.

Asakawa, Kan-ichi, Prof. Yale University; b. about 1870; grad. from Waseda and early went over to America for study; grad. from Yale and has since been lecturer and then Prof. of Japanese History at Yale. Add. Yale.

Asano, Osuke, Dr. Eng., Emeritus Prof. of Waseda; b. in '59 at Okayama; edu. in electricity at the Gov. Eng. College, class 1881; electrician to Department of Communications till '16 and

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was despatched to Europe and America two or three times. Add. Azabu Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

Asano, Ryozo, Dir. of the Asano Cement Co. and several other undertakings started by his father Soichiro Asano; b. in 1889, second son; edu. at Harvard in Economy, class '12. Add. Mita Tsunamachi, Tokyo.

Asano, Soichiro, Pres Toyo S/S Co., Asano Dockyards and Dir. of many other concerns; b. 1848 in Toyama-ken. He arrived in Tokyo '71 with empty purse; purchased from the Yokohama Gas Works coal-tar and other refuses then left unutilized as first step to his success. In '75 he bought the Gov. Cement Works at Fukagawa and organized Asano Cement Co.; also started tank oil business, '93 and then promoted with others the Toyo S.S. Co., '95. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

Asano, Taijiro, Dir. of a number of the Asano undertakings; b. '84, eldest son of Soichiro Asano; edu. at Waseda Univ. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

Ashida, Hitoshi, Sec. and Sec. Chief of the Foreign Office; b. in 1887 in Kyoto-fu. Passed Dip. and Con. Service Exam. in '11. and grad. in the following year from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. Attache in '12 and next 3rd Emb. Sec., '17, in Russia; in France, '18-20; 2nd Emb. Sec. '20; junior commissioner at the various international conferences held at Paris and Geneva; Sec. at the Head Office, '23. Publications; European Diplomacy after Paris Conference, 1923; My Impressions in Russia, 1924; The Powers and Situation of their Home Politics, 1924. Add. Foreign Office.

Aso, Hisashi, a labor leader and Manager of the Japan Federation of Miners; b. 1891 in Oita-ken; edu. at Third High Sch. and Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law; on the staff of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi 1917-'19; joined the Yu-ai-kai Labor Ass'n. and has since taken prominent part in upholding the cause of labor. Add. Komagome Kichijoji, Tokyo.

Aso, Jiro, Manager of the Bank of Japan; b. 1871 in Osaka; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Law, class '94; has since been in the service of the Bank, having been Dir. of its Branches at Nagoya, Osaka, etc. and also Dir. of the Loan and the Banking Dept. at the head office. Add. Azabu Torlizaka, Tokyo.

Atomi, Takino, b. in 1840 at Osaka, one of the distinguished lady painters and educators; founder and proprietor of the Atomi Girls' School. Visited U.S.A. on the occasion of St. Louis Fair. Add. Koishikawa Yanagicho, Tokyo.

Awaya, Ken, Director of Special Education Affairs, Dept of Education; b. in 1883 in Yamaguchi-ken; edu. Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '07. After passing the higher civil service exam. he was for a time secretary of the Ibaraki Prefectural Office; transferred to the Education Dept. where he has ever remained. Add. Akasaka Tango-cho, Tokyo.

Awazu, Seiryo, D.L., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., Waseda Univ., etc., insurance expert; b. Kyoto in 1871; edu. in Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94; has since been engaged in insurance business at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, as organizer of a number of life insurance cos, besides undertaking teaching. Attended the World's Insurance Congress held at New York '03. Add. Nakano Uyeno-hara, Tokyo-fu.

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Ayai, Tadahiko, Aud. of Murai Sav. Bank, Shibaura Iron Works, and Chief of Acct. Sec. of Tokyo Electric Co.; b. 1871 in Oita-ken; edu. at Post and Telegraph School in Tokyo; was in service of Communications Dept. for years; went to U.S.A. to accomplish his study in '90; after returning home he joined the Murai Co. Add. Takada, near Tokyo.

Ayukawa, Gisuke, mechanical engineer and partner of the Kuhara and the Kaijima interests, being connected with both families by marriage; b. 1880 in Yamaguchi-ken; edu. at Coll. of Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '03; served for some years at the Shibaura Eng. Works and then went abroad for study and inspection. Add. Ushigome Sanaicho, Tokyo.

Baba, Eiichi, D.L., Crown Mem. House of Peers, Pres. Bureau of Legislation in Adm. Kato Ministry; b. in 1879; edu. at Law in Imp. Tokyo Univ. '03; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Taxation Superintendent and then Sec. to Korean Govt-Gen. Add. Hongo Maruyama-Fukuyama-cho, Tokyo.

Baba, Genji, ex-Judge of Court of Cassation; b. 1860; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, class '85; was appointed first a junior judge in Tokyo Court and Judge of Supreme Court; resigned and began practice '24. Add. Mita Tsunamachi, Tokyo.

Banzai, Rihachiro, Lt.-Gen., Military Adviser to the Chinese Govt.; b. 1873 in Tokyo; Sub.-Lieut. '92; Major, '03; Colonel, '12; Maj-Gen. '18; has more than ten years' connection with the Chinese Government and is now one of the authorities of things Chinese. Add. Peking.

Chiba, Shin-ichiro, M.D., Pres. of Chiba Hospital (private) in Tokyo for diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat; b. 1880 in Tokyo. Edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '05 and further studied his speciality at the post-grad. course and next at Strasburg Univ., and Frankfort Hospital, '08-11; served at the Junten-do Hospital '08-20 and then established the present Hospital. Add. Nihombashi Hama-cho Nichome, Tokyo.

Chinda, Sutemi, Count (Bar. '07, Visc. '11), Privy Councillor since 1920 and Grand Steward to the Prince Regent since '21; b. at Hirosaki in 1856; grad. from an American University '81; appointed a clerk of Foreign Office, '85 and had charge of the Telegraph Section in the same office; Consul at San Francisco and Chemulpo; Consul-General at Shanghai, '95; Minister Resident at Brazil and next at the Hague '99-00; Minister Ple. Envoy Ext. at Petrograd, 1900; took charge in '01 of the For. Office while the Minister Baron Komura was away to Portsmouth and Peking; Amb. to Berlin '08; Washington '11; London '20; Peace Envoy Dec. '18; Count in '20. Was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21. Add. Koj. Kami-Nibancho, Tokyo.

Chiwaki, Morinosuke, L.L.D. (Loyola Univ., Chicago), Pres. the Tokyo Dental Coll.; b. 1870 at Abiko, Hitachi; grad. from the Keio Univ., was for some years on the staff of the Tokyo Shimpo, grad. from Dr. Takayama's Dental School, and after practice for some years established the present school. Add. Tokyo Dental Coll.

Chujo, Seiichiro, Architect, Hon. Mem. of Society of Architects (London), and of Royal Society of Arts (London); b. 1868

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at Yonezawa; grad. Eng. Coll. (Architecture) Imp. Tokyo Univ.; further studied at Cambridge (Eng.); on returning home entered Edu. Dept; again studied in England '03-07; opened Sone-Chujo Office '08, besides his own. Add. Komagome Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Dan, Takuma, D. Eng., Sen. Director of Mitsui Firm; b. 1858 at Fukuoka; was sent for study to America early in Meiji by the Lord of Fukuoka and completed the course of mining at the Boston Tech. Institute, U.S.A., and was for some years teacher of English at Gov. schools; technical official at the Gov. Meteorological Observatory and next at the Miike Coal mine, with the purchase of which by the Mitsui he entered the service of the Firm. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku, Tokyo.

de Becker, J.E., L.L.B.; D.C.L., international Lawyer; b. in London, England 1863, came to Japan in '87; is the Legal Adviser to the Kobe Foreign Board of Trade and standing Counsel of the leading foreign banks in Japan. Local correspondent of the Society of Comparative Legislation, London. Has been practising law since '94, and contributed several works to Japanese legal literature. Works; "Annotated Civil Code of Japan," "Commentary on the Commercial Code of Japan," "Elements of Japanese Jurisprudence, etc. Add. Kobe.

Debuchi, Katsuji, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs since '24; b. 1878 in Iwate-ken; edu. at Tokyo Higher Com. School and Post-Graduate course, class, '02, and passed the Dip. and Con. Service exam. the same year; 3rd Emb. Sec. at Berlin, '07-10; 2nd Emb. Sec. '10; Sec. Chief at the head office, '11; 1st Sec. at Peking, '14; at Washington, '18; Counsellor at Berlin, '20; attended as assist. the 2nd League of Nations congress and the Washington Conference; on the Shantung Settlement Com., '22; Emb. Counsellor. Add. Foreign Office.

Den, Kenjiro, Baron (cr. '07), Mem. House of Peers. Chairman of Japan Electric Society etc.; b. 1855 in Hyogo-ken; held at several places post of local chief Police Inspector; Vice-Min. of Communications, Jan.-June '98; President of the Kansai R'ly Co., at the same time M.P. for Hyogo-ken; Vice-Min. of Communications '00-06; Min. of the Dept. '16-17; Gov.-Gen. of Formosa '18-20; Min. of Agri. and Com. '22-23. Add. Tamagawa Kaminoge, near Tokyo.

Den, Sho, Perm. Vice-Min. Finance Dept. since '24; b. 1878; grad. at Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '04; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Sec. of Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, and of the Dept; stayed in London as Finance Commissioner; Dir. of Account Bureau before promotion. Add. Finance Dept., Tokyo.

Dewa, Shigeto, Adm. (ret.) Baron ('07); b. 1855 at Aizu; grad. from Naval Academy in '82; was Capt. of cruiser Takachiho in the Japan-China war of 1894-95; chief of committee to bring home Cruiser Tokiwa from England '99; Rear-Adm. 1900. and Com. of the Standing Squadron; Chief Construction Board at Yokosuka; Dir. of Naval Affairs Bureau, etc.; represented Japan at Panama Exposition '15. Add Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Dohi, Keizo, M.D., dermatologist. Prof. Med. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Chairman of the Japanese Derm. Society; grad. at Med. Coll. 1891 and Univ. Hall; studied his speciality in Austria, Germany, and France, 1894-98. Corresponding member of the

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Vienna ('02), Berlin ('03), and Paris Derm. Society ('11); recommended to be honorable member of the Italian Derm. Society '06; Editor of the Japanese Journal of Derm. and Urinology. Add. Koj. Shimo-Nibancho, Tokyo.

Doki, Kahei, ex-Gov. of Hokkaido ('24-25); Dir. of Civil Affairs, Kwantung Leased Territory '21-23; b. in Wakayama-ken in 1875; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '01; passed the Exam. for the Bar while at school; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.: entered Home Office in which he served in various localities; Gov. of Ishikawa-ken '21-24. Add. Sapporo.

Ebina, Danjo, one of the veteran pastors, and Pres. of the Doshisha, Kyoto, since '20; b. 1856 in Yanagawa; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto; then theology at the Doshisha; has subsequently led an active life in evangelistic and educational work; pastor of the Hongo Church, Tokyo, for a long time. Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

Egi, Senshi, Privy Councillor since '24 and Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall; b. 1853, studied Law at Tokyo Imp. Univ. and was in service of Education Dept. '72-77, transferred to Home Office as Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau '90-97; Governor of Ibaraki, Aichi, Hiroshima and Kumamoto till '06 when he resigned. Add. Kanda Awaji-cho, Tokyo.

Egi, Yoku, Minister of Justice since Aug. '25 and Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '16); b. 1873 in Yamaguchi-ken, adopted son and heir of the above; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97, and studied at Univ. Hall; Sec. Chief of Colonial Bureau (abolished later) '10-13; Chief Secy. of 2nd Okuma Cabinet, '14-16; same post in the Kato (Visc.) Cabinet '24-25. Add. Mita Shikokumachi, Tokyo.

Eguchi, Teijo, Dir. Mitsubishi Firm; b. 1865 in Kochi; grad. from Tokyo Higher Com. School '87 and after having been a school teacher for some years, entered the Firm '91 as member on the staff of Banking Department; sub-Mng. of Mining Dep't at Head Office in '97; Dir. of the Land Dep't '00-22. Add. Ushigome Akagishita, Tokyo.

Eitaki, Hisakichi, Mng. Dir. of Tokyo Building Co., ex-Con.-Gen. at Honolulu '12-14; b. 1866 in Echigo; studied law and became Judge in '93 and transferred to the Foreign Office same year, attached to Consulate at Fusan in '93; Consul at Jinsen, Shanghai, Shashi, Sydney and Hankow between '94 and '05; Consul-General at Shanghai '05 to '09, then at Chientao till '12. Add. Tozuka, Tokyo.

Ema, Shun-ichi, Barrister, ex-M.P.; mesmerist; b. in 1861 and studied politics at a private Univ., Tokyo; admitted to the Bar in '93 and afterwards elected Pres. of the Tokyo Barrister's Association; Vice-Pres. of Tokyo Prefectural Assembly '89. Add. Koishikawa Hakusan-maye, Tokyo.

Fujii, Kenjiro, Litt. Dr. and Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ. since '20 in Ethics; b. 1872 in Yamagata-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '93 and Munchen and Berlin '05-07. Works; Principles of Subjective Ethics, National Ethics. He was for some years connected with Waseda Univ. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Fujimori, Seikichi, novelist: b. 1892 at Suwa; edu. at Imp.

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Tokyo Univ. in German Literature; has written a number of stories. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Fujimura, Yoshiro, Baron. Mem. House of Peers. Bar. of Middle Tem., ex-Sect. Chief of the Mitsui Bussan; b. in Kumamoto in 1870; edu. in Law at Cambridge, returning home '03, and entered the Mitsui; its London agent till '10; removed to the head office, but left it soon after. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs and then of Communications in the Kiyoura cabinet, '24. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Fujioka, Ichisuke, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Pres. Iwakuni Elec. Tram. and Tokyo Elec. Cos., b. in 1856; grad. from Tokyo Engineering College in '81; appointed its Professor '84; retired '86 to start electric business; chief electrician to the Tokyo Electric Light Co. in '92 and founder of the Tokyo Street Railway Co.; he has been to Europe and America several times for study, on business, etc. and was under Edison for somewhile. Add. Azabu Higashicho, Tokyo.

Fujisawa, Ikunosuke, Lawyer, M.P.; b. 1859 in Sendai; studied law and became lawyer in '80 and distinguished himself in connexion with the Fukushima affair in '83. Elected mem. of Municipal Assembly, Sendai, then of Miyagi Prefectural Assembly, of which he was once Chairman; Parliamentary Secy. of Communication Dep't July '15; removed to Home Dep't. Add. Ichibancho, Sendai.

Fujisawa, Rikitaro, Dr. Sc., Emeritus Prof. of Mathematics at Tokyo University, Mem. House of Peers (elected Sept. '25); b. in Niigata-ken 1861; pursued his special study in England and Germany, '83-87; Exchange-Lecturer in U.S.A. '22; has written several works on mathematics. Add. Koishikawa Suwacho, Tokyo.

Fujise, Masajiro, Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. 1867 at Nagasaki city; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School '85 and entered the Co. to be promoted to present position, meanwhile in charge of branches at London, New York, etc. Add. Shirokane Imazatocho, Tokyo.

Fujishima, Hampei, Dr. Eng., Dir., Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. in Miye-ken, 1871; grad. from the Eng. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., and entered the Co., '94; sent by the Co. to England to study shipbuilding '98-00. Add. Ichigaya-Tamachi, Tokyo.

Fujita, Heitaro, 2nd Baron, one of the millionaires in Osaka; b. in Osaka, 1869; son of late Denzaburo Fujita who started in Osaka the Fujita Firm to undertake contract business with the Government, besides undertaking mining and engineering works. Educated at Cambridge Univ. Add. Kita-ku Amijima, Osaka.

Fujita, Keishin, Prof. of Fishery at Hokkaido Imp. Univ.; b. 1879 Tokyo; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll., '90 and Tokyo Imp. Univ., '92; further studied in England and Germany. Add. Sapporo.

Fujita, Ken-ichi, Mng.-Dir. of Tokyo Woolen Cloth Co. etc.; b. 1873 at Hirosaki; grad. from the now defunct Meiji Law Coll. '98; in civil service for a time; Manager of Iwaya Shokai, then famous tobacconist in Tokyo; founded the Toyo Salt Industrial Co. which developed later into Dai Nippon Salt Mfg. Co., Kwan-

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tung Leased Territory. Add. Shiba Shirokane, Tokyo.

Fujita, Shiro, Member of the House of Peers, b. at Tokyo, 1861; attache to Japanese Legation in Vienna, 1886, then in Berlin; afterwards Private Secretary to the Minister of Communication and of Agriculture and Commerce, &c.; Vice Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '98; now Pres. of Taiwan Sugar Co. and other concerns. Add. Shiba Mita, Tokyo.

Fujita, Tokujiro, Dir. of Fujita Bank (Osaka) and other cos. run by the Fujita family, being younger brother of Baron Fujita; b. 1880; grad. from Columbia Univ., '07. Add. Kiyamachi, Kyoto.

Fujita, Yuzuru, Mng.-Dir. of the Meiji Life Ins. Co.; b. 1865 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Keio '88; further studied at the Pacific Commercial School, San Francisco, '91; a clerk at a certain American store and returned home '95 to enter the present Co.; Manager of its Nagoya Branch '98; present post '17. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Fujiwara, Ginjiro, President and Mng.-Dir. of the Oji Paper Manufacturing Co. since 1911; b. 1868 in Nagano-ken; graduated from Keio '91 and then took to journalism in the provinces; entered the Mitsui Bank and was transferred to the Mitsui Bussan and had charge of its Branches at Shanghai and Taihoku '15. Add. Azabu Shin-ami, Tokyo.

Fujiwara, Sakuhei, D. Sc., Meteorologist; b. in 1884 at Shimo Suwa, Nago-ken; graduated at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Theoretical Physics, '09; appointed assistant at the Central Meteorological Observatory the same year; granted the Doctorate '15; promoted to Meteorologist (titular) in '18; proceeded to Europe on official business, '20; Prof. at his alma mater as additional duty, '23. Is specialized in Theoretical Meteorology, especially vortex motions. Add. Central Meteo. Observatory, Tokyo.

Fujiwara, Toshio, Prop., Fujiwara Trading Co., and Mng.-Dir. Naigai Kogyo (International Industrial) Co.; b. 1867, in Okayama-ken; studied in U.S. Once in the service of the Mitsui Bank; founder of the above Cos. Add. Akasaka-Daimachi, Tokyo.

Fujiyama, Raita, President of Nippon Sugar Refinery Co. etc.; Dir. of various concerns; b. in 1865 in Karatsu; grad. at Keio-Gijuku in '90, was in the service of Mitsui Bussan; then entered the present Co. after the notorious scandal culminating in the suicide of its former President; Chairman of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce till '25 as successor of Visc. Shibusawa. Add. Shiba Shirokane, Tokyo.

Fukada, Kosan, Litt. Dir., and Prof. at Imp Kyoto Univ.; b. 1878 at Kanazawa; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Philosophy, class '02 and further in England, Germany and France to study fine art. Works; Translation of Kant's Critique, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Fukai, Eigo, Dir. of Nippon Ginko; b. 1871 in Gumma-ken; on the staff of the Kokumin Shimbun '98-05; Private Secretary to Gov. of the Bank '06-12; accompanied the Peace Envoys Dec. 1918 as an unofficial member. Add. Akasaka Hikawa-cho, Tokyo.

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Fukuda, Masataro, Gen., Mem of Supreme Council; b. 1870 in Nagasaki-ken; Sub-Lieut. '87; Captain '95; stayed in Berlin and Vienna as Military Attache for years; took part in '04-05 war as a staff officer to Marshal Oyama; Colonel '07; Maj.-Gen. and brigade commander '11; Chief of Staff, Military Department, Kwantung Government; Lieut-Gen. and Commander of the 5th Div. '16; Vice-Chief of Gen. Staff; Full Gen. in '22; Com-in-Chief of Formosan Garrison, '18-22; Com. of Tokyo Garrison at the time of the Earthquake. Add. Yoyogi near Tokyo.

Fukuda, Tokuzo, D.L., Prof. of Tokyo Coll. of Commerce; b. 1874 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, class '94; was dispatched by the Gov. to Germany, France, and Italy to make further study in Economics. Works: several works on Economics. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Fukuhara, Ryojiro, Pres. Peers' School since '23, Chairman of Imp. Art Gallery, etc.; b. 1869 in Miye-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '92; held various junior posts at Central Government and in the provinces for some years after; as Councillor and Inspector of the Education Dep't '98; dispatched to Europe '99 to investigate affairs of educational administration; Bureau Director in '04; Vice-Minister '11-16; Mem. House of Peers (nom. in '16); Pres. Tohoku Univ. in '17. Add. Ushigome Kita-machi, Tokyo.

Fukui, Kikusaburo, Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan; b. 1866 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School in 1883 and then entered the service of the Mitsui, to be attached to the branches at Shanghai, Singapore, Hongkong, Osaka, etc., and then the agent at New York for several years; was on the suite of the Peace Envoy Dec. '18. Add. Mitsui & Co., Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, Ichitaro, Chancellor of Keio-gijuku; b. 1863, eldest son of the late Y. Fukuzawa; educated at Yale Univ. after he finished the Keio. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, Momosuke, ex-M.P., Pres. of Daido Elec. Power Co., etc., brother-in-law of the Fukuzawa brothers, being husband of their sister; b. in 1864 at Kawagoye; studied at Keio; and further at a Commercial Coll. in U. S. A. Returning home '89, he first entered Tokyo Ice Works., then Oji Paper Mill, and finally Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co., of which he was agent for Tokyo. Add. Shimo-shibuya, Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, Sutejiro, born in Tokyo 1866, second son of the late celebrated Fukuzawa; after grad. Keio Univ. studied eng. at Boston, U.S.A. '83; returned home in '94, and has since been managing the Jiji and the Osaka Jiji, the latter started in '09. Add. Shiba Mita, Tokyo.

Funakoshi, Mitsunojo, 2nd Baron, Crown Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1867 in Hiroshima; studied in Germany, '86-93; passed Diplomatic Service Examination in '94; Eleve Consul at Vladivostok the same year, at San Francisco in '95; Legation Sec. at Washington in '97; to London in '99; Secretary at head office '02; Sec. at Vienna in '03; at Berlin '06-09; and at For. Office and lastly Emb. Counsellor at Berlin '12-14. Add. Motozonocho, Tokyo.

Funatsu, Shin-ichiro, Con.-Gen. at Mukden since '24; b. 1873 in Saga-ken; edu. at the Shoin-gakusha, Saga and passed the

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"Foreign student exam." of the Foreign Office '94 and was before the transfer Con.-Gen. at Tientsin. Add. Mukden, China.

Furuichi, Koi, Baron (cr. 1919), Dr. Eng., Privy Councillor since '24: Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo. Univ.; b. at Himeji in 1854; studied engineering in France '75-80; was successively Director of the Public Works Bureau, Home Office; Vice-Minister of Communications, Director-General of the Government Railways and Director of Seoul-Fusan R'ly '03-07; Pres. of Tokyo Subway Co. till '25. He is one of the best amateur "no" singers and actors. Add. Hongo Yumi-cho, Tokyo.

Furukawa, Toranosuke, Baron (cr. '15), President of the Furukawa Mining Co., son of the late celebrated Ichibei Furukawa and inherited his father's immense properties including more than twenty mines; b. in 1882 and graduated from Mining at Columbia, U.S.A., class '07. Add. Nihonbashi Setomono-cho, Tokyo.

Furuya, Shigetsuna, Minister at Mexico since '22; b. 1876 in Ehime-ken; edu. at Doshi-sha, Kyoto, and Michigan; passed the Dip. and Con. service exam. in '02; 3rd Emb. Sec. at London, '08; 2nd Emb. Sec., '10; Sectional chief at the head office '16; Con.-Gen. at Ottawa, '18; Emb. Counsellor at Washington, '20. Add. Mexico.

Futa-ara, Yoshinori, 1st Count; b. 1886, of the house of Date, formerly a daimyo, and was adopted by the family; studied law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Secretary to a local Govt. for a time; on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited England '21. Lady Futa-ara is sister to the late Prince Kitashirakawa. Add. Yotsuya Kasumiga-oka, Tokyo.

Futakami, Hyoji, Crown Mem. of House of Peers nominated in '24, Chief Secretary of the Privy Council; b. in 1878 in Toyama prefecture; graduated from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '04 and passed the Higher Civil Servce exam. the same year; was long connected with the Department of Communications as jun. secretary, Counsellor, etc. before transferring to the Privy Council. Add. Off. Res., Tokyo.

Gamo, Yasusato, Dir. of Fukushima Higher Com. Sch. since its creation in 1922; b. in Nagasaki-ken, 1873; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. (Special class) in '98; visited England, Germany and U.S.A. to study commerce; Prof. of Kumamoto High Sch.; Dir. of Ehime Com. Sch.; Prof. Yamaguchi Higher Com. Sch. Add. Fukushima.

Go, Seinosuke, 2nd Baron, Mem. House of Peers, President of the Oriental Steel Foundry, Iriyama Colliery Co., Dir. of various Cos.; b. 1863 in Tokyo, son of late Junzo Go; studied in Europe; after several years in Govt. services he entered business circle, was chairman of Tokyo Stock Ex. till '24. Add. Kami-nibancho, Tokyo.

Gonda, Yasunosuke, writer; b. 1887 in Tokyo; edu. at Foreign Language School, German course, and next at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Literature, making fine art his speciality, class '13. Works; Economy and Civilization, Applied Art, etc. Is also connected with Ohara Social Research Institute. Add. Otsuka Kubocho, Tokyo.

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Gorai, Kinzo, (penname Sosen), writer and Prof. at Waseda; b. in 1875 in Ibaraki-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in French Law, class '00, also in France and Germany '04-09; edit. of the Yomiuri '14; edit. of the monthly magazine Taikan, Marq. Okuma's organ at the time, in '18. Works; France and Frenchmen, Political Ethics, Future of Social Revolution, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Goto, Fumio, Dir. of General Affairs, Formosan Gov't-General since '24; b. 1884 in Oita. Edu. in Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '08; Sec. or Chief Police Inspector in the provinces till '13; transferred to the Police Bureau, Home Office, the same year, first as sectional chief and then its Director, and last to the present post. Add. Taihoku, Formosa.

Goto, Seitaro, D.Sc., Mem. of the Imp. Academy, Prof. of Zoology and Dean of the Coll. Sc., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1867 in Yamaguchi-ken. Edu. at the above institution, '90, and further at the Univ. Hall, and went to America to study entomology; attended the 3rd International Zoological Conference held at Leyden, Holland, in '95; Prof. at the First High School on return and next at the present institution. Add. Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Goto, Shimpei, Viscount (Baron '06, Visc. in '22), Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1856 in Iwate-ken; studied medicine in Japan and Germany; chief of Nagoya Hospital '76-8. App. Sanitary Commissioner at the time of the Japan-China War, and then Director of the Sanitary Bureau, Home Office; Dir. of the Civil Adm. Bureau, Formosa. Pres. of S. Manchuria Railway '06; Minister of Communications in '08, combining the office of Deputy-Pres. of the Colonial Bureau. Retired in '11 but again held it with an additional post of Pres. of I.G.R. in the 3rd Katsura Cabinet; formed the Doshikai with late Prince Katsura, but left it in '13. Min. Home Affairs and next of For. Affairs '16-18; Mayor of Tokyo '21-22; Home Minister, '23. Add. Azabu Miyamuracho, Tokyo.

Haga, Gonshiro, Lieutenant (ret.) Dir. Gov. Sericultural Institute at Nakano; b. in 1867 in Saitama-ken; graduated from Agriculture, Imperial Tokyo University, '92. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Haga, Yaichi, Litt. Dr. Pres. of the Kokugaku-in Daigaku since '18; b. 1861 in Fukui-ken; grad. from Litt. Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '92 and further studied at the University Hall; Professor at the 1st High School, and then at Tokyo Higher Normal School; Assist.-Prof. in his alma mater in '98 and full Prof. in the following year; transferred to the Higher Normal School; sent to Germany to prosecute further study; reinstalled in the University when he returned home in '02. Add. Koishikawa Otowa, Tokyo.

Hamada, Tsunenosuke, Dir. of Colonial Affairs Bureau since '24; b. 1871 in Kochi-ken. Grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '96. Served as Counsellor or Chief Police Inspector in the provinces till '07; Gov. of Toyama, '07; of Miyagi till '20, and then to the present post after some years on the retired list Add. Colonial Affairs Bureau, Tokyo.

Hamaguchi, Tan, B.A. (Cambridge), founder of Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; b. 1872 in Wakayama-ken; grad. Keio Univ. '91 and Waseda, '94; studied further at Cambridge; M.P.

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in '64 from Wakayama-ken. Add. Koj. Shimo-rokubancho, Tokyo.

Hamaguchi, Yuke, M.P., Minister of Finance since '24; b. 1870 in Kochi-ken; grad. from Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '95: Director of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau '07-12. Vice-Min. of Communications '12-13; Vice-Min. of Finance in 2nd Okuma Cabinet '14-15; Parl. Jun. Secy. to Finance Dept. for a while in '15. Add. Zoshigaya, Tokyo.

Hanai, Takuzo, D.L., Barrister, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '22), b. 1868 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. from the English Law School in Tokyo, class '85; passed Barristers' Examination a year or two after, is an acknowledged authority in criminal affairs. Has written several popular essays on Criminal Law; M. P. for several terms and was once Vice-Pres. of House of Representatives. Add. Kanda Nishiki-cho, Tokyo.

Hanihara, Masanao, Ambassador unattached '23; b. 1876 in Yamanashi-ken; grad. from Waseda '97; attache at Seoul Legation '99; at Washington, '01; Secy. at the same, '02; then Sec. Chief at Foreign Office; Consul-Gen. at San Francisco '16-17; Dir. Political Affairs, '17-19; was among the four Delegates to the Washington Conference 1921-'22; Vice-Min. of For. Affairs '19-'22; Amb. to Washington, '23-24. Add. Foreign Office.

Hara, Kado, lawyer, D.L., b. 1867 in Nagano-ken; grad. at Tokyo University, '89; Counsellor, Dep't Agr. and Com. in '09; Chief of the Tokyo Mine Inspection Office and that of Osaka '01-'03; has since been practising law. Add. Koj. Iida-machi, Tokyo.

Hara, Kingo, Pres. of the Kyoritsu Fire Ins. Co. (non-tariff); b. 1867 in Tokyo; edu. at the Tokyo Higher Com. School. Was for many years in the service of Mitsui Bussan; organized the present Co. with Mitsui backing in. Add. Azabu Hommura.

Hara, Kunizo, Pres. of the One Hundredth Bank, etc.; b. 1883 in Hyogo-ken; adopted son of Rokuro Hara, a prominent retired businessman; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and passed Higher Civil Service Examination the next year. Add. Kita Shinagawa-juku, Tokyo.

Hara, Rokuro, a prominent business-man; b. 1844 in Tajima and took part in the work of the Restoration, having fought on the Imperial side in the civil war; studied in England and U.S. '71-77. Entered business circles and founded with a few others the One Hundredth Bank; Pres. Yokohama Specie Bank '83-90. Add. Gotenyama, near Tokyo.

Hara, Tomitaro, Pres. of 2nd Bank, head of the Hara Firm, Yokohama; b. in Gifu-ken 1870; studied at Waseda Univ.; was adopted by the Hara family as husband of its daughter; is a Director of the Yokohama Fire Insurance Co. and a leading businessman in Yokohama; noted as collector of art objects. Add. Bentendori, Yokohama.

Harada, Tasuku, L.L.D. (Edinburgh), D.D. (Amherst), ex-Pres. of Doshisha, Kyoto, '07-19; Professor at Hawaiian University since '20; b. 1863 in Kumamoto; studied at Foreign Language School in Kumamoto, and later at the Doshisha; entered Yale and grad. from Divinity School, class '91; travelled through Europe in '92; pastor in Tokyo, Kyoto and Kobe; ed. of Rikugo Zasshi, and the "Christian World". Pres. of the Christian En-

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deavor Union of Japan '93-'06 and attended the world convention in London '00 and similar religious meetings abroad: lectured at Harvard, Yale and other Universities in America '09. Add. Honolulu.

Haruki, Ichiro, D.L., Prof. Law at Imp. Univ. of Tokyo; b. in 1870 at Tokyo: grad. from the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, '94: further studied Roman Law in Germany, 1900-04: Prof., Imp. Kyoto Univ. in '05; transferred to Tokyo later. Add Hongo Nezu, Tokyo.

Hasegawa, Manjiro, (penname Nyozekan), journalist and socialist writer; b. 1875 in Tokyo; was once on the staff of the Nippon, the Osaka Asahi and other journals: started a monthly organ "We" in '18 with his socialist friends. Works; London, Criticism of Modern State, Modern Society Criticized, etc. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Hasegawa, Shogo, Dir. Kisha-Seizo (Car Mfg.) Co.: b. in Osaka, 1872; grad. Mechanics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96. Add. Tennoji, Osaka.

Hashimoto, Keizaburo, Mem. House of Peers, Pres. of Yokohama Warehouse Co.; b. 1865 in Niigata: grad. College of Law, Tokyo Univ. in '90; Secretary of the Privy Council '92; Chief of Accountant's Bureau and then Vice-Min. of Finance '11-12; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com., '13-14; Pres. the Hoden Petroleum Co. till it merged with the Japan Petroleum Co. in '27. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Hata, Benzo, M.D., Prof. of Surgery and Dean of Coll. Med., Hokkaido Imp. Univ.; b. 1879 in Fukui. Grad. from Medicine, Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '02. After serving as Assis. at the Alma mater's hospital and next at the Sapporo Hospital, he was sent for study to Berlin and Prague in '12; on return home in '14 appointed Prof. on the establishment of the present college and elected its Dean. Add. Sapporo.

Hata, Ryotaro, Minister to Brazil '20-23; b. 1867 in Nagano; entered diplomatic service after graduating from Imp, Tokyo Univ. in '90; Emb. Counsellor at Berlin '06; Secretary of Foreign Office '08; on retired list, '25. Add. Akasaka Shinsaka, Tokyo.

Hata, Sahachiro, M.D., co-worker of Dr. Erlich in the discovery of No. 606 or Salvarsan; b. 1872 in Iwami; graduated '95 with honor Medical Dept. of Okayama High School; Dr. Kitazato's assistant at the Epidemic Investigation Laboratory '98-07; studied at Berlin and Frankfort '07-11; Depart. Chief of Keio Hospital. Add. Nakameguro, near Tokyo.

Hata, Toyosuke, M.P., ex-Parl. Vice-Min. of Navy; b. in Tokyo, 1872; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '96; Governor of various localities; Parl. Vice-Min. of Communications and then of Navy '24-25. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Hatano, Seiichi, Litt. Dr.; Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ. since '17; b. in 1877 at Matsumoto; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Philosophy, class '99; studied in Germany '04-06; Prof. at Waseda till '17 after his return home. Works; Origin of Christianity, History of Western Philosophy, Spinoza, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Hatano, Shogoro, Dir. of Mitsui Firm, Aud. of Mitsui Bank, Mining Co., etc.; b. 1859 in Tokyo; grad. from Keio, '76; was on

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the staff of Jiji when it was started; entered the Foreign Office and was appointed Consul at Tientsin, next Sec. at the head office; M.P. in '21-24. Add. Koj. Kami-Nibancho, Tokyo.

Hatta, Saburo, D.Sc., Prof. of Zoology and Entomology, Imp. Hokkaido Univ.; b. 1865 in Kumamoto. Grad. from the Coll. Sc., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '91; was app. Prof. at the Peers School, 93; at the Sapporo Agr. Coll., which has been expanded to the present Univ.; visited America, '06; sent for study to Europe, '12-15. Add. Sapporo.

Hattori, Bunshiro, Ph. D. (Princeton), Prof. at Waseda Univ; honorary consul for Guatemala; b. 1878 in Shiga-ken; grad. from Waseda in '02, and further studied economics at Princeton and Berlin '02-08; Chief Sec. Tokyo Chamber of Commerce '17-25. Works; Local Finance (in English), Commercial Education in University, Principle of Banking, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Hattori, Genzo, Dir. of K. Hattori & Co. Ltd. and Hattori Trading Company, Ltd.; b. 1888 in Tokyo; eldest son of Kintaro Hattori; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '09. Add. Ginza Shichome, Tokyo.

Hattori, Kintaro, Pres. of K. Hattori & Co. Ltd., that run Seikosha Watch and Clock Works; Dir. of First Mutual Life Ins. Co. and of Chosen Industrial Co. Ltd.; b. 1860 in Tokyo; established in business 1881 and incorporated '17. Add. Ginza Shichome, Tokyo.

Hattori, Unokichi, Litt. Dr., Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1867 in Fukushima-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., Philosophy '87-90; studied Chinese classics in China and method of teaching in Germany, '99-07; Prof. at alma mater on return; Prof. at Chinese Univ., Peking, till '09; Prof. at Harvard, U.S.A. '15. Add. Shimo Shibuya, Tokyo.

Hayakawa, Tetsuya, ex-M.P., b. Okayama, 1865; grad. Sapporo Agri. Coll, '84; studied law in U.S.A. and Germany; entered the diplomatic service, '85 and attache at Seoul Legation until '88; to Consulate at San Francisco; to the Legation at Berlin, '89-92; Private Secy. to the Minister of Agriculture, '92-97; Minister Resident, '97-98; Secy. of the Cabinet, '98; Dir. of the Political Bureau, Foreign Office, in the 1st Okuma Cabinet. Succeeded in procuring foreign loan for the Hokkaido Colliery. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Hayakawa, Yoshitaro, Pres. of Hayakawa Bill Broker Bank; b. 1885 in Tokyo; grad. from Keio '06; Served as Military interpreter and then as chief of Loan Dep't of the Tokai Bank, Ltd., before he promoted the present Bank in '18. Add. Ushigome Funagawara, Tokyo.

Hayami, Seiji, M.P. for Hiroshima city. Min. of Agr. and For. '25; b. 1868 in Hiroshima-ken; edu. at Waseda Univ., class '87; a teacher for two years; entered Hakubunkan Publishing House; then started a daily at Hiroshima; Parliamentary Secy. of the Navy '15; Vice-Pres. of the House, Dec. '15; Parl. Vice-Min. of Railway in '24. Add. Ushigome Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Aisaku, b. 1873 in Gumma, studied in U.S.A. for some years and entered business after his return home; Mng. of the Imperial hotel '07-21. Add. Ebaragun Komazawa-mura, Tokyo.

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Hayashi, Gonsuke, Baron (cr. '07). Ex-Ambassador to the Court of St. James ('20-25); b. at Aizu 1860; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered Foreign Office '85; Consul and Secretary of the Legation, '87-09; Director of Commercial Bureau '98., Minister at Seoul '99; at Peking '06-08 and again in '16-18; Ambassador to Rome, '08-'16; Gov. of Kwantung Leased Territory '19-20; Ambassador in England '20, but returning home in Sept. '25, resigned the post; again procceeded to England to attend Prince Chichibu as a member of the suite. Add. London.

Hayashi, Haruo, M.D., Prof. Medicine, the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Dir. of the Infectious Diseases Investigation Laboratory; b. 1874 in Aichi-ken and was adopted into the family; studied at the above Coll.; its Assist-Prof. 1900 and Prof. '09. Add. Shitaya Yanaka, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Hirotaro, 2nd Count, Mem. House of Peers & Lecturer at the Literature Coll., the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1868; grad. Philosophy from the above; Prof. at Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. and Master of Ceremonies for a time, chairman of Educational Investigation Committee since '22. Add. 399 Yoyohata Hatagaya, near Tokyo.

Hayashi, Kiroku, President of Kelo Univ; b. 1872 at Karatsu; edu. at Kelo in Literature and further studied Diplomacy at Paris 1901-04; M.P. in '20 and Senior Secretary of For. Office. Works; "Modern European Diplomacy," etc. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Kyujiro, Minister to Siam since '25; b. in 1882 in Tochigi-ken; edu. at Waseda, in Law, class '03; passed the Diplomatic Service exam. in '06; has since been in the diplomatic and consular service. Eleve Con. at Seattle, '08; Consul at Tientsin, '14; 2nd Emb. Sec. at London, '18; Con-Gen. at Fuchow, '19; at Hankow '23-25. Add. Bangkok.

Hayashi, Raizaburo, D.L., Perm. Vice-Minister of Justice since '24; b. in 1878; grad. from the Chuo Univ., '97; Judge till '21; Dir. Bureau of Criminal Affairs. Add. Koj. Yoban-cho, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Tsuruichi, D. Sc. and mathematician, Dean Sc. Coll., Imp. Tohoku Univ. at Sendai; b. 1873 in Tokushima-ken; edu. at Coll. of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Assist.-Prof. Imp. Kyoto Univ. '98; Prof. Tokyo Higher Normal School, '07; Prof. Imp. Tohoku Univ. since '11; is associate of various scientific societies of Germany, France, Italy, etc. Add. Sendai.

Hayashida, Kametaro, M.P., b. 1863 in Kumamoto; edu. in Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '87; Chief Secy. of the Lower House, '97-15. Add. Haneda, near Tokyo.

Higuchi, Shigeji, M. D. (Japan and Rostock, Germany). Obstetrician and Gynecologist; b. 1876 in Niigata-ken; edu. in Medicine, First High School, class '99, and further at Breslau, Rostock, Halle, Berlin and London between '00 and '11 with some break spent at home; now Prof. at Tokyo Jikeikai Medical Coll. and is connected with its hospital; also practices at his Higuchi Hospital at Shiba Tamura-cho. Add. Nishikubo Shirayama, Tokyo.

Hijikata, Kyucho, b. 1870; graduated from the Law Coll. of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, '93; entered the service of the Bank of

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Japan with which he was connected for years finally becoming its director; Pres. of the Industrial Bank of Japan 1918-22. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Hijikata, Yasushi, D. L., Crown Mem. House of Peers since '22 and ex-Dean of the Law College, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1859: edu. in Law at the Univ. in '82, and with a short break occasioned by his study in England from which he returned in '94 he was on the University faculty till '22. Add. Kojimachi Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Hioki, Eki, Mem. House of Peers; b. in Miye-ken 1863; edu. in Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '88; attache at New York in '89; Sec. at Washington in '91; Petrograd in '92; Seoul in '94; Peking in '00; Washington in '03; Germany '06; Minister to Chile '08-14; then to China '14-16; Min. to Sweden, Norway and Denmark '18-20; Ambassador to Germany '20-24; delegate to the Chinese Customs Tariff Conference at Peking, '25. Add. Foreign Office.

Hirai, Masamichi, M. D., Surg.-Gen., ex-Pres. of Red Cross Hospital; b. in Wakasa in 1863; edu. in Medicine, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '89; attached to Otsu Regiment '90; studied in Germany '97-00; Director of Tokyo Garrison Hos., Vice-Pres. of Red Cross Hos. '06; then its Pres. '09-20. Add. Ushigome Yarai, Tokyo.

Hirai, Seijiro, Dr. Eng., Adviser to Chinese Gov't. since '13; b. 1855 at Kanazawa; studied civil eng. at Troy, U.S.A., '75-'77; Eng. of Tanko Rly., Hokkaido, on his return '80-94; entered Gov't Rlys, ultimately rising to the Presidency; is Mem. House of Peers. Add. Peking, China.

Hiranuma, Ki-ichiro, D.L., Privy Councillor since '24; b. 1865 in Okayama-ken; edu. at Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88; appointed to the Bench, having filled chair of sectional chief '95 in the Tokyo Appeal Court, Procurator of the same court; Bureau Director '06-11, Vice-Minister of Justice '11-12; Procurator-Gen. till '21; Pres. of the Supreme Court. Add. Nishi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Hiranuma, Yoshiro, D.L.; b. in 1864 in Tsuyama, being brother of above; was in journalism for some years; educational work at Sendai High School, Osaka Com. School, etc.; Prof. at Waseda in '04; its Pres. '17-20. Add. Waseda Tsurumakicho, Tokyo.

Hiraoka, Ki, pioneer of rolling-stock makers in Japan, ex-Vice-Pres. Osaka Loco. Works; b. 1855 in Tokyo; went to U.S.A. in '71, and entered a rolling stock shop, N.Y., returning home about '80; appointed overseer of the works at Shimoasai, till about '90, and started the Hiraoka Rolling-Stock Works at Honjo, Tokyo, which was fused with Osaka Loco. Works. Add. Kojimachi Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Hiratsuka, Akiko, Miss, author and a "new woman"; b. 1886 in Tokyo; edu. at Ochanomizu Girls' High School and Womens, Univ., Tokyo, in Domestic Economy. Works; Women's Life of Today, Men and Women of the Day, Rights of Women and Children; has also written some stories. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Hirayama, Kinzo, M.D., Dir. of the Gastro-enteric Hospital in Tokyo, etc; b. 1876 in Ibaraki-ken. Edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '03; served as assistant at the alma mater '03-05, and was next appointed Vice-Pres. of the Hospital founded by Dr. Nagayo; studied at Heidelberg, Berlin, etc. '07-10. Add. Koi, Hara-machi, Tokyo.

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Hirayama, Narinobu, Baron (cr. '25), Pres. of Japan Red Cross since '20 and Mem. of the Privy Council; b. 1850 in Kagoshima; was once in the Dep't of Finance and of Home Affairs. Nominated Member of House of Peers in '93; Steward to Prince Arisugawa, in '07. Add. Koishikawa Hara-machi, Tokyo.

Hirayama, Shin, D. Sc., Mem. of Imp. Academy, Prof. of Astronomy, at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1867 in Tokyo; edu. at Science Coll. of the Univ., in '90; further studied at the University Hall and in England and Germany; Prof. at his alma mater on his return home in '94. Add. Azabu Nagasaka-cho, Tokyo.

Hiroi, Isamu, D. Eng. (Japan), Hon.-Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1862 in Kochi; edu. at Sapporo Coll., class '81; proceeded to U.S. Dec. '83; was successively Assist. Eng. in Miss. Riv. Comm., Eng'g Office of C. Shaler Smith, Edge Moore Bridge Co., etc. '84-87. Chief Engr. to Hokkaido-cho '89-95; Dir. of Harbour Works at Hakodate and Otaru '95-07; Prof. of Civ. Eng'g at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99-19; Mem. of Harbor Invest. Comm., Mem. National Research Council and Mem. of Shanghai Harb. Invest. Comm., '21. Works (in English); Plate-girder Construction, fifth ed., the statistically Indeterminate Stresses in frames commonly used for bridges, 2nd ed. Add. Ichigaya Nakano-cho, Tokyo.

Hiro-oka, Keizo, Pres. the Kashima Bank, Osaka, and is head of the Kashima family, one of the millionaire houses in the city; b. 1876 in Tokyo, 2nd s. of Visc. Hitotsu-yanagi and adopted by the family; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., '00, and his activity afterward has been confined to various interests of his father-in-law whose daughter he married. Add. Kashima Bank, Osaka.

Hirosawa, Kinjiro, Count, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1871 at Yamaguchi; proceeded to England for study '86; Private Secretary to the Premier; Min. to Spain and Portugal '21-24. He is a son of the celebrated State Councillor Hirosawa who took active part in the work of Restoration. Add. Azabu Zaimoku-cho, Tokyo.

Hirota, Koki, Dir. Euro-American Bureau, Foreign Office; b. 1878 in Fukuoka; edu. in Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '05; passed Dipl. Service Exam., '06; attached the same year to the Chinese Legation; to England '09; Sectional Chief of the Commercial Bureau '14; 1st Emb. Sec. at Washington '18; Sectional Chief of the Intelligence Bureau '21. Add. Aoyama Harajuku, Tokyo.

Hirota, Tsukasa, M. D., specialist in Children's Diseases, Emeritus Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1856 in Kochi-ken; edu. at Coll. Med. of said institution, class '80; served at the Kumamoto Med. School and its hospital, '81-83; further studied at Strasburg, '85-88; Prof. at his alma mater, '89-21; was once Physician-in-Ordinary to the Court. Add. Iidamachi Roku-chome, Tokyo.

Homma, Hisao, a writer and Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. 1886 at Yonezawa; edu. at Waseda in English Literature, class '09. Works: Current Thoughts and Literature, Life and Art, Essentials of Ellen Kay, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Honda, Iwajiro, Dir. of the Tokyo Higher Sericulture School;

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b. in 1866 in Oita-ken; edu. at Tokyo Higher Agr. and For. School, class '88; was expert of the Dept. of Agr. and Com. and Dir. of Tokyo Ser. Institute. Add. Nishi Sugamo-machi, near Tokyo.

Honda, Kotaro, D. Sc., Prof. at Tohoku (Sendai) Imp. Univ. since '09, Adm. of Gov't. Metal Laboratory; b. in Aichi-ken in '70; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Physics, class '97; further studied at the Imp. Univ. Hall, specializing in Electro-Magnetism; sent to Europe by Gov't. for further study; distinguished by his researches in steel; won the Imp. Academy prize; invented the Permanent Magnet patented in Japan and other countries. Add. Sendai.

Honda, Kumataro, Ambassador to Germany since '23; b. 1874 in Wakayama-ken; edu. at Tokyo Hogaku-in in Law but left unfinished, '94; passed the Foreign Office Clerks Exam., '95 and Dip. and Con. Service Exam. '98; Attache in China and next Belgium, '99; Per. Sec. to the Foreign Minister, '01; Member of the Peace Envoy suite to America; 2nd Sec. of Embassy at London, '97; Consul-Gen. at Harbin, '12; Emb. Counsellor at London, '14; Minister to Switzerland, '18; Minister to Austria, '22; Ambassador in '23 and ordered to proceed to Turkey; accredited to Germany. Add. Berlin.

Honda, Masujiro, hon. degree L. H. D., Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; English scholar and journalist; b. 1866 in Mimasaka; studied in Jigoro Kano's School and Judo Gymnasium '83-90; instructor in English in Kumamoto High School, etc., '90-05; principal of St. Margaret Girls School, a mission school in Tokyo; lecturer and writer on Japan, and was associate editor of the Oriental Review (New York) in America '11-13; Awarded diploma of honour, American Humanee Association, 1910, etc. Add. Foreign Language School, Tokyo.

Honda, Seiroku, Dr. Dendrology, Prof. at the Agr. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ., since '00; b. 1866 in Saitama-ken; edu. Dendrology, Agr. College, '88; further studied in Germany. Add. Komaba, Tokyo.

Hongo, Fusajiro, Gen., (ret.): b. 1860 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Mil. Cadet School and Sub-Lieut. of Infantry '89; Maj.-Gen. '05; attached to the Berlin Legation during Japan-Russia War and commissioned with exchange of prisoners; Dir. Personnel Bureau of War Office in '09; Div. Chief of Mil. Education Board '10; Vice-Min. '13-14; Div. Com. and of Tsingtao Garison '17; full Gen. '18. Add. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Honjo, Eijiro, Dr. of Economics, (Japan), Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ., his alma mater; further studied in Europe '21-22. Works: History of Socialism in Japan, Researches on Economic History, etc. Add. Imp. Kyoto Univ.

Hori, Keijiro, Pres. of Osaka Shosen Kaisha; b. 1867 in Kanazawa; edu. in Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '93; entered the same year Russian Oil Co.; the present Co. in '95; Chief of Chemulpo branch, etc.; Dir. in '08; Vice-Pres. '11; Pres. '15. Add. Edobori Kitadori, Nishiku, Osaka.

Hori, Yoshikata, Consul-Gen. at London since '23; b. 1885 in Kagoshima; edu. at Tokyo Higher Com. School and its post-graduate course, class '08; passed the Dip. and Con. Serv. Exam. the same year; was in the Consular service at New York, '11;

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Vancouver, '18; Canton, '16; Pers. Sec. to Foreign Mnister, then 1st Legation Secy. in China '17-21; commissioner of political affairs to the Siberian Expedition, '22. Add. London.

Horiguchi, Kumaichi, ex-Minister to Brazil; b. 1865 in Niigata-Ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93; passed Diplomatic Service Exam. and Eleve-Con. '94; Legation Secretary in Brazil '99-06; Sweden, '08-09; Mexico, '09-13; and Madrid, '13-18; Min. to Brazil '18-24, placed on retired list, '25. Add., Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Horikiri, Zembei, M.P., Prof. at Keio; b. in Fukushima-ken; edu. at Keio, class '03; studied finance in Harvard, Cambridge and Berlin Univ.; on the editorial staff of the Jiji; Private Sec. to the Premier in the Takahashi Ministry; Parl. Counsellor, Dep't of Com. & Agr. till Ap'l, '25. Add. Ichigaya Tamachi, Tokyo.

Horikoshi, Zenjuro, Pres. Horikoshi Firm; b. in 1863 at Ashikaga; in early days connected with Mr. Mason's in New York carrying on business in Japanese silk goods; returning home he organized the Horikoshi Shokai with branches at New York, London, Paris, Lyons, etc. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Horiuchi, Saburo, Vice-Adm., Dir. Naval Staff Coll. since '22: b. 1869; early entered the Navy and was gradually promoted till attaining the present post; was Dia. War Aqairs Bureau, Navy Dept. and Com. Traning Squadron, etc. Add. Navy Office.

Horiye, Ki-ichi, D.L., Dean of Economics Dep't, Keio Univ.; b. '76 in Tokyo; grad. from Keio in Economics, class '96; further studied in U.S.A. and Europe, '99-02; Prof. at the alma mater; again went abroad on observation tour, '10-11. Works: Essays on Economics and Finance; Studies in Science of Finance; The Central Bank and Money Market, etc. Add. Shirokane Sanko-cho, Tokyo.

Horiye, Sen-ichiro, D. L. (Japan), L.L.M. (Michigan), lawyer, lecturer at Central Univ. (Tokyo) etc.; b. '76 in Hiroshima-ken; edu. at Tokyo Hogaku-in (now Central Univ.), class '99, the National English Ins., '01, and at Michigan, '07. Meanwhile passed the Judicial and Barrister's Exam. '02 and served at Dr. Kishi's Office for some years. Works: Does Suicide Nullify Insurance Contracts?, etc. Add. Kyobashi Minami Nabe-cho, Tokyo.

Hoshi, Hajime, Pres. of Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co.: b. 1874 in Fukushima; edu. at Tokyo Higher Com. School and Columbia Univ.; published monthly "Japan and America" in N. Y.; dispatched by Govt. to Europe to inspect industry. Returned '07 and started present Co.; was once elected M.P. Add. Shinagawa Gotenyama, Tokyo.

Hoshijima, Jiro, M. P. social reformer and journalist; b. in Okayama-ken in 1887; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '17; Manager of Y.M.S. of said Univ., and Dir. of Central Legal Advisory Council. Add. Hongo-Masago-cho, Tokyo.

Hoshino, Seki, Chairman of Tokyo Business-men's Confederation; Member of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Mng-Dir. of the Tokyo Printing Co.; b. 1854 in Tokyo, started printing business in '74; went to America in '87 to investigate printing business; promoter of the Oji Paper Mil; Mem. House of Rep. in '12. Add. Nihombashi Hamacho, Tokyo.

Hotsri, Riichiro, Ph. D. (Chicago Univ.), Lecturer at Wase-

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da; b. at Futsukaichi, Fukuoka-ken in 1881; edu. at Tokyo Hogakuin Univ., South California Univ., and Chicago, devoting himself to the study of Divinity and Philosophy; Lecturer at Waseda after returning home and was sentenced to imprisonment for his socialistic article in a magazine but the execution was suspended. Works; Religion and Humanity, Humanitarian Poet Browning, Translation of Dewey's Works, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Hotta, Mitsugi, Vice-Min. of Home Affairs in Kato Ministry; b. in Fukushima-ken; 1876, grad. at Law. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '04; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; long connected with local Govts.; Sec. to Home Min.; Superintendent of Metropolitan Police in '22. Add. Azabu Shin-Hiroocho, Tokyo.

Hozumi, Chincho, Baron (cr. '15), Vice-Pres. of Privy Council since '25, Emeritus Prof. of Imp. University of Tokyo; b. in Uwajima in 1857; studied Law at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo; also in England and Germany '79-81; Prof. at the alma mater, and Dean shortly afterwards; Mem. Houuse of Peers '00; resigned the two posts to devote himself to his speciality; attended the international Conference held in '02 at Rome; Privy Councillor '16. Add. Ushigome Minamicho, Tokyo.

Hozumi, Shigeto, D.L. Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1883 in Tokyo, eldest son of Chincho Hozumi, Privy Councillor; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law. class '08, at Bonn, Paris, Cambridge, etc., '11-16 studying law of family, inheritance, etc. Works: Elements of Jurisprudence, Outline of Law of Family, Russian Revolution and Marriage, On Divorce, etc. Add. Ushigome Minamicho, Tokyo.

Ibaraki, Seijiro, Dir. Tokyo Girls' Higher Normal Sch. since '22; b. in Ishikawa-ken, 1876; Edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. (English Lit.); Prof. at 4th High Sch.; educational inspector; Dir. of Tokyo Musical Academy, and of Matsumoto High Sch. Add. Joshi Koto Shihan Gakko, Tokyo.

Ibuka, Kajinosuke, M.A. (Princeton), D.D. (Rutgars), Pres. (hon.) of the Meiji Gakuin; Chairman, National Committee, Y.M.C.A. Union of Japan; vice-chairman, World Students Fed.; b. in Aizu; studied at Dr. Brown's School in Yokohama and then at the Union Theological Seminary, New York; represented Japan in the Worlds' Y.M.C.A. and other religious conferences held abroad. Mrs. Ibuka is B. A., (Mount Holyoke, Mass.) Add. Meiji Gakuin, Shiba, Tokyo.

Ichikawa, Sadanji, (Eijiro Takahashi's nom de guerre), prominent actor; b. in Tokyo, son of the late 4th Sadanji who was one of the greatest actors of Meiji Era; succeeded to his father's name on his death, 1906. Toured abroad '21; combines classical and "new" style of acting. Add. Kanda Kita-Koga-cho, Tokyo.

Ichikawa, Sanki, Litt. D., Prof. of English and Philology, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1886 in Tokyo.; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Philology, class '09; further studied in England, '12-15; given chair of English and English Literature at the alma mater in Jan. '16. The Doctorate, '23. Works; Studies in English Grammar, An English Pronouncing Dictionary for Japanese Students; Notes on Shakespear's Othello, Hamlet, etc., Sheridan's The Rivals and The School for Scandal; Stevenson's Treasure Island. Add. Imp. Tokyo Univ.

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Ichiki, Kitokuro, D. L., **Minister of Imp. Household since '25; b. 1867 at Shizuoka; studied constitution, administrative politics, etc. in Germany '90-93; Prof. at Tokyo University '94; Mem. of House of Peers 1900; Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, '08-11; Chief of Bureau of Legislation '12-13; Minister of Education; next of Home Affairs '16-18; Privy Councillor, '17. Add. Hongo Akebono-cho, Tokyo.**

Ichiku, Otohiko, Gov. of Bank of Japan since '23; b. 1872 in Kagoshima; graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '96; Sec. to Formosan Government, and to Finance Dept.; Chief of Accountant Bureau of the Dept.; Vice-Minister of Finance '16-18; Minister of Finance in Kato Cabinet '22. Add. Ushigome Shin-Ogawa-machi, Tokyo.

Ichimura, Uzaemon, Professional name of Rokutaro Ichimura, actor at the Imperial, Tokyo; b. in Tokyo, 1874, son. of the late Kakitsu Bando famous on the stage in Meiji Era; assumed the name of the 15th Uzaemon Ichimura at the age of 13. Add. Shiba Nishikubo-Akefune-cho, Tokyo.

Ichinomiya, Reitaro, Vice-Pres. of Yokohama Specie Bank since '22; b. in Tokyo-fu in 1870; studied at the Tokyo Senshu Gakko and entered the service of the Bank; Manager of its New York Branch before he was called back to the Head Office as Dir.; present post at the time of its reorganization in '22. Add. Yokohama.

Idei, Moriyuki, Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. in 1892 in Tochigiken; edu. at Waseda and Chicago Univ. where he studied economics '17-20. Add. Waseda Univ.

Igarashi, Tsutomu, Litt. D., Prof. at Waseda Univ., since '00; b. 1874 at Yonezawa; edu. at Waseda in Literature, class '95; has ever since been connected with the alma mater. Works; New History of National Literature, New Treatise on Composition, etc. Add. Waseda University.

Iida, Shinshichi, dry goods merchant, head of the Iida Firm, one of the largest dry goods stores in Japan; b. 1859 in Kyoto; decorated for his service in the cause of public utility; keeps branches in Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Tientsin, Lyons, London, etc. His eldest son **Shintaro;** b. in 1884, is grad. of Waseda, and Mng. of the Firm. Add. Karasumaru, Kyoto.

Ikeda, Hiroshi, Gov. of Kyoto since '25; b. 1881 in Shizuoka; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '05; passed the Higher Civil Service Exam. the following year; secy. and chief police commisisoner at Nara, Kanagawa, etc.; next transferred to the Home Office; Deputy Mayor of Tokyo for some years; Dir. of Social Bureau till '25. Add. Kyoto.

Ikeda, Kikunae, chemist, D. Sc., Prof. at the College of Science, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo; b. 1864 in Kagoshima; grad. at the Science Coll. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '86; Prof. at Tokyo Higher Normal School, and afterward that of his alma mater; sent to Germany '89; is the inventor of a dietary powder called "Aji-no-moto" patented in various countries. Add. Kojimachi Fujimi-cho, Tokyo.

Ikeda, Nagayasu, Baron, Mem. of House of Peers; b. in Okayama in 1883, of a family who was hereditarily a chief counsellor in feudal days of the daimiate of Okayama. Add. Oimachi, suburb of Tokyo.

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Ikeda, Seihin, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsui Bank; b. 1868 at Yonezawa; studied at Keio and Harvard; assist. Dir. of Mitsui Bank's Osaka Branch '98-00; toured through Europe and America to inspect banking business, '03. Add. Azabu Shin-Ryudo, Tokyo.

Ikeda, Torajiro, D.L., Dir. Civil Affairs Bureau, Justice Dep't.; b. 1879 in Saga-ken; grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. English Law, class '03, and has since been in the service of Justice Dep't. as Judge., Pub. Procurator, or Counsellor of the Dep't. Ordered abroad twice on inspection tour; is also Lecturer at his alma mater. Add. Justice Dep't.. Tokyo.

Ikegami, Shiro, ex-Mayor of Osaka: b. 1857 in Fukushima. He came to Tokyo and entered Metropolitan Police Board '77, and this paved the way to his promotion: Chief Police Inspector of Osaka '00-13, and Mayor in '13-24. Add. Enokojima, Osaka.

Ikeno, Sei-ichi, D. Sc., Prof. of Botany at the Coll. Agr., Imp. Tokyo Univ., since 1891; b. 1866 in Tokyo. Graduated at the Coll. of Sc., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '87 and further studied at the Univ. Hall and in Germany and Holland, '06-09, after having been assis. Prof. at the present Coll. for some years. Has discovered sparmatoboids in the fertilization of sago palms. Add. Coll. Agr. Komaba, Tokyo.

Ikuta, Koji (penname Choko), novelist and critic; b. 1882 in Tottori-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Law. class '06. Works; Enko and After, Environment, Tendency of Modern Literature and Thought, etc. Add. Takinogawa, near Tokyo.

Ikuta, Sadayuki, Pres. Toyokuni Bank, Dir. Tokyo Bankers' Association; b. 1870, studied at Keio and then in the U.S.A.; was long in the service of Bank of Japan. Add. Ichigaya-Kagacho, Tokyo.

Imai, Keisho, Prof. at the Govt. Musical Academy, Tokyo; b. in Yokohama in 1871; lost his sight when four years old and devoted himself to Koto Music; has taught at the Academy since '94; composed number of tunes. Add. Koj. Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Imamura, Akitsune, D. Sc., noted seismologist, Professor of seismology at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., Mem. of Imperial Academy, Mem. Seismic Disaster Prevention Investigation Committee, Mem. Scientific Research Council, Assist. Chief of Geophysics Dept. of same council; b. 1870 in Tokyo; graduated Physics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94; studied seismology under late Dr. Kiyokage Sekiya, noted seismologist; was instructor of Military Cadet School for some time; later appointed professor of seismology in Imp. Tokyo Univ.; represented Japan at the International Seismological Society Conference in Strasburg (France) and the conference of the Geophysics Dep't. of the International Scientific Research Council Conference in Rome in '22; is the only great authority on seismology since the death of Dr. Fusakichi Omori. Works: "Seismology," "Lectures on Earthquakes," several articles and essays on earthquakes and seismology, in Japanese or English, published in the Reports of the Seismic Disaster Prevention Committee and in magazines, also several textbooks on science. Add. Higashi Okubo, Tokyo.

Imamura, Shigezo, B.A. (Cambridge), Pres. of the Imamura Bank, 2nd son of the late Seinosuke Imamura; b. in Tokyo in 1877, studied at Trinity Coll., Cambridge; inherited father's estate in Sept. '20 and became Director of the Bank. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

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Inada, Ryukichi, M.D., Prof. of Internal Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., since '18 from which he was grad. in '00. After studying at the Post-grad. course, he studied three years in Germany, '02-05; Prof. at Kyoto Univ., '05-18, and now in charge of the Inada Ward, Univ. Hospital, Tokyo. Add. Univ. Hospital, Tokyo.

Inouye, Jukichi, ex-Secretary of the Foreign Office, but more widely known as a Japanese writer of English; b. 1862 in Tokushima; edu. at Rugby in '81 and then the course of metallurgy at Royal School of Mines, returning home '83; Prof. of English at Tokyo High School till '93; Japanese editor on the staff of the Japan Gazette; Secretary of Legation at Brussels and Washington, later serving at the head office till he resigned in '18. Works; Home Life in Tokyo; Jap.-Eng. and Eng.-Jap. dictionaries. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Inouye, Junnosuke, ex-Governor of Bank of Japan, '24; b. in Oita, 1869: grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo, class '95; entered the Bank of Japan the same year and was promoted to be Dir. Banking Bureau in '05; was the Bank's Agent in London '08-11; Vice-Pres. of Yokohama S.B. '11-13; President till '19; Minister of Finance in the short-lived Yamamoto Cabinet, '24. Add. Azabu Mikawadai, Tokyo.

Inouye, Kakugoro, ex-Pres. of Yahagi Electric Co., etc.; b. in Hiroshima, 1859; stayed in U.S.A. for some years; advisor to the Korean Government in '94. Add. Koj. Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Inouye, Katsunosuke, 2nd Marquis (suc. '15), Grand Master of Ceremonies; b. in Choshu, 1860; an adopted son and heir of the late Marquis Inouye (d. '15) who was his uncle; was in the service of Bank of Japan before he got appointment at Foreign Office in '85, to Berlin the following year as Legation secretary; secretary and counsellor at the head office, '92; Minister to Germany 1898-07; Envoy to Chile in '10; Ambassador to St. James' Court '13-16. Add. Azabu Uchidayama, Tokyo.

Inouye, Kyoshiro, 2nd Viscount, D. Eng., Member of House of Peers; b. in Kumamoto, adopted son of late Viscount Ki Inouye; edu. in Mining at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; further studied abroad '98-04; Prof. Osaka Higher Tech. School and Kyoto Imp. Univ.; then transferred to Tokyo Univ.; Dir. of the South Man. Rly. Co. till '22. Add. Shimo Osaki, Tokyo.

Inouye, Michiyasu, M.D., oculist, Proprietor and Head of Inouye Hospital; b. 1867 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Medical Coll. of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '90; Prof. at the 3rd High School in Kyoto '95; est. his own Hospital '04. Is also noted as an "uta" poet and attached to the National Verse Office of Court. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Inouye, Ryokei, Fleet Admiral, Visc. (Baron in '87 and Visc. in '07): b. 1845 in Satsuma; studied at Annapolis '77-81; rendered distinguished services in Korean affairs in '74, civil war of '78 and in Sino-Japanese war of '94-5; Admiral in '08; Fleet Adm. in '11. Add. Azabu Hiro-o, Tokyo.

Inouye, Tatsuji, M.D., oculist, was b. 1881 in Tokyo, and studied his speciality at Imperial Tokyo Univ., Leipzig and Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London. Has published a number of monographs on eye-diseases and maintains his own hospital. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

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Inouye, Tetsujiro, Litt. D., **Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Mem. House of Peers (elected Sept. '25) and Mem. Imperial Academy; b. 1855 in Fukuoka-ken; pursued philosophical study in Germany and France, '84-90; Professor in College of Literature, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '90-23, of which he was a Dean. Works; "Life of Buddha," the "Oriental Philosophy," etc. Add. Koishikawa Omote-cho, Tokyo.**

Inouye, Toyotaro, oculist, Dir. of Tokyo Eye Hospital: b. 1861 in Matsuye: finished the local medical school in '85. also studied at Tokyo and then in Germany '91-95. Add. Kojimachi Iida-machi, Tokyo.

Inukai, Ki, M.P. of unbroken record, ex-Minister of Communications; leader of the former Nationalist Party dissolved in '22 to form the Kaku-shin Club, which was merged in Seiyu-Kai in '25; b. at Okayama 1855; early began political career; was editor of the "Hochi-Shimbun" till the opening of Imperial Diet. '90; Minister of Education for a short while, in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet in '98; Min. of Com'tions '24-25. Add. Yotsuya Shinano-machi, Tokyo.

Inuzuka, Katsutaro, Crown Mem. House of Peers; ex-Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com.; b. in Tokyo in 1868; grad. Law Imp. Univ. 89; Per. Sec. to Home Minister '90; Sec. of Communication Dept. '92; Dir. of R'ly Bureau, '99; Dir. of Public Works Bureau, '01; Pref. Governor, '10-12; Vice-Min. of Communications '13-14; Japanese Delegate in the Inter. Labor Conference in '22. Add. Kami-Osaki Chojamaru, near Tokyo.

Irisawa, Tatsukichi, M.D. Chief Physician in Ordinary to the Household; Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88; Dir. of Komagome Hospital; b. in Niigata-ken '67; grad. from Med. Coll. Tokyo Imperial Univ.; further studied in Germany; Prof. at his alma mater till '24. Add. Hongo Kinsuke-cho, Tokyo.

Iriye, Kan-ichi, Chief Pers. Sec. to the Lord-Keeper of Seals; b. in 1872, brother of Viscount M. Nomura; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. at Law; Dir. Pension Bureau till '23. Add. Koishikawa Omote-cho, Tokyo.

Iriye, Tamemori, Viscount, Mem. House of Peers, Chief Chamberlain to the Prince Regent and Chief of Poetry Bureau, Imp. Household, since '14; b. 1868 in Kyoto; was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '20; is noted for his Japanese poetry. Add. Shiba Shirokane Sanko-cho, Tokyo.

Isaka, Takashi, Chairman of Yokohama Cham. Com., Mng.-Dir. of Yokohama Fire, etc. Ins. Co.; b. at Mito in 1869; studied English Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered Toyo S.S. Co. '96; transferred to its San Francisco Branch '98; Manager of its Yokohama Branch '02; Dir. at the Head Office '09; left it to enter the Ins. Office '15. Add. Kyobashi O-gacho, Tokyo.

Ishiguro, Tadanori, Visc. (cr. Baron '95), Surgeon-Gen. (ret.); Privy Councillor since '20; b. 1845 in Niigata-ken; Chief Surgeon of the Osaka Military Hospital on the occasion of the Civil War of Kagoshima, '77; Surgeon-Col. next year, and Surgeon-Gen. in '90; retired in '96. Since that time has devoted himself to Red Cross work, of which he is a chief promoter and represented it in the international conference held in Germany in 1890. Nom. Member of House of Peers in '02; resigned in '20;

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Pres. of the Japan Red Cross '20-22. Add. Ushigome Ageba-cho, Tokyo.

Ishihara, Hisashi, M.D., Prof. of Dentistry at Imp. Univ.; b. 1866 in Saitama: edu. at Coll. Med., above institution, class '94; further studied his speciality in U.S.A. and Germany, '99-03. Meanwhile served as assist. at the alma mater, and on returning home was appointed to the present chair. Add. Hongo Nezu-Suga-cho, Tokyo.

Ishihara, Jun, Dr. Sc.; Prof. in Mathematics at Imp. Tohoku Univ. till '20; b. 1881 in Tokyo: edu. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in pure mathematics. Works: Translation of Einstein's Works, Einstein's Relativity, etc.; has lately shown much activity in Japanese poetry. Add. Hota, Chiba.

Ishihara, Ken, brother of above, Litt. D., Prof. at the Imp. Tohoku (Sendai) Univ.; b. 1882 in Tokyo; edu. at Waseda Univ. and Imp. Tokyo Univ.; further studied philosophy of religions in Europe. Add. Sendai.

Ishihara, Shinobu, M.D., Prof. of Ophthalmology, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1879 in Tokyo; edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '05; Surgeon Lieut., '06; after going through the Post-graduate course was appointed Prof. at the Military Medical College, '09; Resident Surgeon in Germany, '12, and studied his speciality at Jena, Freiburg, etc., but came home in '14 on the outbreak of the War: Dir. of the Tokyo 1st Garrison Hospital and Prof. at the said College till '20; transferred to the present post since then. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Ishii, Akira, ex-Vice-President of Nippon Yusen Kaisha, ('23-24). Lecturer at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. at Shidzuoka in 1870; on graduating from the Law College of Imperial Tokyo University, entered the N.Y.K. in 1896; Manager of Branch Office in Shanghai, London, and Kobe; elected to the Board of Directors 1920; Managing Director '21-23; attended the Pan-Pacific Conference at Honolulu, '25. Add. Azabu Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

Ishii, Kengo, Dir. of the 1st Bank; b. 1874, Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '95; entering the Bank he attained the present post. Add. Ushigome Takajomachi, Tokyo.

Ishii, Kikujiro, Visc. (created Baron '12; Visc. '16) Ambassador to Paris since '20, Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '16); b. 1866 at Chiba; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; attache to Paris Legation '91; 3rd Legation Sec. '93; Consul at Jinsen '96; 2nd and then first Sec. at Peking Legation during the Boxer trouble; Sec. at the head office and Chief of Telegraph Section, '00; Director of Commerce Bureau, '04; despatched to San Francisco and Vancouver in '07 in connection with the anti-Japanese riot there; Vice-Min. For. Affairs, '08; Amb. to Paris; Min. of Foreign Affairs, '15-16; Special Envoy to U.S.A. in '17. Add. Paris. Home Add. Koj. Iidamachi, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, Chiyomatsu, D.Sc., zoologist, Emeritus Prof. Imp. Univ. of Tokyo where he served '99-22; b. 1860 in Shidzuoka: grad. from the Science Coll. of the University '82; further studied in Germany; Member of Imperial Academy in April, '11. Add. Yotsuya Obancho, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, Kammei, formerly editor of the Jiji Shimpo, Mem. of Board of Council of Keio Univ.; b. 1859 in Mito; grad. from

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Keio Univ. where he taught at a time. Add. Azabu, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, Sanshiro, socialist writer; b. 1876 in Saitama; edu. at the Chuo Univ. in Law, class '02; has taken active part in socialist movement, resulting in his flight to Europe in '13 and returned home in '20; again went abroad in '20. Works; Philosopher Carpenter, Western Socialist Movement, New Researches in Japanese Mythology, etc.

Ishikawa, Teikichi, M.D., Dir. of Sugamo Brain Hospital (private); b. 1870 in Yamagata-ken. Edu. at Coll. Med., Imp Tokyo Univ., class '95; Vice-Pres. of the Yamagata Prefectural Hospital, '96; Pres. Shizuoka Pref. Hospital '99. Resumed study at the post-grad. course of his alma mater for about a year, and at the same time attended lectures on Psychology at Coll. of Literature; medical expert at the Metropolitan Police Office; Pres. of a Brain Asylum, '06; founded his own hospital, '13. Add. Sugamo Nobyo-in, Tokyo.

Ishimoto, Keikichi, 2nd Baron, Social reformer, eldest son of late Lieut.-Gen. Shinroku Ishimoto, who was War Minister in the 2nd Saionji Cabinet; b. in Tokyo in 1887 and grad. from Mining, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '14 and was for years connected with Mitsui Mining Co. The Baroness also takes active part in social reform work, and the two are earnest advocates of birth control principle. Add. Takata-Toyokawacho, Tokyo.

Ishiwara, Kenzo. Mem. House of Peers since '22; b. 1864 in Okayama; grad. at Law, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '80 and entered Justice Dep't; app. judge in '91 which he left the following year to be counsellor to local gov'ts. and Home Office; governor of Yamanashi, Kochi, Hokkaido, &c., lastly of Kanagawa; transferred to the Imperial Household Dep't.; Vice-Min. of Imp. Household '20-22. Add. Shimo Osaki, near Tokyo.

Ishiwata, Bin-ichi, D.L., Mem. House of Peers; b. 1859 at Tokyo; studied law in Germany, '86-90; Judge of Tokyo Local Court; Counsellor of Dept. of Justice; Public Proc. of Tokyo Appeal Court; Lecturer of Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Dir. of Civil and Criminal Bureau; promoted to Vice-Min. of Justice in Sept., '03; then to Chief Sec. of Cabinet in '06-08. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Ishizuka, Eizo, Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1865 at Aizu; appointed Legal Adviser in '95 to the Korean Govt. for a time; next held the post of Chief Counsellor to the Government-Gen. of Formosa; then Civil Administrator of the Occupied Districts in Manchuria, '05; app. Chief Counsellor of Chosen Govt. in '07; Dir. of Com., Agr. & Eng. Dept., Korea in '12; Pres. Oriental Development Co., '16-24. Add. Ush. Kikuicho, Tokyo.

Isobe, Sho, Lawyer and M.P.; b. in Fukui in 1875 and was adopted by Shiro Isobe; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '99. Add. Honjo Kamezawa-cho, Tokyo.

Isobe, Yaichiro, Principal and Prop. of the Kokumin Ei-Gakukai (the National English Language Association) in Tokyo; b. 1861 in Oita-ken; studied English at Keio Gijuku for several years; organized the above English School in conjunction with a certain foreigner in '88. Add. Sambancho, Tokyo.

Isomura, Toyotaro, Dir. of Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co.; b. 1868 in Oita-ken; grad. from Keio Gijuku in '90; an official in the Dep't of Communications; journalist for a short while; entered the Bank of Japan in '94; a clerk in the Mitsui Bussan;

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Its Section Chief and next promoted to its London Agent. Add. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Isono, Chozo, Prop. of the Meidiya, wholesale dealers in provisions, liquors, etc.; b. 1874 in Tottori-ken; grad from Tokyo Higher Commercial School and entered the Co., and was adopted by its founder. Add. Azabu Hiro-o, Tokyo.

Itami, Jiro, Dir. Daido Electric Power Co., Special Mem. Kobe Chamber of Commerce; b. 1863 in Tokyo, younger brother to the late Baron Haruo Itami; early entered the N.Y.K. being later promoted to be Mng. of its Kobe Branch. Add. Shimo-Yamate-dori, Kobe.

Ito, Bunkichi, Baron (created 1900); Chairman, Manchuria Cotton Mill Co.; b. 1885 in Tokyo, son of the late Prince Ito; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. Early entering the Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce he was promoted to its Counsellor and section chief, which he resigned in '22. Add. Shiba Mita, Tokyo.

Ito, Chuta, D. Eng., architect and Prof. at Imp. Univ., Tokyo since '05; b. 1864 in Yamagata-ken; grad., from Architecture at the University '92; despatched to China, India and Turkey in '02-05 to study his special subject. Add. Hongo Nishikatamachi, Tokyo.

Ito, Hayazo, M.D., ex-Prof., Imp. Univ., Kyoto; b. 1865 in Tottori; grad. Medicine, Imp. Univ., Kyoto, class '00, had charge of his adopted father's hospital at Tottori, then of the Sapporo Hospital '90-99, meanwhile studying in Germany for two years; also had charge of the University Hospital, Kyoto. Add. Tottori.

Ito, Hirokuni, 2nd Prince, Dir. of Bureau of Imp. Mews since '21; b. 1870, 4th son of Gorosaburo Inouye of the former Choshu clan, and was adopted as son and heir by the late Prince Ito; studied in Germany; Deputy Grand Master of Ceremonies, '16. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Ito, Jujiro, Ph. D. (Pennsylvania), officer in Yamashita S.S. Co., ex-Prof. of Waseda Univ.; b. '78 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Waseda, class '03; graduate student Univ. of Chicago '05-06; same '06-08, (Harrison scholar, U. Penn., '06-07; Harrison. jur. fellow, same U., '07-08). Works; "Carriage by Sea," and "Study of Commerce," '11, etc. Add. Zoshigaya, Tokyo-fu.

Ito, Kinsuke, Dir. Keio Univ., Nippon Flour, Chiyoda Life ins., etc.; b. 1865 in Yamaguchi; grad. Keio Univ. and for several years was on the staff of the Jiji; at the Nippon Ginko '98-06; visited Europe and America '05 on official business; left the bank soon after his return, and restarted the defunct daily Nippon '06, which was discontinued after some years. Add. Hakusan-Goten-machi, Tokyo.

Ito, Miyoji, Count (cr. Baron '95. Visc. '07, Count '22), Privy Councillor; b. 1857 at Nagasaki; started his career in civil service from the lowest ladder; the late Prince Ito's Private Secretary '90-95; Chief Secy. of the Cabinet also under the Prince; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '98 in the Ito-Itagaki Cabinet; Privy Councillor in '99. On the occasion of the Japan-China War he was sent to Chefu to exchange the signed Treaty of Peace. Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

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Ito, Sukehiro, Viscount; 12th of the line. of a daimiate family of Hyuga; b. in 1880 and succeeded to the family title in '04; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and studied in Europe and America; once Mem. House of Peers. Add. Akasaka Hitotsugi, Tokyo.

Ito, Tokutaro, D. Sc., F.L.S. (London), botanist, son of the late Keisuke Ito, the Linnaeus of Japan; b. 1868 in Nagoya; studied at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and in England. Add. Koishi. Haramachi, Tokyo.

Ito, Yonejiro, Pres. of the Japan Times '25; b. 1861 in Uwajima; grad. from the Osaka Semmon Gakko, and going over to America in '82 studied at the Michigan Univ. Returned home '94 and entered the N.Y.K. '96; Agent at Shanghai and London; Mng.-Dir. of the Co. '16-20; Pres. till '24. Add. Ebaragun Araijuku, Tokyo.

Iwahara, Kenzo, Dir. Onoda Cement Co., Yano Mining, etc.; b. 1863 in Ishikawa-ken; finished Mitsubishi Nautical School '83; private secretary to Mr. R. W. Irwin, adviser of the Union Transportation Co., then on a similar service to Mr. Masuda, of Mitsui Bussan; had charge of the Co's. London Office '86-90; Manager of the Osaka and Kobe branches '90-95; then of the newly established branch office at New York '96; Mng.-Dir. of the Bussan '06, but left it being involved in the Naval Scandal '14. Add. Azabu Miyamura-cho, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, Hisaya, Baron, (cr. '00) Dir. of Mitsubishi Co.; b. 1866; eldest son of the great Yataro Iwasaki, the "Sea King" of his time; edu. at Keio-gijuku, then the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A., of which he is LL.B., class '88; was installed that year as head of the great house of the Mitsubishi; has travelled in Europe and America a number of times. Add. Azabu Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, Koyata, 2nd Baron, President of Banking Dept. of Mitsubishi Co.; b. 1879; succeeded in '09 to the title on the decease of his father Yanosuke, 1st Baron and brother of the "Sea King;" was educated at Imp. Tokyo University and Cambridge. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Iwase, Yu-ichi, M.D., Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. on Obstetrics and Gynecology; b. 1875 in Tokyo; edu. at above institution, class '00. Assistant at the alma mater on graduation; instructor at Okayama Medical College, '02-'04; Assist.-Prof. at the alma mater, '04-06. Further studied in Germany and France, '06-10; Prof. at the alma mater since his return. Add. Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Iwata, Chuzo, D.L., lawyer; b. in Yamaguchi-ken in 1875; edu. in Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '98; was long a lecturer on English law at Waseda and other universities; legal adviser to the Bank of Japan, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, etc. Add. Aoyama Takagi-cho, Tokyo.

Iwatare, Kunihiko, electrician and Mng.-Dir. of the Nippon Electric Co., (joint undertaking between Japanese and foreign capitalists in which the Western-Electric Co., U.S.A., are prominent); b. 1854 in Fukuoka; grad. from the former Gov. Engineering Coll. '82, and entered the present Co. on its formation about '93. Add. Azabu Fujimicho, Tokyo.

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Iwaya, Suyeo, author, novelist, the Hans Andersen of Japan; b. 1870 in Tokyo; edu. at German Association School and Literature Coll., Imperial Tokyo Univ.; further studied in Germany '98-03, filling at the same time chair of Japanese in the Oriental Language School, Berlin. Has written and translated quite a large number of stories for juvenile readers. Nom de plume "Sazanami". Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Izawa, Takio, Mem. House of Peers, Gov.-Gen. of Formosa since '24; b. 1869, in Nagano-ken; graduated from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Metropolitan Police Inspector '09; Governor of Wakayama '07; Ehime '08-12; Niigata, '12-14; Metropolitan Police Superintendent '14-15. Add. Taipeh.

Jimbo, Kaku, English scholar and Prof. at Tokyo Higher Normal School; b. in Tokyo in 1883, being younger brother of late Dr. Kotora Jimbo, geologist (d. '24); grad. from said school in '05 and next Coll. Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '08. Add. Tokyo Higher Normal School.

Kabayama, Aisuke, Count, Pres. of Anglo-Japanese Hydro-Elec. Co., Pres. of Taisho Bank; Pres. of Kokusai News Agency; Dir. of Horai Life Ins., Hakodate Dockyard, Copper Mfg. Cos. and Nippon Steel Foundry; b. 1865, son of the late Adm. Count Kabayama; studied economics in England. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Kadono, Ikunoshin, Dir. Keio Univ., Chiyoda Mutual Life Assurance Co., and Kyodo Fire Ins. Co., etc.; b. 1856, in Miye-ken; edu. at Keio, being one of its pioneer graduates and was long on its faculty; took to business about '01. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kadono, Jukuro, ex-Vice-Pres. of Okura Firm. Ltd.; b. 1868 in Miye-ken; is brother of I. Kadono; grad. from Civil Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; the London agent of the Firm '00-07; later Mng.-Dir. Add. Akasaka Shinsaka-machi, Tokyo.

Kadono, Rempachiro, Aud. Mitsui Bank; b. in Miye-ken in 1868; entered the service of the bank in its early days; Mng. of its Yokohama Branch, etc. Add. Shiba Kanasugi-hamacho, Tokyo.

Kagami, Kenkichi, Chairman of Fire Ins. Ass. of Japan; Pres. of Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.; b. in Tokyo in 1868; graduated from the Tokyo Higher Com'cial School early eighties. London Agent of the Co., '05-12. Add. Koishikawa Otsuka, Tokyo.

Kagawa, Toyohiko, Socialist, worker and friend of labours; b. in Kagawa-ken 1889; studied at the Meiji Gaku-in but left it unfinished; at Princeton '14-17; returned home to work for labourers; married a Christian girl, his follower and assistant; attended the Christian Convention, Dec. '24, Boston, and lectured in England, Germany, India, '24-25. Works; "Shisen-wo-koete" (English title "Before the Dawn"), his autobiographical novel '21, "Taiyo-wo-Irumono" (Shooting at the Sun), '22; "Kabe-no-Koe" (Voice from the Wall), '24. Add. Fukiai-Shimmachi, Kobe.

Kajiwara, Chuji, President of Hypothec Bank since '22; b. 1867 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; entered the Bank of Japan and was its London Agent for years;

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Vice-Pres. and then Pres. of Yokohama Specie Bank till '22. Add. Shimo-Osaki, Tokyo.

Kakehi, Katsuhiko, D.L., Prof. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '03; b. 1872 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; at Berlin Univ., Germany '98-03; is a Shinto enthusiast. Add. Ushigome Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Kaku, Sagataro, ex-Dir. Civil Affairs Bureau, Formosa, '21-24; b. 1874 in Okinawa; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; entered Dep't of Agr. and Com.; transferred to Formosa where he was first Chief of Monopoly Bureau; attended the International Opium Convention in '25. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Kamada, Eikichi, Min. of Education in the Kato (Adm.) Cabinet, '22, Mem. House of Peers, ex-Pres. of Keio Univ., etc.; b. 1858 in Kii, for which he sat once in the House of Representatives, '95; studied at Keio '74-76; Principal of Kagoshima Zoshikan High School '81-83; Director of Oita Middle School; but returning once more to his alma mater '89 toured abroad to inspect educational affairs in Europe and America; Pres. of Keio on returning home; represented Japanese Govt. in the International Labor Conference, Washington, '19. Add. Meguro, Tokyo.

Kambe, Kyoichi, Pres. Tokyo Elec. Co., Dir. Tokyo Muslin Co., etc.; b. 1862 in Yamanashi; Dir. of Transport Dep't, Nippon Railway before its nationalization. Add. Koishikawa Omote-cho, Tokyo.

Kambe, Masao, D.L., ex-Prof. at Coll. of Economics, Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. in 1877 in Aichi-ken; grad. from Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1900; sent abroad for study twice in '04-'08 and '10-15; Prof. at Waseda and others till '02; Assis.-Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ. '07; lectured at Kiel Univ. Germany; afterwards resigned the Kyoto Univ. '22. Works: Lectures on Pol. Economy, Redemption of National Debts, History of Socialism and Social Movement, etc. Add. Okazaki-cho, Kyoto.

Kamei, Shigetsune, Count, ex-Chamberlain to the Crown Prince and Master of Ceremonies; b. 1884 of a Daimyo family; studied literature at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21. Add. Koishikawa Maruyama-cho, Tokyo.

Kamiyama, Mitsunoshin, Mem. of House of Peers, ex-Vice-Min. of Agr. and Commerce '14-18; b. '70 in Yamaguchi; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo University; was successively Secretary and Judge of the Administrative Litigation Court; Dir. Forestry Bureau, Dept. Agr. & Com.; Gov. of Kumamoto '12-18. Add. Akasaka Enokizaka, Tokyo.

Kanai, En, D.L. (Japan), Mem. of Imp. Academy & Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1865 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. at Coll. of Literature (Economics), Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Professor at his alma mater '90; dispatched to Europe '11. Add. Yanaka Tennojimachi, Tokyo.

Kanasugi, Eigoro, M.D., Otorhinolaryngologist, Proprietor of Kanasugi Hospital, Crown Mem. House of Peers since '22; b. in Chiba-ken, 1865; edu. in Germany 1881-91; founded his own Hospital; represented Japan at the International Otonasopharyn Conference at Vienna, '08; was once an M.P. Add. Kanasugi Hospital, Kanda Surugadai, Tokyo.

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Kanda, Masao, M.P.; b. 1878 in Tochigi; edu. at Waseda Semmon Gakko (now univ.), class '01; served as teacher in Szechuan, China, for a number of years; special correspondent of the Asahi in Peking, '07-15; on the editorial staff of the Asahi till '24. Add. Mejiro Bunka-mura, near Tokyo.

Kanda, Raizo, Banker, Pres. of the Kanda Bank, Tokyo; b. in 1872 in Nagoya; edu. at the local commercial school and then entered a stock-broker's shop in Nagoya; established himself in Tokyo soon after the Russo-Japanese war and has risen to the present position. Is also proprietor of the Monijiya Stock-broking House. Add. Kanda Bank, Tokyo.

Kaneko, Kentaro, Viscount (Baron '95, Viscount '07), Privy Councillor, hon. L.L.D. (Harvard); ex-Pres. of America's Friends Society; b. 1853 at Fukuoka; grad. from Harvard, U.S.A., class '78; private Secretary to the late Prince Ito as Premier '85-86 and Pres. of the Privy Council '88-90; Chief Secretary of the House of Peers; Vice-Min. Agr. and Com. '94-96; full Minister '98; Minister of Justice '00-01. On the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War he was sent to U.S.A. to represent Japan unofficially. Add. Kojimachi Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Kaneko, Naokichi, Partner of the Suzuki Firm (importers and exporters of sugar, camphor, etc. in Kobe), Dir. of various undertakings controlled by the Firm; member of Kobe Chamber of Commerce; b. 1866 in Kochi-ken. Add. Kumoidori, Kobe.

Kaneko, Noboru, Dr. Eng., Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. in Ehime in 1870 and was grad. from Mechanic Eng., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '94; further studied his speciality in England and France; Prof. at 3rd High School, etc. Add. Imp. Kyoto Univ.

Kaneko, Umaji, Litt. Dr., Prof. at Waseda Univ. where he was grad. in '94, and then studied Philosophy at Leipzig and Berlin '01-03; b. 1869 in Shinano. Works; "Situation of Mental Current in Europe", "Outline of Philosophy", etc. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Kanno, Katsunosuke, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '22); b. in 1867 in Gifu-ken; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '96; passed the higher civil service examination the following year; secretary of Agr. and Com., and next a similar post in Treasury; attached to the Embassy in London in'07; Dir. Printing Bureau; Dir. of the Finance Bureau; Vice-Min. of Finance '18-22. Add. Koj. Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Kano, Jigoro, Crown Mem. of House of Peers since '22, ex-Pres. of Tokyo Higher Normal School; b. in Kumamoto-ken in '60; Director and Prof. of Peers' School '83; Director of the Special Education Bureau '98 and a patron of athletic sports having led the Japanese lads that attended the Olympics in Paris. Add. Koishikawa Kodokan, Tokyo.

Kan-o, Mitsuomi, Baron (cr. '16), Full Gen., (ret. '16); b. 1855 in Nagano-ken; entered Non-Com. Officers' School in '74; Sub-Lieut. '79; Lieut.-Col. '95; attache to Legation at Peking both before and after the China-Japan War; on the staff of late Marshal Prince Oyama in Japan-China war; Col. in '97; Maj-Gen. in '02; led a Division at Port Arthur and in the battle of Mukden; Lieut.-Gen. in '08; Com. of 9th Division till '12; then of 18th Div.; Commanded the Expedition against Tsingtao in '14; Com. of Tokyo Garrison '15-16. Add. Nishi-Okubo, Tokyo.

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Kano, Tomonosuke, Pres. of Tokai Bank since '25; b. 1872 in Ibaraki-ken; edu. in Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '95; entered the Sumitomo Bank '00; was long Chief of its Tokyo Branch; a Mng.-Dir. at head office in '17. Add. Tokai-Bank, Tokyo.

Kasama, Akio, secretary at Bucharest since '25; b. 1885; grad. at Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '09; was in Govt. Rly. service till '17; removed to the For. Office and was Sec. Chief of Intelligence Bureau, '23; Counsellor at Rome and Dip. Resident at Constantinople '23. Add. Bucharest.

Kashima, Nobutaro, Con.-Gen. at Hamburg since '25; b. 1880 in Kyoto-fu; edu. at Tokyo Higher Com. School and post-graduate course, class '07, and after passing the Dip. and Con. service exam. has been in the service of the Foreign Office later appointed 3rd Emb. Secretary and then 2nd Legation Secretary Add. Hamburg.

Kataoka, Naoharu, Minister of Commerce & Industry since Aug. '25; b. 1859 in Kochi-ken; grad. at the Toyo Gakko; entered civil service as a district administrative official; officer of the Nippon Life Ins. Co. and later its Pres. which post he resigned in '18; was a delegate to the 5th International Actuaries Conference in '06 and elected its Vice-Pres. Parl. Vice-Minister Home Office, '24-25. Add. Kamikyoku Kawaracho, Kyoto.

Katakami, Noburu, Russian scholar and ex Prof. at Waseda; b. 1884 in Iyo; edu. at Waseda in Literature, class '06; Moscow Univ. from '16 to 19; again to Russia in '25. Works; Facts about Russia, Modern English Poems, Emerson's Nature, etc.

Katayama, Kuniyoshi, D.M., Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1855 in Shizuoka-ken; studied medical jurisprudence in Austria and Germany '84-88, and has since been Prof. at the Coll. of Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Hongo Nishikata-machi, Tokyo.

Katayama, Sen, M.A., B.D. pioneer socialist in Japan, now on the Executive Committee of the Third International of the Soviet Government; b. in Tsuyama in 1860; edu. at an American University; established after returning home Kingsley Hall and started an earnest labor and socialist propaganda which invited active persecution from the Government and made him flee to America about fifteen years ago. Works; Labor Movement in Japan (Chicago), Autobiography. Add. Moscow.

Katayama, Yoshikatsu, Dir. Chosen Bank, since '23; b. 1877 in Kyoto; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed the Higher Civil Service Exam. '05; Secretary of Agr. and Com. '05; sent abroad '14; promoted to Counsellor and chief of the War Ins. Bureau; removed to the S.M.R.C. as Dir.; resigned in '21 Add. Seoul.

Kato, Kanji, Admiral, Com.-in-Chief of Yokosuka Naval Station since '24; b. in 1881; Lieut. '97; Captain, '11; Attache to the Embassy at oLndon; Private Secretary to Navy Minister; commanded the Japanese fleet detailed in Vladivostok during the Russian revolution '15-16; attended the Washington Conference as Chief Naval Adviser '21-22; Vice-Adm. and Vice-Chief, Naval Gen.-Staff '22-23; Director Naval Staff Coll. till he was appointed to the present post '24. Add. Yokosuka.

Kato, Kazuo, magazine writer and novelist; b. in 1887 in Wakayama-ken; edu. at Meiji Gakuin established by the

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American Methodist Mission, where he finished Divinity, class '10. Was next connected with the Unitarian work but has lately adopted literary career. Add. Ashiya, Hyogo-ken.

Kato, Masaharu, D.L., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1871 in Nagano and was adopted by late Mr. Masayoshi Kato, Vice-Pres. N.Y.K., etc.; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97, and further studied Bankruptcy in Germany and France. Add. Koj. Motozono, Tokyo.

Kato Taka-akira, Visc. (cr. '16; Baron '11), Premier since '24, Crown Mem. House of Peers, since '15; b. 1859 at Nagoya; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '81. After a year or two in the Mitsubishi he entered the Foreign Office '86 and was Per. Sec. to the Foreign Minister (then Count Okuma) '83; transferred to the Finance Dep't. where he was Dir. of the Banking Bureau and later of the Taxation Bureau, etc.; Minister to England '94-99; Mininster of Foreign Affairs in 1900-01; sat twice in the Lower House; For. Minister in the Saionji Cabinet, but resigned, being opposed to the Rly. Nationalization. Ambassador at London and then For. Min. '12-13; For. Min. in the Okuma Cabinet in '14-15. Add. Koj. Shimo-Nibancho, Tokyo.

Kato, Takeo, Dir. Mitsubishi Bank; b. 1877 in Tochigi; grad. from Keio Univ. '01 and then entered service of the Bank; Chief of Osaka Branch before transfer to Head Office. Add. Hongo Tatsuoka, Tokyo.

Kato, Teikichi, Baron (cr. '16), Admiral, (ret. '22); b. 1861 in Tokyo-fu; 2nd Sub-Lieut. in '86; Captain '02; Rear-Adm. '07; Com. of 2nd Squadron '13; Com.-in-Chief of 2nd Fleet that blockaded Tsingtao in the war of 1914; Chief of Naval Education Board in Feb. '15; Com. of Kure Naval Station '16. Add. Shiba Takanawa, Tokyo.

Kawada, Takashi, Dir. of Keio Electric R'ly Co., &c.; b. 1870, eldest son of Takeshi Kawada (learned scholar of Chinese classics); and studied at Michigan in '96. Add. Ushigome Wakamiya-cho, Tokyo.

Kawaguchi, Torao, Dir. and Prof. of Hiroshima Higher Technical School; b. 1871 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. at Civil. Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95; sent to U.S.A. and France for study; Civil engineer of Kumamoto-ken '96; Prof. of the 5th High School, '00 and Dir. of Kumamoto Higher Tech. School. Add. Hiroshima.

Kawai, Eijiro, writer on labor and Assist. Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. from which he grad. in Economy, class '15; studied labor problems in America in '18-19; was secretary of the Dept. of Agr. and Com. but resigned in '22. Add. Oi, near Tokyo.

Kawai, Hiroyuki, Emb. Counsellor in Belgium since 1923; b. 1883 at Odawara; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., Law, class '08 and passed the Dip. and Con. Exam. the same year; Eleve-consul and next Attache in France, '09-13; transferred to Russia, '13; 3rd Leg. Sec. in Sweden, '14; 2nd Leg. Sec. '17; on the staff of the Peace Envoy, '20; Sectional Chief at the Head Office, '21-22; Add. Brussels.

Kawai, Misao, Gen., Chief of Gen. Staff since '23; b. 1864 in Oita; Sub.-Lt. of Infantry '86; grad. from Staff Coll., '97; further studied in Germany; took part in the Russo-Japanese war as a staff officer; Div. Com. and Com.-in-Chief of Kwantung Garrison, 1921-22; full Gen. and Mem. War Council '22. Add. Gen. Staff Office, Tokyo.

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Kawai, Shintaro, Dr. Dendrology, Prof. at Agr. Coll. of the Imp. Tokyo University; b. 1865 in Aichi-ken; grad. Agr. Coll. in '92; Asslst-Prof. at the College '94; sent to Germany and Austria to prosecute his study for about three years; full Prof. at the same College '03. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Kawakami, Hajime, D.L. (Japan), Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ., author; b. 1879 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '02 and further studied in England, etc. Wrote "Principles of Economics." "Gold, Trust & Prices," etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Kawakami, Naonosuke, Dir. Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. 1865; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; also studied at Berlin Univ; was long connected with Yokohama Specie Bank. Toured in America. Add. Azabu Higashi-cho, Tokyo.

Kawakami, Toshihiko, ex-Min. to Poland '20-22; b. 1861 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Foreign Language School in '84; interpreter at Fusan, Vladivostok, San Francisco and Petrograd in '86-96; attached to the Army Commanding Headquarters in Liaotung in '04; Commercial Agent at Vladivostok in '06; Consul-Gen. at Harbin '07-14; Dir. South Manchuria Rly. '14-20. Add. Ushi. Nando-machi, Tokyo.

Kawamura, Kageaki, Visc. (cr. '07), Marshal, holder of 1st class Golden Kite; b. 1859 in Satsuma; commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War; Com. of First Division; a Div.-Com. in Russo-Japanese War, and next led an Army which formed the extreme right in the Battle of Mukden. Appointed Mem. Supreme Military Council, '05; Marshal in Jan. 1915. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kawamura, Kingoro, Vice-Min. of Imp. Household '10-15; b. in 1863 in Okayama-ken; grad. with honors from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '87; secretary at local and central governments and Privy Council till about '08; Chief Sec. of Imperial Household Dep't. in '08. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kawamura, Takeji, Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1871 in Akita-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; entered the service of Dept. of Communications; transferred to Home Office, then to Formosan Govt.; attended the 6th International Post Conference, Rome; Dir. of Police Affairs Bureau, '19-21; Pres. of Colonization Bureau '21; Vice-Min. of Home Affairs and next Pres. of South Manchuria Rly '22-24. Add. Takata, near Tokyo.

Kawanishi, Seibei, Pres. of Japan Woolen Cloth, Hyogo Elec. Tramway, San-yo Leather Cos., Dir. of Un-yu, Kobe Elec. Light, Nippon Shogyo Bank, etc.; b. 1865 in Osaka. Add. Kawasaki, Kobe.

Kawasaki, Hachiro-emon, Pres. of Kawasaki Bank and other concerns; b. 1866 in Tokyo; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School and further studied practical side of banking in America. Assumed his father's name Hachiroemon in '13. Add. Azabu Torii-zaka, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, Hajime, President of the Nippon Fire Ins. Co., Nikka Life Ins. Co., Vice-Pres. of Kawasaki Bank; b. 1884 in Tokyo; edu. at Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '03, and next at Penn. Univ. for Economics, class '09. Add. Akasaka Dai-machi, Tokyo.

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Kawasaki, Hiromi, Baron (suc. '66); Prop. of Kawasaki Wire-netting Works; b. 1863 in Kagoshima; edu. at 1st High School; entered Foreign Office '81; Leg. attache at London; Sec. and Sectional Chief at head office, attended the Czar's Coronation '96; served at the Bank of Japan '97-99 and then Bank of Formosa '99; etc. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

Kawashima, Chunosuke, Director of Yokohama Specie Bank; b. 1855 in Tokyo; studied French and naval architecture at the Gov. Dockyard, Yokohama; was engaged as interp. and clerk '71 by a Dutch firm, Yokohama; agent at Lyons of the Bank '79-93; transferred to the Head Office '94; Agent at Bombay till '95; Agent in Tokyo '02-06; then recalled to the Head Office. Add. Hongo Fukuyama-cho, Tokyo.

Kawashima, Reijiro, Vice-Adm. (ret.), app. Court Councillor in '22; b. 1864 in Ishikawa-ken; Sub-Lieut. '88; Captain he '01 and Rear-Adm. in '07; sent to China as Com. of a detachment during the Chinese revolution '11, and then Dir. of Hydrographic Dept. in '12; Com. of Port Arthur Naval Station; Mem. of Admirals' Council, '15-17. Intendant to Prince Higashi-Fushimi '17-22. Add. Shiba Takanawa, Tokyo.

Kawata, Keizo, Director of the Bank of Japan; b. 1871 in Tokyo, brother of Dr. Okano, Member of the Kato and Kiyoura Cabinets, and adopted by the family; edu. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law. class '95; has since been connected with the Bank. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Kawata, Shiro, D.L. and Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ. from which he was graduated in Law, class '07; connected with the Kokumin for a year or two; then assist. Prof. at his alma mater and finally full Prof.; sent abroad for study to Germany, England, etc. '11-16. specializing in Economy. Works: Development of Family System, Spirit of Capitalism, Women Problem, Brazil and Colonization, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Kawazu, Susumu, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. of Economics at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in Tokyo 1875, son of the late S. Kawazu, former Minister of Communications; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., and further studied in Germany and England '01-14. Works: "Principles of Political Economy," etc. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Kayotsu, Takako, lady educationist, Superintendent of Nippon Girls' Commercial School; b. 1869 in Kumamoto-ken; studied at a private girls' school and has ever since been engaged in education, first in her native place; established present school '03 in Tokyo. Add. Dote Sambancho, Tokyo.

Keto, Katsumoto, D.L., Lawyer in Osaka; b. 1874 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98, appointed Assist. Prof. of Kyoto Univ. '09; Dean '14; opened practice '16. Add. Mikage, near Hyogo.

Kiga, Kanju, D.L., Ph. D. (Leipzig), Prof. of Economics at Keio Univ., since '95; b. '73 in Shizuoka-ken; edu. at Keio Univ., '96; further studied in Germany, '98-02. Add. Shimoshibuya, near Tokyo.

Kikkoji, Shaku, M.D., in charge of Gastro-Enteric Dep't, Kyo-undo Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1878 in Tochigi-ken; edu. in Medicine, Imp. Kyoto Univ., class, '06; further at its post-graduate course and finally at Berlin Univ. '08-12. Assist. at the alma mater, '06-08, and has been in the service of the Hospital

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since his return home. Add. Kyo-undo Hospital, Tokyo.

Kikuchi, Kyozo, D. Eng., Pres. of the Dai Nippon Spinning Co., Pres. of 130th Bank (Osaka), Dir. of the Nagoya Cotton Mill. etc.; b. 1856 in Ehime-ken. Graduated from the defunct Gov. Engineering Coll., class '85; studied practical side of cotton spinning in England. Since returning home he had been connected with a number of mills; was Pres. of the Amagasaki Mill which with the Settsu Mill was reorganized as the present mill in '18. Add. Amagasaki.

Kikuchi, Yoshiro, Minister to Czecho-Slovakia since '24; b. in 1877 in Osaka; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '03. Passing the Dip. and Con. Serv. Exam. has since in diplomatic service, having been Attache in Germany and Austria; 3rd Emb. Sec. in Russia, '08; Consul at Amoy, '10; Con.-Gen. at Vladivostok '17; in Charge of Political Affair of Siberian Expedition, '20; Emb. Counsellor in Italy. '22.

Kikumoto, Naojiro, Dir. Mitsui Bank; b. in Miye-ken, 1870; edu. at Keio and entered the Bank, '98. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Kimura, Kusuyata, Dir.-Gen. Mitsubishi Partnership and of Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co.; b. in 1865 in Kochi; edu. at Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '82, and on grad. entered the Mitsubishi; Chief of its Kobe Branch in '00; Chief of General Affairs in '15 and later Director at head office. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

Kimura, Sakaye, D. Sc., M.R.A.S. (Eng.), Dir. of the Gov. Geodetic Observatory at Mizusawa, since '00; b. 1863 in Kanagawa; grad. Astronomy, Imp. Tokyo, Univ., '92; attended the World's Geodetic Conference in '98 and '06; discovered error in the formula relating to the axis, and the "Kimura term" has been acknowledged by the world's astronomers; received first prize from the Imperial Academy, Japan, in '11. Add. Mizusawa, Iwate-ken.

Kimure, Seishiro, Vice-Gov. of the Bank of Japan since '19; b. 1861 in Okayama-ken; edu. at Keio in '82; editor of the "Chugai Shogyo" for many years before entering the present bank in '03. Add. Shiba Minami Sakuma-cho, Tokyo.

Kimura, Tokuya, M.D., Pres. of the Izumibashi Charity Hospital donated by the Mitsui Family, Lecturer at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1871 in Niigata-ken. Edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '99, and further at Berlin, Munchen, etc. '10-04, specializing in Lung Diseases. Add. Izumibashi Hospital, Kanda, Tokyo.

Kimura, Yuji, Pres. of Tokyo Life Ins. Co., since '24; b. 1873 in Miye-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '99; Sub-Manager of the 1st Bank's Seoul Branch; Dir. of Chosen Bank '09-24. Add. Sugamo, near Tokyo.

Kinoshita, Seichu, M.D. Pres. of Kinoshita Obstetric and Gynecological Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1869 in Wakasa; edu. in Medicine, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '94; further studied his speciality in Germany '97-98; Prof. at Osaka Prefectural School of Medicine, '99; assist.-Prof. and soon full prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., '99-17. Add. Kinoshita Hospital, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kirishima, Soichi, Dir. of Real Estate Dept., Mitsubishi Firm; b. 1864 in Kochi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90. Toured abroad in '13. Add. Kolshikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

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Kishi, Keijiro, Dr. Eng., Dir. of the Shibaura Works; b. 1868 in Wakayama-ken; grad. at Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95. Add. Kirigaya, Osaki, near Tokyo.

Kishi, Seiichi, D.L., barrister, Dir. of the Osaka Gas Co., legal adviser to several Gov. and private institutions; b. 1867 at Matsuye; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '87 and began practice in Tokyo; a patron of physical training and Pres. of Japan Physical Culture Association. Add. Shiba Isarago, Tokyo.

Kishigami, Kenkichi, zoologist, D.Sc., Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and expert to the Fishery Bureau, Dept. of Agr. and Com.; b. 1867 in Aichi-ken; grad. at Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '94; appointed technical expert of the said Dep't '95; sent to Europe and America in '97. Add. Kojimachi Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Kita, Reikichi, Prof. at Daito Bunka Institute and Lecturer of Meiji Univ.; b. 1885 in Niigata-ken; edu. at Waseda in Philosophy, class '08 and further studied in America and Germany for 4½ years, returning home in '22. Works; Digest of Bergson's Philosophy, From Philosophy to Politics, etc. Add. Kami Totsuka, near Tokyo.

Kitagawa, Reisuke, Mng.-Dir. of Chiyoda Mutual Life Ins. Co., Dir. of the Tamagawa Electric Rly. Co.; b. 1861 in Fukuiken; grad. from Keio Univ. in '81; was once editor of the Jiji. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Kitajima, Taichi, M.D., Bacteriologist and Prof. of the Keio Univ., Mem. of the Kitazato Institute; b. 1862 in Kanazawa, graduated from Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94; entered the Infectious Disease Institute, Home Dep't., till '97; further studied his speciality in Germany, '97-01; again appointed expert to the Home Dep't., '01-14, meanwhile sent to Philippines and Italy for investigation; appointed to the faculty of the Keio in '14 where he occupies chair of Bacteriology. Add. Nishi-okubo, near Tokyo.

Kitamura, Shigemasa, Prop. of the Seiyoken Hotel (at Ueno Park and Tsukiji which latter was burned in the disaster of '23; b. 1872; grad. from the Meiji Gakuin in '93 and further studied at a private law school. Add. Ueno, Tokyo.

Kitazato, Shibasaburo, M.D., President of Kitazato Pathological Laboratory, Dean of Coll. Med. of Keio; b. 1859 at Kumamoto; studied in Germany under Prof. Koch '85-91; discovered the germs of tetanus, diphtheria, pest (in conjunction with Dr. Aoyama), etc.; had charge of the Gov't Blood-Serum Laboratory; was granted the Red Eagle by the Kaiser in '09; retired from Gov't service to open his own laboratory in '14. Add. Azabu Nakanocho, Tokyo.

Kitazawa, Shinjiro, Ph. D., Johns Hopkins, where he stayed for four years besides three in South Univ., North Carolina, specalizing in social problems and economy; graduated from Waseda Univ. in Commerce, class '10; b. 1887 in Tokyo. Works; Latest Labor Movement, Problems for Laborers, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Kiyose, Ichiro, D.L., M.P. for Osaka; b. in 1884 in Hyogoken; edu. at Imp. Kyoto Univ. in Law, class '08 and further studied in England and elsewhere. Add. Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.

Kiyoura, Keigo, Vic. (1912), Premier, Pres. of Privy Council

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'22-24; b. 1850 at Kumamoto; first was a school master; then a humble clerk in Saitama; Public Procurator, '73; next Sec. of Home Office, Police Bureau, Vice-Minister of Justice in quick succession; Minister of Justice in '98-00 and '01-03; Minister of Agr. and Com. '03-06; Privy Councillor '06; Vice-Pres. of Privy Council '17-22 under Marshal Prince Yamagata; Pres. of Privy Council '22-24; Premier Jan.-July, '24. And. Omori, near Tokyo.

Koba, Sadanaga, D.L., Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. in 1859; studied in Germany and Austria '82-85; Private Secretary to the Minister of Education, &c., till '95; next Director of the Ordinary Edu. Bureau, Chief Counsellor and Vice-Min. of Education '03-05. Add. Naka-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Kobashi, Ichita, M.P.; b. 1870 in Kumamoto; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; Counsellor of Yamaguchi-ken, then of Nagasaki-ken; entered Home Dep't as Secy., then became Councillor; sent abroad; Vice-Min. of Home Affairs '18-22; Chief Sec. to Kiyoura Cabinet '24. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Kobayakawa, Shiro, Chamberlain to the Emperor since '22; studied in Germany; has long been in the service of the Imp. Household and was in the Bureau of Peerage and Heraldry. Add. 59 Shirokane-Sarumachi, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Kyuhei, D. Sc., Prof. at Waseda Univ. since '18; b. 1875 in Niigata-ken; edu. in Chemical Tech., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '00; Lecturer at alma mater and the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '02-05; chemist to the Asano and next Hoden Petroleum Co., '07-12; supervising chemist to the Japan Acetic Co., '12-13. Add. Waseda Univ.

Kobayashi, Masanao, Dir., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. 1873 in Kyoto; studied at the Doshi-sha; entered the Co. '93; New York agent. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Sakutaro, Mng.-Dir. of Shibaura Iron Works; b. 1869 in Nagasaki-ken; edu. at a Technical Apprentice School; entered the Works after finishing the course and was twice sent abroad to inspect technical industries; succeeded in improving or inventing mechanical devices and appliances and was awarded the Blue Ribbon Medal. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Takejiro, Dr. Juris., Dir. Imp. Hotel and Osaka Hotel, etc.; b. in Miyeken 1873; edu. at Peers' School and Halle and Rostock, Germany, returning home 1903. Add. Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Ushisaburo, D.L., an economist and financier, Dir. of the Japan Steel Foundry, etc.; b. 1865 in Gumma; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; Secretary at the Legislative Bureau '96-07; Chief of the Financial Bureau, Formosa '07-10; M.P. '12-15; Financial attache to Japanese Legation, Peking '17. Works; a number of works on finance and economy. Add. Hongo, Tokyo.

Koda, Nariyuki, Litt. D., a master novelist (nom de plume "Rohan,"; b. 1967 of an artist family. His younger brother, Narimoto, is a grad. of the Litt. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; two sisters Miss Nobu, and Mrs. Ando (her younger sister) were b. at Tokyo, and both showed a great talent for music from childhood; sent abroad by the Gov. to study music, '87-95; then both were app. Prof. of the Tokyo Music Academy, but have resigned since.

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Works; "Gojunoto," "Futsuka Monogatari." etc. besides some historical works. Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

Kodama, Hideo, 2nd Count, Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung since '24 and Mem. House of Peers since '18; b. 1876 in Tokyo; eldest son of the late General Kodama, Chief of Gen. Staff at the time of the Japan Russia War; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '00 and entered the service of Korean Govt.-Gen., in which he rose to Chief of Gen. Affairs '12; transferred to Home Govt. as Chief Secretary of Cabinet '16; Dir. Bureau of Decoration '18-21. Add. Ushigome Yakuoji, Tokyo.

Kodama, Kenji, Pres. of Y'hama Specie Bank since '22; b. 1871 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '93; was Chief of one branch after another; Dir. of the head office and Manager of its Shanghai Branch '14-22. Add. Koj. Fujimi-cho, Tokyo.

Kodera, Kenkichi, M.P.; b. 1877 in Kobe; edu. at Kobe Com. School, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, and further in Germany, etc.; went through one-year volunteer service and served in the 1904-05 war. Has founded and maintains at his expense a middle school at Sanda, Hyogo-ken. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Koganei, Ryosei, M.D. and Emeritus Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ., his speciality being brain diseases; b. 1858 at Nagaoka; edu. at Medicine, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '70; studied at Berlin '81-85 connected with the University till he resigned in '22. Add. Hongo Akebonocho, Tokyo.

Koide, Fusakichi, Dr. Dendrology, Prof., Imp. Hokkaido Univ. since '07; b. 1869 in Gifu-ken; after grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. was sent to Germany for furthering his studies in forestry 1900-03. App. Prof. Morioka Agricultural Coll. '03. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Koizumi, Sakutaro, M.P., Vice-President of the House of Representatives since '24; b. 1872 in Shizuoka-ken; has been connected with various papers in the country and also sat in Tokyo Municipal Council, etc. Add. Yotsuya Hommura, Tokyo.

Koizumi, Shinzo, Prof. at Keio Univ. which he finished in '01 in Politics; further studied in England and elsewhere '12-16; b. 1888 in Tokyo. Works: Studies on Social Problems. Economic Science and Social Ideas, Value and Socialism, etc. Add. Keio Univ.

Koizumi, Tetsu, writer on art; b. 1886 in Tokushima; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. which he left unfinished; once edited a literary magazine Shirakaba and was also on the teaching staff of Keio Univ. Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

Komaki, Omi, (real name Omi, Tanigoma), literary writer and attended conference at Geneva in '23 as adviser to the Government delegates; b. 1894 at Tsuchizaki; edu. at the Morning Star School (French, in Tokyo) and at Paris Univ.; published a literary magazine while he was connected with the Information Bureau, Foreign Office. Add. Akasaka Hinoki-cho, Tokyo.

Komatsu, Kenjiro, Crown Mem. of the House of Peers; b. 1863 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '89; entered the Department of Communications for which he

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was Vice-Min. in '11, but resigned in '12; Min. of Rlys in the Kiyoura Cabinet. Add. Shimo-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Komatsu, Midori, Journalist connected with "Chugai Shogyo"; b. 1865 in Tokyo; grad. from Michigan Univ., '90; Translator and Secretary of the Foreign Office till '07; Dir. Foreign Affairs Bureau of Korean Government '11-17. Add. Shiba park, Tokyo.

Komatsu, Teruhisa, Lieut. (Navy); 1st Marquis, the House being newly created in '10 to keep up the House of the late Prince Komatsu who died without an heir; b. 1868, fourth son of the late Prince Kita-Shirakawa and younger brother of the late Prince Narihisa who died in Paris '23; grad. at Naval Academy; married Prince Shimazu's sister, '09. Add. Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.

Komura, Kin-ichi, Marquis (2nd), Deputy-Dir. of Information Bureau, Foreign Office since '23; b. 1882, eldest son of the late Marquis Jutaro Komura; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '07; passed the Diplomatic Service Exam. the same year; attache in China and next at London '08-10; Secy at head Office '11 and in time appointed Sectional Chief of Political Bureau. Add. Koj. Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Kondo, Motoki, D. Eng., Vice-Admiral, (ret.), ex-Inspector General of Naval Construction; b. 1864 in Tokyo; is Director of the Kogyokusha, private school founded by his father who did much in the cause of naval education. Received Hon. Prize from Imperial Academy of Japan '13. Add. Hiratsuka-mura, Tokyo-Fu.

Kondo, Rihei, Pres. R. Kondo & Co., dealers in Bee Brand Kozan Wine and others, Dir. Kokka Life Ins.; b. 1886 and was adopted into the family; edu. at Keio and then Columbia Univ., New York. Add. Nihombashi Honcho, Tokyo.

Konishi, Masutaro, Russian scholar; b. 1862 in Okayama-ken; studied Russian under Nicolai, a pioneer Russian missionary, and further studied Philosophy at Kief and Moscow; once received religious instruction from Tolstoi. Is now connected with Kyoto Imp. Univ. and Doshi-sha, and has written "Russia" etc., besides translating into Russian several Chinese Classics. Add. Doshi-sha, Kyoto.

Konishi, Shimpachi, Dir. of Tokyo Deaf and Dumb Sch.; b. 1854 in Niigata-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Normal Sch., '79; .nstructor at Chiba Mid. Sch., Tokyo Women's Higher Normal Sch., before appointment to present post in '93. Add. Koishikawa Sasugaya-cho, Tokyo.

Konoike, Zen-emon, Baron (cr. '11), is of one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan, dating 3 centuries back; runs the Konoike Bank, and is at the same time the largest shareholder of the Nippon Life Insurance Co., and the Osaka Savings Bank. Add. Konoike, Osaka.

Konoye, Fumimaro, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and a "gossckke" (see Ichijo) and was founded by Motozane (1143-66 A.D.). The present head grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1917, and is Member of House of Peers. Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

Kosaki, Kodo, famous pioneer Christian and pastor of Reinanzaka Church, Tokyo, Chairman of the Kumi-ai Churches of

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Japan, of Sunday School Society of Japan, and of Christian Church Union of Japan; b. 1856 in Kumamoto-ken; studied at Kumamoto English School and Doshisha, Kyoto; Pres. of Doshisha Univ. in '90-97; three times represented Japan at International Congress of Religions abroad. Add. Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

Koyama, Junji, Pres. of Kaigai Kogyo (Emigration) Co.; b. 1870 at Kumamoto; graduated at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '95; was clerk at the Home Office and next Secretary in the provinces and also in Tokyo, and was once Sec. to the Minister of Justice and of Agriculture and Commerce; Dir. of Fishery Bureau '06; Governor of Gumma '08-12. Add. Azabu Ryudocho, Tokyo.

Kozai, Yoshinao, Dr. Agr., Ph. D. (Leipzig), Pres. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., since '20; b. 1865 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from Agr. Coll. '85; Prof. at the alma mater '89-95; studied at Leipzig '95-99; Agriculturist to the Gov. Experimental Farm at Nishigahara, Tokyo '03 and then its chief '06; Dean of Coll. of Agriculture in '11-20. Add. Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Kubota, Seitaro, Pres. Adm. Litigation Court since '22; b. 1964 in Okayama; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '91; Sec. at local and the Home Office till '94; sent abroad '98-99 and was transferred to be Secretary of Agr. and Com. to draw up draft of factory law; Dir. Sanitary Affairs Bureau '03-10 and then Judge of Adm. Lit. Court, etc. Add. Akasaka Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

Kubota, Shiro, President of Hayakawa Hydro-electric Co.; b. 1872 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. in '96; entered Mitsui Firm the same year and remained in the service for ten years meanwhile travelling abroad several times. Add. Akasaka Tangocho, Tokyo.

Kubota, Yuzuru, Baron (cr. '07), Privy Councillor since '17; b.1847 in Hyogo-ken; entered the civil service in connection with education in which he became Vice-Minister '94 and finally its chief '05; Member of House of Peers, '94-17. Add. Koishikawa Kanatomicho, Tokyo.

Kuhara Fusanosuke, Pres. of the Kuhara Mining Co. at Osaka, the lessee of the Hitachi Copper Mine, etc.; b. 1869 at Osaka; edu. at Keio-gijuku '89; a clerk at the Kosaka Copper Mine which was resuscitated by him from the threatened danger of decay; supervisor of the mine, but resigned the post '98. Bought Hitachi Mine '05, and has made it one of the best copper mines in Japan. Add. Nakanoshima, Osaka.

Kujo, Michizane, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and formerly a "gossekke" (see Ichijo) founded by Kanezane (1184-1207). The present head was b. 1876 and is Chief Ritualist on duty at Court, and is a brother of the Empress. Add. Akasaka Fukuyoshicho, Tokyo.

Kuki, Takakazu, Baron (cr. '05), Privy Councillor; b. 1852 in Settsu; was for several years a high official in the Dep't of Education; Minister at Washington '84-88; Director of the Imperial Nara Museum in '90; Exhibition Commissioner, etc. Is a great virtuoso of Japanese painting. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Kumamoto, Kenjiro, English Scholar and educationist, Prof. at Waseda; b. in '67 in Osaka; studied Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '87-89; English teacher at Himeji and next at Osaka Mid. Sch.; Prof. at 3rd Higher School (Kyoto), '95-98; at Tokyo Higher

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Normal '94-98; Prof. at the Peers' School '98-21; toured abroad in '19. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Kume, Kunitake, Litt. D., historian, ex-Prof. Waseda Univ.; b. 1844 in Saga; was on suite of the late Prince Iwakura's mission to America and Europe in '72; in the Compilation Bureau, Cabinet, and afterward Prof. of the 1st High School, but his article about the origin of the Japanese race obliged him to resign. Add. Meguro, Tokyo.

Kunisawa Shimbei, D. Eng., ex-Chairman of Dirs. of the South Manchuria R'ly Co. '18-19; b. 1864 in Kochi-ken; grad. in '89 from Eng. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; engineer of the nationalised Kyushu-R'ly Co., '89; Eng. to the Railway Department '92-05: with the field railroads in Manchuria before the South M. R'ly Co. was created; Vice-Pres. of the same since '06; Pres. '18-22. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Kurachi, Seifu, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsukoshi Dry-Goods Store Co.; b. 1867 at Kanazawa; edu. at now defunct English Coll., Osaka, and Keio, and further in America 1890-94; entered the Meiji Fire Ins. Co. as Manager of its Kyoto Branch '95; next with Murai Shokai, tobacco dealers in Kyoto; an agent of the British & American Tobacco Co. in Korea; Manager of Kyoto Fire Ins. Co. '09 and '11. Add. Shiba Mita-Tsunamachi, Tokyo.

Kurachi, Tetsukichi, Mem. House of Peers, Vice-Pres. of Japan-China Industrial Co.; b. 1871 in Kanazawa; edu. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '94; passed higher civil service examination in '96; Counsellor For. Office, '01; attached to the Japanese Envoy to the Peace Conference at the Hague in '07; Vice-Min. of Foreign Office, '11-12. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku, Tokyo.

Kuratomi, Yuzaburo, D.C.L., Privy Councillor since '21; b. 1853 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at the now defunct Law Coll., Justice Dept., '89; connected with the Dept. till he was removed to Korea as Vice-Min. of Justice; Chief of Compilation Com. of the Japanese Criminal Code; Dir. of the Bureau of Legislation '13-14; nominated Mem. House of Peers; as Chief Auditor, Imp. Household Dept. Add. Akasaka Tango-cho, Tokyo.

Kure, Ken, M.D., Prof. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., from which he was graduated in '07; further studied at Prague Univ., '11-13. Served as assistant at his alma mater '08-10; Lecturer at same in '14 and also Chief Physician of the Mitsui Charity Hospital; Prof. at Coll. Med., Imp. Kyushu Univ., '21; transferred to the present post, '24. Add. Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Kuro, Shuzo, M.D., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1865 in Tokyo; grad. Medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; studied in Germany, '97-00; is a specialist on insanity. Add. Hongo Yushima Shinhanacho, Tokyo.

Kuroda, Hideo, Dir. Banking Bureau, Finance Dept.; b. 1879; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Sec. to Finance Min., etc. Add. Hongo Oiwake-cho, Tokyo.

Kuroda, Nagashige, Marquis, formerly Daimyo of Fukuoka, Lord-in waiting of Jako Hall; Vice-Pres. House of Peers '96-24,; b. 1867 at Fukuoka; studied at Cambridge Univ. '84-89; a Master of Ceremonies '89-90; is President of the Oriental Association. Add. Akasaka Fukuyoshicho, Tokyo.

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Kurokawa, Shinjiro, Adviser of the Kokuen S.S. Co. (Kobe), ex-Vice-Pres. Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. 1871; grad. from Meiji Gaku-in in '94, a Christian Coll. in Tokyo; Agent of N.Y.K. in New York and London, '02-07; then chief of its Kobe Branch; promoted to the Vice-Pres. '23, but resigned in '24 owing to internal trouble. Add. Azabu Zaimoku-cho, Tokyo.

Kurosawa, Tsuguhisa, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Fire Ins. Co., since '21; b. 1880 at Suwa; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '06; passed Civil Service Examination the same year; counsellor & Per. Secretary to the Minister of Education '07-10; Dir. of the Historical Bureau '17-21. Add. Yotsuya Higashi-Shinano-machi, Tokyo.

Kusakabe, Shirota, D. Sc., Prof. of Physics at the Tohoku Imp. Univ. (Sendai), Mem. of the Imp. Academy; b. 1875 in Yamagata-ken. Educated at the Coll. of Sc., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '00 and at the Univ. Hall till '06 when he was appointed expert to the Navy. Proceeded to Europe for further prosecution of study, returning home in '11, when he was given the present chair. Awarded the Imp. Academy prize in '13 for his research on the "Dynamical Study of Rocks". Works; Modulus of Rigidity of Rocks, Kinetic Measurements of the Modulus of Elasticity for 158 Specimens of Rocks, etc. Add. Sendai.

Kushida, Manzo, Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsubishi Bank; b. 1867 in Tokyo; studied in U.S.A. '85-94 and graduated at Pennsylvania Univ.; entered the Mitsubishi on returning home; present post '14. Add. Shiba Nishikubo, Tokyo.

Kushida, Tamizo, social writer and member of the Ohara Social Institute at Osaka which sent him to Germany and England to study his speciality '20-23; was once connected with the Osaka Asahi; edu. at elective course, Imp. Tokyo Univ. Law. Add. Ohara Institute, Osaka.

Kusunose, Sachihiko, Lieut.-Gen., (ret.) ex-War Minister; b. 1858 in Tosa; Sub-Lieut. of Artil. '79; was sent to Europe on suite of late Generals Nogi and Kawakami in '86; Major-General '01; Lieut-General in '07; Min. of War '13-14. Add. Sanya, Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

Kuwada, Kumazo, D.L., Prof. of Imp. Tokyo University; b. 1868 in Tottori-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '83; further studied in Europe '96-98; organized the Social Association on his return home; Parl.-Secy. of Education July to Aug., '15; Mem. of the House of Peers as highest-tax-payer for Tottori-ken '01-17; represented Japan at Geneva Red Cross Conference in '21. Works: "On Industrial Economy," "The General Trend of Social Problems in Europe," and "Factory Law and Labor Insurance", etc. Add. Sendagi Hayashicho, Tokyo.

Kuwaki, Gen-yoku, Litt. D., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. which he finished in '06 in psychology; further studied at the Univ.Hall and later in Europe and America. Works; Outline of Philosophy, Ten Lectures on Current Thoughts, Kant, Descartes, Five Great Philosophers, etc. Add. Ushigome Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Kuwayama, Tetsuo, Parl. under-Sec. Dep't of Communications since '24; b. in 1881; studied German Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Higher Civil Service Examination; Dir. Petty Insurance Bureau, '22-24. Add. Omosawa, Araijuku, near Tokyo.

Machida, Chuji, M.P., Dir. of 110th Bank and Kyoto Fire Ins.

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Co., etc.; b. 1863 in Akita-ken; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and further studied in Europe and America; Parl. under-Secy. of Agr. and Com. Dept. '15-17; once connected with the Bank of Japan; founder of the Oriental Economist (Tokyo). Add. Ushigome Minami-Enokicho, Tokyo.

Maida, Minoru, D.L., B.A. and M.A., journalist connected with the Tokyo Asahi and specializes in Diplomacy, a thesis which won him the doctorate from the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1878 in Kurume; Edu. at Kokumin English School and Oregon State Univ., class '00 and further at Iowa and California State universities. Lecturer on Diplomacy at the Gov. Coll. of Commerce. Works; Latest Diplomacy of the World, etc. Add. Zoshigaya, Tokyo.

Maida, Narakichi, Dir. Communication Bureau, Dept. of Communications, '24; b. in 1875; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '01; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam. and entered the Dept. Add. Koishikawa Takeshima-cho, Tokyo.

Majima, Otohiko, Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Bank; b. in Nagano, 1871; studied at Peers' School and then Aoyama-Gakuin; went over to U.S. to further prosecute his studies; on returning home '94 he entered the 15th Bank and then present Bank '98; sent to England by the Bank to study banking business; returned home '02; to England again '05; Man. of the Yokohama and then, Osaka Branch, 1914. Add. Kamakura.

Maki, Bokkoshin, Pres. of Tokyo Marine Ins. Co. and Chiyoda Rubber Co.; b. 1854 in Shimabara, and held various offices in provincial and Central Governments, '75-'87; President of Sobu R'ly '88; was in Formosa as Governor and in other capacities '85-86; transferred to be Dir. of various Bureaus of Home Office till about '07. Once sat in Parliament. Add. Shiba Kurumacho, Tokyo.

Maki, Aritsune, a Japanese alpinist and Mng. of Japan Mountaineers Society; b. 1893 in Sendai; edu. at Keio Univ., Law, '17 and further at Columbia, Oxford, Berlin, returning home '21. Climbed the Alps six times during his stay in Europe, winning his fame as the first climber of the virgin Eiger, Started in June, '25 with five other sto ascend Mt. Alberta, Canadian Rockies. Add. Japan Mountaineer Society.

Makino, Ei-ichi, D.L., Prof. of Criminal Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. his alma mater, class '03; b. 1878 at Takayama, Hida; Lecturer at the alma mater, '03; Procurator at the Tokyo District Court, '05; reappointed at the alma mater, '07; studied in Germany, Italy, England, chiefly criminal law, '08-13. Works; Criminal Law of Japan, Criminal Procedure, etc. Add. Imp Tokyo Univ.

Makino, Nobuaki, Count (cr. Baron in '07, Viscount in '18). Lord Keeper of the Seal since '25; b. 1851, second son of the late Toshimitsu Okubo; Priv. Sec. to the then Premier Count Ito (late Prince) '88; a local Governor '91-92; Vice-Minister of Education '93; Minister at Rome '97; at Vienna; Min. of Education '06; Privy Councillor in '09; Minister Agr. and Com. '11-12; of Foreign Affairs '13-14. Represented Japan at Versailles '18; Min. of Imp. Household, '21-25. Add. Komaba, near Tokyo.

Makino, Tomitaro, a botanist and lecturer at Imp. Tokyo

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Univ.; b. 1862 in Kochi; started the first Botanical Magazine in Japan in '86 and publication of "Flora Japonica" in '89. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Makita, Tamaki, Dr. Eng., Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Mining Co., Electro-Chemical Industry Co., Hokkaido Iron Works, etc.; b. in Osaka, 1871; grad. from Mining, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered Mitsui firm as expert, gradually rising to the present eminence. Add. Azabu Kita-Higakubo, Tokyo.

Makoshi, Kyohei, Pres. of Japan Brewery Co., Dir. of other Cos.; b. 1843 at Okayama; reached Tokyo '70 to find work with almost empty purse; started a lodging house; became acquainted with Baron Takashi Masuda and was appointed clerk of an exp. and imp. firm at Yokohama; transferred to the Mitsui Bussan: left it '88 to start the Yebisu Brewery at Meguro. Twice M.P. but has since abandoned politics. Add. Shiba Sakuragawa-cho, Tokyo.

Mano, Bunji, Pres. Imp. Kyushu Univ. since '13, Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mem. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London; b. 1861 in Shizuoka; grad. from Mech. Eng., former Eng. College '81; further studied at Glasgow University; studied practical side of the science at Armstrong Works and returned home '90. Was appointed Prof. at the Imp. Univ.; sent to Paris on the occasion of World's Fair; Dir. of Technical Education Bureau '01-13, retaining the chair in the University. Add. Fukuoka.

Masaki, Naohiko, Dir. Fine Art Academy, Tokyo, since '01; b. 1862 in Kyoto; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '82; Personal Sec. to Min. of Edu. '97. Add. Ushigome Yarai, Tokyo.

Masuda, Giichi, M.P., prop. of various popular magazines, Dir. of several Cos.; b. at Takata in 1869; grad. from Waseda Semmon Gakko, 1893; on the staff of several newspapers. Toured around the world in 1914. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Masuda, Takashi, (Baron cr. '18), adviser to the Mitsui Family; b. 1848 in Sado of a petty samurai family; appointed cavalry officer and at the same time interpreter by the Shogunate; after the Restoration entered the Senshu Kaisha, an export and import firm in Yokohama; transferred to the Mitsui in which he has risen to the highest post. He is a noted connoisseur of arts, his collection of Buddhist pictures and images being reputed to be the finest in the country. Add. Shinagawa Gotenyama, Tokyo.

Masuda, Taro, Man.-Dir. of Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., Nippon Artificial Fetrilizer, Manju Life Ins. Co., Imperial Theatre, etc. b. in Tokyo, 1875, eldest son of Takashi Masuda; educated in England; is also a popular amateur playwright. Add. Nihombashi Hama-cho, Tokyo.

Masuda, Tonosuke, Emeritus Prof. of Waseda Univ. where he was Prof. since '94; b. 1865 at Tsu. Studied English at Tokyo English School, '84-86; taught English at Kokumin English School, Tokyo, for a few years; founded with W. Eastlake a private English School and taught there, '91-92; was editorial writer of Ise Shimbun when only 17. Works: A New English-Japanese Dictionary; Lectures on English Rhetoric. Add. Hongo Maruyama Shimmachi, Tokyo.

Masujima, Rokuichiro, D.L., lawyer, Barrister of Middle Tem-

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ple '83: b. 1857 at Hikone; one of the pioneer graduates of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '77. Opened with several friends the English Law School (now Central Univ.); is a consulting lawyer to many Japanese and foreign establishments. Add. Koj. Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Matsuda, Genji, M.P.; b. 1878 in Oita; grad. at Chuo Law School, in 1896; passed same year Higher Civil Service and Juridical Service examinations; sat on the Bench two years and then started practice in Tokyo; once a whip of the Seiyukai; Senior Sec. of Home Office '20-21; Vice-Chairman of Lower House in '22; now a leader of Seiyu-honto. Add. Surugadai. Tokyo.

Matsuda, Michiko, B.A., lady Director of the Doshisha University, Kyoto since '19; b. in Tango, 1868; studied at the Kyoto Prefectural Girls' High School and then at the Doshisha Girls' College; taught English at a certain mission school, Y'hama; further studied at the Bryn Mawr Coll., Penn.; teacher at Kobe Jogakuin '99; Head of English Literature Dept., Doshisha Girls' College, and then the present post. Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

Matsuda, Do-ichi, D.L., Min. Plen. unattached, Dir. of League of Nations Office, Emb. Counsellor at Paris as additional duty; b. in Tokyo 1876; edu. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and Juridical Ser. Exam., '01-02; jun. Procurator '02; Foreign Office Counsellor '02; Attache '03; 3rd Leg. Secy at Brussels, '07; Secy. at head office, '12; Sectional Chief of Political Bureau, '13; Emb. Counsellor at Rome, '17; on service at head office, '18; Dir. Com. Bureau, '18; Dir. Treaty Bureau, '19; Emb. Counsellor at Paris, '20. Add. Paris.

Matsudaira, Tsuneo, Ambassador at Washington since '25; b. in Tokyo, 1877; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Economics), '02; passed Dip. Serv. Exam.; Legation and then Embassy Sec. at Peking, London, Paris, etc.; Con.-Gen. at Tientsin; was in charge of Dip. affairs of the Siberian Expedition '18-19; Dir. of the Europe-American Bureau, For. Office; Japanese representative in the Russo-Jap. negotiation at Changchung '22; Vice.-Min., '24-25. Add. Washington, U.S.A.

Matsudaira, Yasutaka, Marq., head of the old Daimyo of Fukui; Pres. Japan Agr. Society; b. 1867; studied in Germany '84; then at Cirencester Agr. Col., England; established a model exp. farm at his hereditary estate in Fukui. Add. Kol. Sekiguchi, Tokyo.

Matsudaira, Yorinaga, Count, Mem. House of Peers; b. in 1874; grad. from Waseda Univ. '93; succeeded to the title '03, the House being formerly the Daimyo of Takamatsu; on Board of Trustees, Waseda University. Add. Somei, near Tokyo.

Matsui, Keishiro, Baron (cr. '20), Ambassador to the Court of St. James (appointed Oct. '25), Crown Mem. House of Peers, Min. of Foreign Affairs in the Kiyoura Cabinet; b. 1868 at Osaka; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; Sec. at Seoul '90-93; Sec. at Washington '94; at London '97; at Peking '02; Counsellor in Paris '06; transferred to Washington in '08 and then Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '13; a Peace Envoy while Ambassador at Paris '14-20, and was created peer in recognition of his service during the War. Add. For. Office.

Matsuki, Kan-ichiro, ex-Vice-Pres. Yamashita Firm; b.

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1872 in Iyo; grad. at Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '96; Secretary of Communications Department '97; Secretary and Director of the Imperial Railways; Dir. Electric Bureau, Tokyo City Office. '20-22. Add. Akasaka Shin-saka, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Bunzaburo, Litt. D., Prof., Coll. of Litt., Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1869 in Kanazawa; grad. from Coll. of Litt., Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '93 and further studied at Berlin in '99; Lecturer at Waseda, etc., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., then Prof. of Kyoto Univ. '06; Dean '08; visited India '18. Add. Imp. Kyoto Univ.

Matsumoto, Joji, D.L., ex-Dir., South Manchuria R'ly Co.; b. 1877 in Saitama-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Higher Civil Service Eam., 1900; Counsellor, Dept. of Agr. and Com. '01, combining professorship at his alma mater '03; dispatched by the Govt. to England, Germany and France to study Commercial law, '06; Dir. S.M.R. Co. '19-23; Dir. of Legislative Bureau, '24. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Ju-i, Vice-Gov. of Japan Industrial Bank since '23; b. 1873 in Fukushima-ken; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Comptroller of Taxes; Sec. of Finance Dept. and Section Chief of Tobacco Monopoly; Dir. Taxation Bureau, Finance Dept., '22-23. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Matsumura, Ninzo, D. Sc., ex-Prof. Science Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Dir., Botanical Garden of the Univ.; b. 1856 in Ibaraki; studied in Germany for years, Assist.-Prof. of the Univ. in '83; full Prof. in '90; D. Sc. in '90; made an inspection tour through Europe and America '06; retired in '21. Add. Hongo Akebono-cho, Tokyo.

Matsumura, Shonen D. Sc., D. Agr., Entomologist, Prof. at the Hokkaido Imp. Univ. from which he was graduated in '95; Dr.Sc. granted in '03 and Dr. Agr. in '05. Add. Sapporo,

Matsunaga, Naokichi, Con.-Gen. at Ottawa since 1923; b. in 1883 in Saga-ken. Edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Politics, 08 and passed the Dip. and Con. Serv. Exam. the same year; Eleve-Con. and then Attache in China, '08-10; Con. at Hamburg, '10; 3rd Emb. Sec. at Berlin, 14; recalled in '14 and made acting Chief of Secretariat, '16; Con. at Seattle the same year; Sec. and Sectional Chief at Head Office '20. Add. Ottawa.

Matsunami, Nin-ichiro, D.L., Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1857 in Osaka; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '93; studied in Europe for years; Prof., Naval Cadet Sch. and next at alma mater; attended International Conference regarding maritime law several times; was on the staff of the Peace Envoy '19. Add. Ushigome Nakacho, Tokyo.

Matsuo, Yoshio, 2nd Baron, Military pharmacist (ret.), 2nd son of late Shinzen Matsuo, 1st Baron and Governor of Bank of Japan; b. in Tokyo in 1876; grad. from Chiba Medical School in '97 and was appointed pharmacist which he left a few years after. His elder sister is wife of Dr. Kitazato, noted bacteriologist. Add. Akasaka Shinsaka, Tokyo.

Matsuoka, Kimpei, 2nd Baron, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1876 in Tokyo; edu. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '00; further studied Political Economy at the post-grad. course. After teaching at the alma mater for two years as assist-Prof., proceeded

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to Europe in '05, returning home in '09 after studying Economics in England, etc. Resumed duty at the Univ. till '19; Japanese delegate at the International Seamens' Conference at Genoa in '20. Add. Azabu Zaimoku-cho, Tokyo.

Matsuoka, Yoyu, Dir. of the South Manchuria Rly Co., since '21; b. in Yamaguchi-ken 1880; edu. at Law, State Univ., Oregon, U.S.A.; passed Diplomatic Service Exam. in '04; Secretary of Kwantung Leased Territory, next at Foreign Office, Legation and then of Embassy; was Consul-Gen. before he was installed in the present post. Add. S.M.R. Co., Dairen.

Matsushima, Hajime, Emb. Counsellor at Paris; b. 1883 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Dip. Service Exam. '07; Eleve-Con.; 3rd Sec. Petrograd Embassy, recalled home '16; Per. Sec. of For. Minister and Counsellor to the Office, '17; Sectional Chief of the same '18; Consul-Gen. at Moscow, Harbin, etc.; represented Japan in the Russo-Japanese Conference at Dairen, '21. Add. Japanese Embassy, Paris.

Matsushita, Teiji, M.D. (Japan and Halle), M.D.; b. 1875 in Kagoshima; edu. at the Fifth (Kumamoto) High School, class '94; further at Freiberg, Giessen, Halle, etc. '95-20; Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ., '03-20, occupying chair of Hygiene, Micro-biology, etc. Works; (in Japanese) Parasitic Diseases, Wonderful Habits and Sights of Animals, etc. Add. Aoyama 6-chome, Tokyo.

Matsu-ura, Atsushi, Count (suc. '08), Mem. House of Peers, formerly of the house that held the fief of Hirado famous in the history of early foreign intercourse of Japan; studied at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and at Trinity, Cambridge. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Matsu-ura, Chinjiro, Vice-Min. of Edu. since '24; b. in 1872 at Uwajima; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; Secretary at Tokyo Prefectural Office and at the Department of Education '98-11, sent to Germany '07 to inquire into education matters; Dir. of Special Edu. '12-24. Add. Kobinata-Daimachi, Tokyo.

Mayeda, Tcshinari, Marquis, head of the great House of Kaga (founded in 16th cent.); b. 1885, son of a scion of the family and was adopted by it as heir. Attached to the British Army in France '15-16; was on the suite of Prince Higashi Fushimi on a visit to King George on behalf of the Emperor in '18; to Paris in connection with the Peace Treaty, '20, where the Marchioness died. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Mayeda, Toshisada, Visc., Min. of Communications in (Adm.) Kato Cabinet formed in '22. Min. of Agr. and Com. in the Kiyoura Cabinet. Mem. House of Peers; Lieut. Infantry (ret.); b. 1874 in Echigo, elder brother of above; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '03; took part in the Japanese-Russia War. Is also Pres. of Chuo Life Ins. Co., and Dir. of various concerns. Add. Nishi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Megata, Tanetaro, Baron (cr. '07), Member of the House of Peers; b. 1851 in Tokyo, one of the first Japanese who graduated at Harvard; was for about 25 years ending '04 in the service of the Finance Dep't; Financial Adviser to the Korean Gov.; was despatched to U.S.A. on Gov. mission. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Mikami, Sanji., Historian, Litt. D. Prof. at Imp. Tokyo University since '92; b. 1865 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '89; at the Post-Grad. Course; Lecturer at the same

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Coll., '91; Prof. at the Girls' Higher Normal School '92; sent to Germany to attend a conference of the International Oriental Society at Hamburg in '02. Add. Hongo Sendagi, Tokyo.

Mikimoto, Kokichi, dealer in and originator of culture pearls; b. 1857 at Miye-ken; early started cultivation of pearl oyster, establishing a station in the Ago Bay, Toba, which has won many prizes and medals at home and foreign expositions. Add. Ginza, Tokyo.

Minami, Daiso, M.D., Pres. of Minami Gastro-Enteric Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1878 in Fukushima-ken; edu. in Medicine, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '04; further at the post-grad. course and in Germany ('10-13). Served as assistant at his alma mater in '04 and next as regular staff member of the Stomach and Intestine Hospital, Tokyo. Add. Minami Hospital, Kobikicho, Tokyo.

Minami, Hiroshi, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1869 Toyama-ken; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '96; Secretary of the Cabinet finally its chief Secretary '08; Governor of Fukuoka; Vice-Min. of Education '18-22. Add. Yotsuya Naitocho, Tokyo.

Minami, Takajiro, Dr. Agr., Prof. at Imp. Hokkaido Univ. (Sapporo), since '81; b. 1859 in Hizen; grad. from the Sapporo Agr. Coll., class '81; visited U.S.A. as a commissioner of the Columbus Exhibition '89; again visited U.S.A. on party of Japanese business-men invited by American Cham. of Com. in '13. Add. Sapporo.

Minakata, Kumakusu, authority on lichens and moss; b. in Wakayama-ken; studied natural history at Michigan and Cambridge; wrote a number of works on his specialty in English. Add. Tanabe, Wakayama-ken.

Minobe, Shunkichi, ex-Gov. Bank of Chosen '16-24; b. 1869 at Takasago, Harima; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '89; Personal Sec'y and Sectional Chief at Dep't Agr. and Com. and the Treasury; Pres. of Hokkaido Colonization Bank '93-16. Add. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Minobe, Tatsukichi, D.L., Mem. of Imperial Academy, Prof. Imperial Univ., Tokyo; b. 1873 in Hyogo-ken, brother of S. Minobe, above; grad. from Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '97; studied in Germany, France and England '99-01. Add. Koishikawa Takehayacho, Tokyo.

Minoura, Katsundo, M.P. of unbroken record; b. 1854 in Bungo; for a long while manager of the Hochi. He began political life under the then Count Okuma; three times has entered the Gov. service first as Dir., Com. Bureau, Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '97, second as Vice-Min. of Communications in '98; was once elected Vice-Pres. of the House of Representatives; Min. of Communications '15-16. Add. Ushigome Higashi-gokencho. Tokyo.

Mishima, Shodo, 3rd Visc. 3rd son of the late Yataro Mishima. Gov. of the Bank of Japan; b. 1897 in Tokyo; edu. at the Peers School; has since devoted himself to literary work and also to questions of social service; is an active manager of the Boy Scout Movement in Japan and attended the World Conference at Copenhagen in '24. Works: Tragedy at Teradaya, Miss and I, etc. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Mitsuchi, Chuzo, M.P.; ex-Parl. Vice-Min. of Dep't Agr. and Forestry; b. in Kagawa-ken in 1871; grad. from Tokyo Higher

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Normal Sch. and further studied in England and Germany; Prof. at his alma mater; educational adviser of the former Korean Govt.; later took to politics and was repeatedly returned M.P.: Sec. to the Education Min. and then Chief Sec. of the Cabinet under the Seiyukai Administration. Add. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Mitsui, family, The. Is one of the oldest millionaire families and the most noted hereditary houses of "business kings" in Japan, managing the big family concerns, the Mitsui Bank, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (Trading Dep't), Mitsui Mining Co., Mitsui Trust Co., etc. **Baron Hachiroemon Mitsui,** the head of the family and Pres. of Mitsui Firm, was b. in 1857 in Kyoto, and studied at New Brunswick, U.S.A., '72-74 and England; succeeded to the estate in '85, he being the youngest brother of his predecessor who had no issue; created Baron '00. The house includes **Morinosuke** (Pres. Mitsui Bussan) **Motonosuke** (Pres. of Mitsui Mining Co.), etc. Add. Azabu Imaicho, Tokyo.

Miura, Kinnosuke, M.D., Emeritus Prof. Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, Physician-in-Ordinary to the Court; b. in Tokyo 1864; grad. Med. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '87; prosecuted his study in Germany and America '89-92; Ass't-Prof. in his alma mater on returning; full prof. in '95. He accompanied the Peace Envoys '18 as an unofficial member, and the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21. Add. Kanda Surugadai, Tokyo.

Miwa, Shintaro, M.D., specialist in Children's Diseases, and Dir. of the Enjudo (private) Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1870 in Kanagawa; studied at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '94; further in Germany '95-98; served as assist. at first at his alma mater; was lecturer there on returning home; Prof. '01-15, when he resigned to begin practice. Add. Ura-Sarugaku-cho, Tokyo.

Miwa, Zembei, Prop. of the Marumiya Firm, manufacturer, whole-sale dealer and exporter of toilet articles, drugs, soaps, etc.; b. 1871 in Tokyo and succeeded to his father's business in 1971; once Mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Add. Nihombashi Tachibanacho, Tokyo.

Miwata, Masako, one of the few lady educationists of great renown, ex-Pres. Miwata Girl's High School; b. 1844 at Kyoto. When she became a widow in 1878 she took to learning with undivided attention, attaining great eminence in Japanese and Chinese. She was now enabled to devote herself to the work of education. Add. Kojimachi Yobancho, Tokyo.

Miwata, Motomichi, adopted son of the above, Principal of the School, etc.; b. 1872 in Kagawa-ken; grad. from Philosophy and Sociology, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '01. Add. Kojimachi Sanbancho, Tokyo.

Miyabe, Kingo, D. Sc., (Japan), D.Sc. (Harvard), Prof. at Imp. Hokkaido Univ., Dir. of Botanical Garden, Sapporo; b. in Tokyo 1860; grad. at the Sapporo Agr. College, '81; sent to U.S.A. to study botany under Asa Gray; returned home '87. Add. Sapporo.

Miyairi, Keinosuke, D.M., Prof. at Medical Coll., Imp. Kyushu Univ. since '06; grad. from Medical Coll., Imp. Kyoto Univ.; is an authority on parasitology. Add. Fukuoka, Kyushu.

Miyajima, Mikinosuke, M.D., Pathologist, M.P., Editor of Japan Medical World, and Mem. of the Kitazato Infectious Dis-

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ease Institute; b. 1882 in Yamagata-ken; Edu. at Coll. of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '98; further at the Post-grad. course till '00; Lecturer on Zoology at the alma mater '00; studied insects with special bearing to diseases at the Post-grad. course, Kyoto Univ. in '01 and was Lecturer at the Univ. the same year; expert at the Vaccine Laboratory, Tokyo. '03; sent to U.S.A., '04; expert at the Gov. Infectious Disease Institute, '05; sent to Philippines '09; was granted the degree by submitting thesis '09; removed to the present Institute in '14. Japanese delegate at the 2nd International Health Conference at Geneva, '19; Dir. of the Sanitary Dept. fo the Tokyo Municipality '21-23. Add. Kanda Jimbo-cho, Tokyo.

Miyajima, Seijiro, Mng.-Dir. of the Nisshin (Japan-China) Spinning Co.; b. in Tochigi-ken in 1879; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '06; served at Sumitomo Mining Dept. for a few years; entered Tokyo Spinning Co. '08 and remained there till he was installed in the present post '14. Add. Shiba Isarago, Tokyo.

Miyake, Hiidzu, M.D., Mem. House of Peers, Mem. Imperial Academy, Emeritus Professor of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1848 in Tokyo; educated in France and was Prof. and Dean of Med. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Koishikawa Takehaya-cho, Tokyo.

Miyake, Yasu-ko, Mrs., author who is publishing the monthly called 'Women Current'; b. 1890 in Kyoto; edu. at Ochanomizu Girls' School, and is a well-known contributor to journals; has written a number of stories. Add. Yotsuya Aizumi-cho. Tokyo.

Miyake, Yonekichi. Litt. D., Dir. of Tokyo Higher Normal School, Court Councillor; b. 1860 in Wakayama-ken; studied at Keio '72-75; Assist. Prof. of Higher Normal School. '81-86; made an inspection tour abroad '86-88; was once a Commissioner of the Imp. Household and Dir. of the Imp. Museum. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Miyake, Yujiro, D. Litt., author and journalist; b. 1860 at Kanazawa; grad. Philosophy, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '81; visited the South Seas and in '03 made a trip round the world. He is a conspicuous figure in the world of letters and journalism, and has written many works, chiefly philosophical and literary. He was editor of the fortnightly magazine, 'Nihon oyobi Nihon-jin', but left it a few years ago and started his own organ 'Gakan.' Add. Akasaka Shinsakamachi, Tokyo.

Miyakegawa, Momotaro, Pres. Mitsubishi Trading Co.; b. in Ehime-ken, 1869; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch., '92; entered the firm's service '93; Branch Manager in various places and then promoted to the present post. Add. Yoyogi Sanya, Tokyo.

Miyao, Shunji, Governor of Hokkaido. '22-23; b. in Niigata-ken; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '68; Sec. of the Finance Dept.; transferred to Formosan Govt.; Vice-Pres. of the Colonizaton Bureau, 1910; Gov. of Aichi-ken '21; Gov. of Oriental Development Co., '24. Add. Ushigome Yarai, Tokyo.

Miyaoka, Tsunejiro, Attorney, Counsellor at Law and Patent Agent; b. 1865 in Osaka; grad. from Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo; entered Diplomatic service '87; Legation Sec. Washington. '92; Charge d'Affaires to U.S.A. '94; First Secy. at Berlin '94; Charge d'Affaires to Germany and Belgium '97; Minister Resident and Principal Law Office of the Foreign Office '00; represented Japan before International Arbitral Tribunal of the Hague '04-05; Em-

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bassy Counsellor at Washington with rank of Env. Ext. and Min. Pen., 06-08; represented Japan at International Opium Conference, Shanghai '09; started general law practice Oct. '09. Add. Kyobashi Takiyamacho, Tokyo.

Miyata, Mitsuo, Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. in Miye-ken in 1878; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. at Law in '05 and passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Sec. to the House of Peers, and Prefectural Gov. till '22; Chief Secretary of Cabinet in Kato (Adm.) Ministry. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Miyauchi, Kunitaro, Dir. of Mining Bureau since '23; b. 1876 in Ibaraki-ken; grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Dept. of Agr. and Com. '03; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Secretary to the Patent Bureau and then Private Sec. to the Min. of Agr. and Com. Add. Koi. Sasugaya-cho, Tokyo.

Miyoshi, Manabu, D. Sc., Mem. of Imp. Academy, ex-Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Dir. of its Botanical Garden till '23; b. 1861 in Gifu; grad. from Botany at the Imp. Univ., class '90; next studied in Germany '91-95. Add. Hongo Nishikata-machi, Tokyo.

Mizumachi, Kesaroku, Pres. of Board of Audit since '24; b. 1863 in Saga; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '89; Junior Councillor of the Treasury '91; despatched to Europe to investigate financial and economic situation in '98; filled chair of civil code at the alma mater as add. post till '01; Dir. Finance Bureau '04; Vice-Minister of Finance in '06; Govt. Financial Agent at London '06-11; Vice-Governor of Bank of Japan '12-19. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Mizuno, Naoshi, Visc., Mem. House of Peers where he is a leader of the Kenkyu-kai; b. 1879, a son of a scion of the Mizuno family, formerly a daimyo of the Yuki clan, Shimosa, by whom he was adopted; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '03. Add. Otsuka Kubocho, Tokyo.

Mizuno, Rentaro, D.C.L., Home Min. in the Kato (Adm.) and Kiyoura Cabinets; Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1868 in Akita; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '92; entered Home Office '95; sent abroad '96 to investigate copy-right affairs and attended as Japanese delegate at World's Conference for the Protection of Right of Industrial Property held at Brussels; framed the draft of the Copyright Law; Dir. of Public Works Bureau '10-12; Vice-Minister of Home Office '13-14; full Minister '16-'18; Civil Administrator, Korea, '20-22. Add. Shiba Shirokane-Sarumachi, Tokyo.

Mizushima, Tetsuya, ex-Dir. of the Kobe Higher Com. School '03-25; b. 1864 in Oita-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, class '87; teacher at the Osaka Com. School, '88-89; in the service of the Fujita-gumi, Osaka, '89-91; next of the Yokohama Specie Bank, serving for three years at the New York Branch; Prof. at his alma mater, '96-03. Toured abroad on official mission. Add. Kobe.

Mochizuki, Kotaro, M.P., a leading member of the Kenseikai Party; b. in 1865; edu. at Keio, and also Middle Temple, coming home about '98; followed Prince Yamagata when he attended the coronation ceremony of the Czar '95; toured abroad with his wife in '10 and stayed in U.S.A. during the Washington Conference, '21. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

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Mogami, Kunizo, Dir. Yokohama Specie Bank, since '22; b. in Hyogo-ken, 1875; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. in 1897; its agent at New York, Dairen, Shanghai, London, Tientsin, etc. and Manager of the Tokyo Branch till '22. Add. Yokohama Specie Bank.

Monobe, Nagaho, D. Eng., Engineer to the Home Office, Lecturer on Hydrodynamics at his alma mater; mem. of Gov. Earthquake Committee; b. 1886 in Akita-ken; grad. from Civil Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '11; has devoted himself to river work since then and has designed improvement plan for a number of unruly rivers in the Main Island, besides supervising the technical side of bridge-work and investigating earthquake-proof work with special reference to civil engineering. Has written a number of theses on the theory of stability of embankments, earthquake proof engineering works, etc. Was awarded the Imp. Academy prize in '25. Add. Home Office.

Mori, Benjiro, Pres. of the Nisshin Kisen (Japan-China S.S.) Co. Ltd. since '24; b. 1867 in Shinano. Edu. at Waseda, class '88, and further at the Electric course, Imp. Tokyo Univ. Entered the Japan Times in '95; served in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 1899-21 during which he was appointed Local Manager at Tientsin, Hongkong and Osaka; Mng.-Dir. of the present Co., '21-24. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, near Tokyo.

Mori, Goro, Baron (cr. '92), Mem. House of Peers. Aud. of Railway Car. Co. and Nichi-El Hydro-Elec. Co. etc.; b. in 1871 in Tokyo; created a Baron in recognition of his father's service in the grand work of Restoration; educated in England '88-96. Add. Azabu Hommura, Tokyo.

Mori, Hirozo, Vice-Pres. of the Bank of Formosa since '23; b. in 1873 in Tottori-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. in '97; London agent, Yokohama Specie Bank; Manager of Kobe Branch; Gen.-Mng. of the Head Office till '23. Add. Tai-hoku.

Mori, Moto-aki, Prince, the House of the former Daimyo of Choshu that was chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Tokugawa Regency and in consummating the Restoration. The present head was b. in 1865. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Mori, Yasusaburo, Emb. Counsellor at Rome since '23; b. 1880 in Fukuoka-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law. class '07 and passed the Dip. and Con. Serv. Exam. next year; Eleve-Con. at Amoy, '09; at Honolulu, '10; Consul at Lima, '12; at Antung, '16; Con.-Gen. at Tsinan, '19 with additional duty as Sec. to the Administration Dept. of the Tsingtao Army of Occupation; transferred to Tsingtao, '23. Add. Rome.

Morimoto, Kokichi, D.L., Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Prof. at Hokkaido Imp. Univ. from which he was graduated in '01; b. 1877 at Maizuru; specialized in Economy, Politics and History at the Baltimore University; engaged in university extension lectures at Chicago and Boston; is an authority on social problems and is manager of the Tokyo Cultural Life Society which is building the first apartment building in Tokyo. Works; Problems of Living, New Efficiency of Problems of Living, Investigation of Middle Class, Investigation of Standard of Living (in English) etc. Add. Sapporo.

Morimura, Kaisaku, Baron (2nd). Pres. Morimura Bank, Morimura Firm, Dir. Y'hama Specie Bank, Chairman of Japan

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Overseas Trade Association, etc.; b. 1873 in Tokyo, 2nd son of the late Ichizaemon Morimura, pioneer Christian and businessman; studied at Keio and further in U.S.A. for years. Add. Shiba Takanawa-Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Morito, Tatsuo, member of the Ohara Social Research Institute at Osaka; b. '85 in Hiroshima-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '10; appointed Assist. Prof. at his alma mater; incriminated in '20 for havng published Kuropotkin's social theories and imprisoned; sent to Europe by the Institute and stayed there from '21 to 23. Works: History of Socialist Views, Sketch of Kuropotkin, etc. Add. Ohara Institute, Osaka.

Moriya, Gohei, Proprietor of Moriya & Co. and Dir. of the Nippon Pig-Iron Mfg. Co.; b. 1866 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Keio in '93, and entering Mitsui Firm the same year, left it to open in '02 the present firm which deals in machines, electric apparatuses, steel, etc. Add. Kyobashi Sanjukken-bori, Tokyo.

Moroi, Rokuro, Minister to Argentine since '24; b. 1872 in Saitama-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '96 and passed the Higher Civil Service in the same year and the Dip. Service in '99; Eleve Con. at Shanghai, London, etc.; Con. '01; Sec. at the head office '06; 1st Emb. Sec. to Berlin '12; recalled home on the outbreak of the War and was in charge of the Correspondence Section; Con.-Gen. at Honolulu in '16.

Moroi, Shiro, Mng.-Dir. of the Toa Flour Mill; b. 1869 in Saitama-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; entered Keifu R'ly. Co., became Manager of the present Co. on its establishment '06. Add. Hongo Yushima-Shinhanacho, Tokyo.

Motoda, Hajime, M.P. of unbroken record, lawyer; b. 1856 in Oita; was a leader of the National Association organized in '92, as organ of the clan statesmen; joined late Prince Ito when he organized the Seiyukai in '00; Vice-President of the House of Rep., '98-02; Director of Colonization Bureau, '11; Minister of Communications, '13-14; Min. of Railways, '18-21; is now a leader of Seiyu-honto. Add. Kojimachi Kioicho, Tokyo.

Motoda, Sakunoshin, B.A., M.A., Ph. D. (Philadelphia), Dir. of Rikkyo Univ.; b. 1862 in Kurume; studied Divinity, Philosophy etc. at Kenyon College, University of Penn. and Columbia University '86-96; attended the Jubilee Convention of Y.M.C.A. held at Boston '01; travelled through India as a lecturer in '08; attended the General Convention of the Church in America held in '10. Add. Nishi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

Motoyama, Haku-un, sculptor; b. 1871 in Kochi; studied under Prof. Takamura Ko-un and at Tokyo Fine Art Academy '95; filled for a short while the chair of assist. teacher at the alma mater; has since been engaged in casting bronze images of modern notables in the grand work of the Restoration, and has already finished images of Count Goto, Prince Ito, and some others. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Motoyama, Hikoichi, Dir. of the Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichi-nichi, Dir. of Nankai R'ly Co., Meiji Life Ins. Co., &c.; b. 1853 in Kumamoto; grad. from Keio-gijuku; once served in the Fujita Firm; established the Osaka Mainichi in '92. Add. Osaka Mainichi, Osaka.

Murai, Kichibei, Pres. of Murai Bank; b. 1864 in Kaga; adopted by the late Kichiemon Murai who was running a small tobacco shop in Kyoto. He learned the art of cigarette-making in

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America and his brands of cigarettes soon spread all over Japan and elsewhere; formed with The American Tobacco Co. a trust named Murai Brothers & Co., which was purchased by the Government when it launched the tobacco monopoly. Add. Koj. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

Murai, Teinosuke, Ph. D. (Yale), Vice-Pres. Murai Bank, Dir. of Japan Fertilizer Co., etc.; b. 1870, in Wakayama-ken, and was adopted by the Murai family. Add. Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Murai, Yasutaka, Dir. of the Murai Firm., Ltd, Tokyo, and its agent in New York for some thirty years; b. 1854 in Tokyo; grad. from Keio about '80 and entered the firm which exports raw silk, porcelains, and sundries; married an American lady. Add. Murai-gumi, New York.

Murakami, Kakuichi, Adm., ex-Mem. of the Supreme War Council; b. 1861 in Saga-ken. Early entered the Navy; long served as Adjutant to the Navy Minister; Rear-Admiral in '07; Vice-Adm. '12; Chief of Naval Technical Office and the Com. of the Third Fleet; Com. of Kure Naval Station till '22. Add. Zushi, Kanagawa.

Murakami, Ryukichi, Dir. Fishery Bureau, Dept. Agr. & For.; b. 1877; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '02; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Prof. of the Fishery Institute and Dir. Patent Bureau. Add. Koi, Myoga-dani, Tokyo.

Murano, Tsune-emon, Crown Mem. House of Peers, since '22; b. 1859 in Tokyo, and has sat in the House seven times; is on the Board of Directors of Yokohama Railway and Yokohama Warehouse Cos. Add. Aokicho, Yokohama.

Murayama, Ryuhei, former proprietor of the Tokyo and Osaka Asahi newspaper; b. at Wakayama 1850; has by his shrewd business management raised the two Asahi to the present stage of importance. Once sat in Parliament for Osaka-fu. Add. Osaka Asahi Office, Osaka.

Murobuse, Takanobu, social and democratic writer; b. in Izu 1889; edu. at Meiji Univ. which he left unfinished; started journalistic career connected with the Jiji, the Asahi, and other dailies and periodicals; sent to Europe by the Kaizo magazine (Reconstruction) in '20 and succeeded in bringing Einstein over to lecture. Works: Lecture on Democracy; About Capitalism; Guild Socialism, Decay of Civilization, etc. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Mushakoji, Kimitomo, Visc. and Minister to Rumania, since '25; b. in 1882, ninth descendant of an old courtier house: edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '07 and passed the Diplomatic Service Exam.; Secretary, Sectional Chief, and Emb. Counsellor at Brussels, at Berlin in succession. Add. Bucharest.

Mushakoji, Sane-atsu, novelist and founder of a "New Community" in the far-off Hyuga; b. 1885; edu. at the Peers Sch. and the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Literature, but left unfinished. Works: Life in a New Village; His Sister, etc. Add. Kishiromura, Hyuga.

Muto, Sanji, M.P., Pres. of Kanegafuchi Mill; b. 1867 in Gifu; grad. from Keio-gijuku '84; studied in America, '85-87; entered the Mitsui Firm, '90; Mng. Kanegafuchi Mill then controlled by the Mitsui and has since been connected with it; rewarded with Blue Ribbon Medal in '18 for his service in promoting spinning

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industry; attended the Inter. Labor Conference at Washington '20. Organized the Business-men's Party in '23. Add. Tarumi near Kobe.

Mutsu, Hirokichi, Count, ex-Min. to Belgium; b. 1869, son of the late Count Mutsu of the treaty revision fame; studied at Cambridge and Inner Temple, '93; Translator, Foreign Office, '94; passed Dip. and Con. Service Exam. '95; 3rd Secretary of Legation (U.S.A.) '96; Sec. at Rome '00; 1st Emb. Sec. at London '04; Emb. Counsellor at Rome, '12; transferred to Belgium '15 but soon resigned. Add. Kamakura, Kanagawa-ken.

Nabeshima, Chokuei, Marq., Mem. House of Peers; b. 1872, of an ancient Daimyo family and succeeded to the title in '23; his sister is Princess Nashimoto, while his wife is Marquis Kuroda's sister. Add. Naka Shibuya, near Tokyo.

Nabeshima, Keijiro, Mem. House of Peers since '16 and ex-Minister to Belgium; b. 1860 in Saga; attache in London in '87; Sec. at head office in '92; on suite of Prince Arisugawa in Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in '97; 1st Legation Sec. at Washington in '00 and at London in '02; Sec. at head office in '03; Chief of Foreign Affairs, Korea, in '07-09. Add. Azabu Higashi Torii-zaka, Tokyo.

Nagai, Matsuzo, Minister to Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, since '23; Emb.-Councellor at London, '17-21; Dir. Commercial Bureau For. Office, '21-23; b. 1877 in Aichi-ken; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. '02; passed Dip. and Cons. Exam.; Eleve Consul at Tientsin, New York and Washington '03-07; Consul-Gen. at San Francisco, '08-12; Chief of Telegraph Section '16; Add. Stockholm.

Nagai, Nagayoshi, M.D. (Japan), Ph. D. (Berlin). Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Mem. of the Imp. Academy; b. 1845 in Tokushima-ken. Studied Chemistry and Pharmacy at Berlin Univ., '70-77; after four years service at the Home Office proceeded once more to Berlin for study '81-83 during which he was appointed Assist.-Prof. at the alma mater. Has since devoted himself to his speciality as Prof. of the Imp. Univ., Mem. of the Central Sanitary Committee, Home Office, Pres. of the Japan Pharmacopeia Society, etc. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nagai, Ryutaro, M.P., Parl. Counsellor, Foreign Office, b. in 1881 at Kanazawa; grad. from Waseda (politics) in '05, and further studied in England and Germany '06-09; Prof. at Waseda Univ. Add. Totsuka Tobichi, near Tokyo.

Nagamatsu, Atsusuke, 2nd Baron, Member of House of Peers, Mng.-Dir. of Tokyo Fire, Marine, Transport Ins. Co.; b. 1864 in Tokyo, eldest son of Chokan, 1st Baron; studied at the Peers' School, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and Berlin, whence he returned in '86; was for a while Prof. at the Peers School. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nagaoka, Gaishi, M.P., Lieut.-Gen. (ret. '15), and Pres. of the Imperial Aviation Association; b. 1858 in Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. '73; entered Mil. Staff Coll. '83; Maj.-Gen. '02; Vice-Chief of Staff during Russo-Japanese War; Bureau Chief in War Office; Lieut.-Gen. '09 and Com'der of 16th Div. Toured Europe and America '20. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Nagaoka, Hantaro, D. Sc., Hon. D. Sc. (Cambridge), Prof. of Physics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., Mem. Imp. Academy; b. 1865

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in Nagasaki-ken; grad. from Theoretical Physics at above institution, class '87; Assis. Prof. at the alma mater, '90-93; further studied at the Univ. Hall and in Germany. Interpreted Einstein's lectures addressed in Tokyo in '12; Succeeded in converting mercury into gold after 15 years' researches and announced this discovery early in '24; and also obtained a species of platinum from mercury in the same year. Lectured in Belgium, '25. Add. Coll. Sc., Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Nagaoka, Haruichi, D.L., Dir. of Treaty Bureau. For. Office since Aug. '25; b. in Tokyo 1877; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '00 and also from a French Coll. in '04; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and entered Foreign Office; Emb. Secretary at Paris, etc.; Min. to Czecho-Slovakia '21; Minister to Holland '24. Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Nagase, Hosuke, historian, Dir. of the Kokushi-kan School (private); b. 1863 in Okayama; studied history in Germany and America, '85-96; Prof. at Yamaguchi High School, '96, but soon transferred to the Military Academy; Pres. of the Toa Dobun Sho-in (East Asia Common Litt. Sch.) at Amoy, 1900-06; travelled extensively in the Balkans under official order; appointed attache to the General Staff Office till '20. Is a well-known contributor to magazines. Add. Kokushi-kan, Setagaya, Tokyo.

Nagashima, Washitaro, Barrister in Tokyo; b. in Okayama-ken in 1868; grad. Law Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; Junior Councillor of Justice but resigned '93; and began practice; travelled abroad and was Japanese delegate at the International Parliamentary Conference in '09: Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Nagata, Hidejiro, Crown Mem. House of Peers since '23; b. 1876 in Hyogo-ken; studied at the 1st Higher Sch., passed the Exam. for the Bar; Principal of a middle school and local Educational Inspector; entered Home Office; Prof. at a Gov. School for a time; Dir. Police Bureau '13-18; Deputy Mayor of Tokyo '21-23; Mayor '23-24. Add. Zoshigaya, Tokyo.

Nagatomi, Yukichi, ex-Pres. Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. 1868, Awa, Chiba-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School; further studied at Antwerp Com. School and returned home '95; lecturuer at his alma mater; entered next year the N.Y.K. and its Director in '19. Add. Araijuku Sanno, near Tokyo.

Nagayo, Mataro, M.D., Prof. of Pathology & Patho. Anatomy, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and Dir. of the Univ. Infectious Disease Laboratory; b. 1878 in Tokyo, 3rd son of the late Baron Nagayo, father of sanitary work in Japan. Edu.: grad. from Coll. Med., above institution, class '04, and further studied at the Univ. Hall and in Germany till '09. Has been connected with the alma mater ever since with a short break in '06-07 when he was attached to the Bodyguard Division; attended the Tropical Disease Conference at Batavia in '21. Add. Coll. Med., Imp. Univ. Tokyo.

Nagayo, Teizo, Dir. Yokosuka Iron Works, Taihei Cotton Spinning, etc.; b. 1874 in Tokyo; studied at Peers' School; a clerk of Silk Exporting Co., Yokohama; studied economics at Pennsylvania University '03; served at the N.Y.K. Seattle Branch; the Chief of Mogi Trading Dept. and Mng.-Dir. of Mogi Co. till its liquidation. Add.

Naito, Hikokichi, Manager of Matsuya Dry Goods Store since '94; Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. 1865 in

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Yamanashi-ken; studied at the now defunct Dojinsha; studied English in U.S.A. in'85; returned home and entered the Firm in '93. Add. Matsuya Dry Goods Store, Ginza, Tokyo.

Naito Kyukan, Pres. of Nippon Petroleum Co., Dir. of Central Pet. Co. and Niigata Iron Works; b. 1859 in Niigata-ken; elected Mem. of Prefectural Assembly at his 20th year; M.P. in '94; organized Nippon Pet. Co. in '88; despatched on official mission to inspect petroleum business to America and Europe in '97 and again to U.S.A. in '04. Add. Ushigome Shimo-Miyabicho, Tokyo.

Naito, Tachu, D. Eng., Prof. at Waseda Univ. since '10, Mem. of Gov. Earthquake Committee; b. 1886 in Yamanashi-ken; edu. in Architecture, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '10; further studied Ferro-concrete and allied construction at the Institute of Technology, Boston, in '16-18. Works: Earthquake-proof Construction of Skeleton Structure, Aug. '24; The Theory of Structure and of Building Construction, 9th June, '25 (Both in Japanese). Add. Waseda Univ.

Nakagawa, Shosa, Vice-Pres. of Tokyo Subway Co., since '24; b. 1881; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '05; Personal Secretary to the Minister of Com. the same year; Secr. of the Govt. R'ly. Board till '20; Dir. Traffic Bureau, R'ly Dept. '20-24; Vice-Minister in '24. Add. Ushigome Kita-machi, Tokyo.

Nakagawa, Suekichi, M.A. (Yale), Mng.-Dir. of Furukawa Bank; b. in Shiga-ken 1874; studied at Waseda but unfinished and further studied political economy at Yale; entered Furukawa Firm '08 as Chief Accountant of the Ashio Copper Mine; transferred to the Dept. Chief of the Firm. He is an expert in jujutsu. Add. Takanawa-Minamicho, Tokyo.

Nakahashi, Tokugoro, ex-Minister of Education, President of Ujigawa Electric, Japan Lime Nitrogen Cos.; Auditor of South Manchuria Rly. and Japan-China S.S. Cos.; b. 1860 at Kanazawa; grad. from Imperial Tokyo Univ. '84; was long an official in the Com. Dep't where he occupied the post of Director of the Railway Bureau; resigned about '98 to take charge of Osaka Shosen Kaisha till 1916; elected M.P. for Kanazawa city in '17; Ed.-Min. '18-22; is a leader of Seiyu-honto. Add. Koj. Nakaroku-bancho, Tokyo.

Nakai, Reisaku, Chief, Gov't Iron Foundry, since '25; b. 1879 in Kumamoto: grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '03; entered the Dept. Agr. and Com. where he was Sec. of one Bureau after another; Dir. of Patent Bureau and of Forestry Bureau; and then Vice-Min. Add.Yawata, Fukuoka-ken.

Nakajima, Kumakichi, Baron (2nd) Mem. of the House of Peers since '04; Mng.-Dir. of Toyo Iron Foundry, etc.; b. 1872 in Yokohama; son of late Baron Nobuyuki Nakajima, the first Chairman of the House of Representatives and Minister to Rome; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School and entered the stock exchange '97; private secretary to Prince Katsura and Marquis Saionji, as Premiers '02-05; travelled abroad '05; is interested in all the undertakings of the Furukawa family. Add. Aoyama-Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Nakamatsu, Morio, Patent Attorney and Barrister; b. 1865 in Wakayama; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '91; entered the Dep't. of Agr. and Com. as Councillor and Patent Examiner, then as Sectional Chief of the Bureau; Dir. of Patent Bureau '09-13

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Add. Omori near Tokyo.

Nakamigawa, Jirokichi, Dir. Nippon Silk (Kempu) Co., etc; b. 1883; edu. at Keio, and in England. Add. Azabu Kita-higakubo, Tokyo.

Nakame, Satoru, Dir. Osaka Foreign Lang. Sch. since '21; b. 1874 in Miyagi-ken; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. (German Literature), '03; studied in Europe; Prof. of 4th High Sch., Hiroshima Higher Normal Sch., Dir. of Matsuyama High Sch. and then the present post. Add. Osaka.

Nakamura, Naojiro, Prop. of Halhara Paper Store dealing in Japanese paper fancy goods, Tokyo; b. 1880 and studied German in Tokyo Foreign Language School and further in Europe. Add. Nihombashi Tori 1-chome, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Seinan, Dr. Sc., ex-Dir. of Central Meteorological Observatory; b. 1855 in Yamaguchi-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and sent to Europe to study meteorology '86-89; Expert to the Observatory which sent him abroad '99; retired in '23. Add. Ushigomo Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Shingo, D.L. (Japan) Prof. at Tokyo Univ. of Commerce, Waseda Univ., etc.; b. 1870 in Niigata Prefecture; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. in '90 and further at the University Hall; then in England, Germany and France (International Law and History of Diplomacy). Add. Yoyogi Sanya, near Tokyo.

Nakamura, Tatsutaro, D. E. Emeritus Professor of Imperial Tokyo University; b. in Tokyo in 1860; edu. at now defunct Eng. College in '82; assist. architect in building the Imperial Palace '83-86; Professor of the present University combining a post in the Home Office; studied in Europe in '92-98; sent in '97 to Assam, India, to study architecture as affected by earthquake, and also to Naples in '09 on a similar mission. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Yujiro, Baron, Lieut.-General (ret), Privy Councillor since '22; ex-Min. Imp. Household and ex-Gov.-General of Kwantung; b. 1852 in Miye-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '74 and through gradual promotion, once held the post of Vice-Minister of War; Head of the Military Affairs Board and Chief of the Govt. Iron Foundry in '06-14; Governor of South Manchuria Railway, '15-17. Add. Yotsuya Nakacho, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Zeko, Crown Mem. House of Peers, Mayor of Tokyo since '25; b. 1865 in Hiroshima-ken; edu. in Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93; an official in the Governor-General's Office, Formosa, where he rose to be Director of the Industrial Bureau; Dir. of Civil Affairs Bureau of the Govt.-General of Kwantung; President of South Man. R'ly, '08-13; Vice-Pres. and then Pres. Imp. R'lys, '17-18. Add. Shimo Shibuya, Tokyo.

Nakanishi, Inosuke, socialist and labor leader and writer; b. 1893 in Kyoto-fu but with no regular education; worked his way as mechanic and journalist; has been sentenced three times for disturbing order; an active member of the Transport Labor Union. Works: Growth in the Red Soil, Look Behind Your Back, etc. Add. Yoyogi Sanya, near Tokyo.

Nakanishi, Sei-ichi, ex-Vice-Pres. South Manchuria R'ly. Co. '19-20; b. 1874 in Tokyo; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '19; entered the Home Office and served in various prefectures; Councillor of the Legislation Bureau; Vice-Minister of

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Communications 1919. Involved in the South Man. Rly. scandal case in '20 but acquitted. Add. Shimo Shibuya, Tokyo.

Nakano, Seigo, M.P (Seiyu-kai) for Fukuoka; contributor to journals; b. 1885 in Fukuoka-ken; edu. at Waseda in Politics, class '09; connected with the Tokyo Asahi, resigning which he started the Oriental Review. Works: The World Politics. At the Seat of the Peace Conference, etc. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku, Tokyo.

Nakano, Teppei, Mng.-Dir. of Japan Petroleum Co., Ltd.; b. 1869 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Law, Waseda Univ., '91, and has since been connected with the Co. Add. Nishi Okubo, Tokyo.

Nakano, Torakichi, M.P. (Kenseikai); b. 1879 in Fukushima-ken; grad. '01 from Law, Waseda Univ.; Police-Inspector in Hokkaido, Formosa, and Korea. Add. Fukushima.

Nakayama, Hidesaburo, D. Eng., Prof. Civil Engineering at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo since '90; b. in 1867 in Aichi-ken; grad. from the University with honours in '88; engineer to the Kwansai R'ly Co. for some years; studied further his speciality in Germany and other countries in '96-98. Add. Hongo Nishikata-machi, Tokyo.

Nakazato, Juji, Vice-Adm. (retired), President of the Karafuto Petroleum Co. Ltd. created in 1925 as semi-official organ for exploiting the oil field conceded by the Soviet Government in '24; b. in 1871 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from the Naval Cadet School, '93; steadily promoted till he was appointed a senior staff officer of the General Staff as a Rear-Adm. in 1918; Vice-Adm. '24 and appointed Commander of the Maizuru Naval Port. Add. Karafuto Pet. Co., Tokyo.

Nambu, Koshin, Mem. House of Peers, Counsellor of Imp. Household Dept.; b. 1864 in Kyoto, adopted by Baron Kameo Nambu; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Secretary of the Home Office '91, once Dir. Forestry Bureau of the Household; Director of Public Works Bureau in '07. Add. Azabu Hommura-cho, Tokyo.

Nambu, Kyugo, D. Eng. (Japan), Director of the Mitsubishi Firm; b. in 1855 in Fukui; grad. at Imp. Tokyo University in '74; was among the first batch of students sent abroad by the Gov. for prosecution of study, he studying mining in U.S.A. '75-80; was engaged the following year by the Mitsubishi to take charge of Takashima coal mine. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

Nanjo, Fumio, D. Litt.; b. 1849 in Mino; grad. Oxford Univ. in '84 where he studied Sanskrit under Max Muller; Prof of Sanskrit at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94-97; visited China and India '97; was abbot of a temple at Echizen; Pres. of the Budd. School at Nagoya, '88; Prof. at the School '90; Dir. of Shinshu Mid. School at Kyoto '94; Pres. of Shinshu Univ. '13. Add. Kojimachi Niban-cho, Tokyo.

Naoki, Rintaro, D. Eng., Dir. of the Reconstruction Bureau '24-25, adviser to the same since Sept. '25; b. 1876 in Kobe; grad. from Civil Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '09; Ergineer to the Tokyo City Office the same year and was despatched abroad to inspect harbor construction work in Europe and America, returning home '03, and appointed chief of public work section of the city; Eng. of the Finance Dept.; attached to the Construction Bureau, '06; in charge of the Yokohama harbor work, '08; Eng. to the Tokyo City Office, '11; chief of the Osaka Harbor Work

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Office and also of the City Planning Office, till '24 when he was appointed Dir. of the Reconstruction Bureau. Add. Reconstruction Bureau.

Nara, Takeji, Gen. and Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty and to the Crown Prince; b. 1868 in Tochigi-ken; Suh-Lieut. Artillery '89; the present rank in '17; took part in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars; Chief of Staff and then Commander of the Japanese Garison in China '13-17; called back home '17 and represented the Japanese Army in the Paris Peace Conference '18; accompanied the Crown Prince to Europe '21. Add. Imp. Household Dept.

Naruse, Masayasu, Pres. 15th Bank, Dir. Chiyoda Fire Ins., etc.; 1868; studied at Keio and then in America; early took to banking. Add. Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba. His brother, **Masayuki,** b. 1876, also studied at Keio and is now in business. Add. Horo-o-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nawa, Yasushi, entomologist, Prop. Nawa Entomological Institute, at Gifu; b. 1857 in Gifu-ken; grad. Gifu Agr. School in '82 and devoted himself to the study of insects besides teaching at schools; started above institute in '96 and his specimens have won high class medals in domestic and foreign exhibitions. Damage of crops caused by **cicaduca se no ata** in '96 made him and his work famous. Add. Nawa Entomological Institute, Gifu Park, Gifu.

Nedzu, Kaichiro, ex-M. P., Pres. Kabuto Beer Brewing Co., Dir. of Boso R'ly Co., etc.; b. 1860 in Yamanashi-ken; took active part in village and provincial affairs; was one of the bussinessmen who visited U.S.A. in the fall of '09 at the special invitation of American Chambers of Commerce. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nemoto, Sho, ex-M.P., Dir. of the Teikoku Oil Co., etc., auditor of the Dye-Suff Manufacturing Co.; b. 1851 in Ibaraki-ken; studied in America; sent by the Government to Mexico and Brazil to inquire into emigration affairs '03; has actively espoused the cause of free education and anti-juvenile smoking and drinking. Add. Mita Shikokumachi, Tokyo.

Niho, Kamematsu, D.C.L., Prof. of Coll. Law, Imp. Kyoto Univ.; was b. in Ise 1868; grad. from Law Coll, Tokyo '93; studied in Germany '97-00. Add. Imp. Kyoto University.

Niida, Masutaro, D.C.L., Dean of Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '19-21; b. 1868 in Fukushima-ken; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93; sent to Germany for study '97-00; Prof. of the Imp. Kyoto Univ. and then of his alma mater in '08; opened law office in '21. Add. Kei, Kobinata-Daimachi, Tokyo.

Niijima, Yoshinao, D Dend., Prof. of Forestry at the Imp. Hokkaido Univ.; b. 1871. Edu.; at the Sapporo Agr. Coll. which has been expanded to the present full University, class '94, Forestry course; granted the doctorate in '09. Is in charge of the Experimental Forests attached to the University. Add. Sappore, Hokkaido.

Nijo, Atsumoto, Prince, one of the five proud gosseke (see Ichijo), Mem. House of Peers by right; b. 1883. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Nishi, Genshiro, Min. to Rumania '21-23; b. 1862 in Yamanashi-ken; studied in China '83-85 and in Belgium '85-93; At-

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tache in '93; Sec. of Legation at Berlin, then transferred to Holland in '99; to Vienna in '00 as 1st Secretary; promoted Counsellor '08; Minister to Siam '15-20. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Nishida, Ikutaro, D.Litt., Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1870 in Ishikawa-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., (Electic Course) in Philosophy, class '94; taught at the Yamaguchi and the Fourth High School before his appointment to the present post. Works: What Is Righteousness?, Problems of Consciousness, Idealistic Philosophy of the Day, Art and Morals, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Nishikubo, Hiromichi, Mem. House of Peers nom. '16; b. in 1863 at Saga; grad. at Law, Govt. Law School; Prof. at Military Staff College; sent to England in '02; Prefectural Governor till '14; Superintendent of Metropolitan Police Board '15-16. Add. Ichikawa, Chiba-ken.

Nishino, Gen, Mem. House of Peers since '24; b. in Ibaraki; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '02; Dir. of the Account Bureau before promotion to the present post. Sent to London in '05 and again to Europe in 07; Vice-Min. Finance Dept. '23-24. Add. Ushigome Sadowaracho, Tokyo.

Nishiwaki, Saisaburo, Pres. of Nishiwaki Bank, Dir. of several other banks & cos.; b. 1880 in Niigata of a millionaire family; studied at the Peers' School and Cambridge (class '08). Add. Ushigome Wakamatsu-cho, Tokyo.

Nitobe, Inazo, D. Agr., D.L., Vice-Pres. of League of Nations Office Geneva, Prof. at Imperial Univ., Tokyo; b. 1863 in Iwate-ken and grad. Sapporo Agr. Coll. '81; studied political economy at John Hopkins' Univ. and at Bonn, Halle, Berlin; Prof. at the Sapporo College for several years after his return; official of Formosan Govt., which he left in '04 to fill chair of Economy at the Univ. of Kyoto; selected as first Japan-America exchange professor in '11. Works: "Bushido," published at Philadelphia in '98; "Nogyo Honron" (Principle of Agriculture) and others. Add. Geneva.

Noboru, Naotaka (Penname Shomu), Russian scholar and writer; b. in 1888 in O-shima, Kagoshima; edu. at the Orthodox Church Divinity School, class '03; connected with the Osaka Asahi '05; Instructor of Russian at Waseda and military schools from '12 to 16; in the service of the Home Office '19; visited Europe in '13. Works: Russian Thoughts and Literature of To-day, Russia and Russians, Russian Revolution and Socialist Movement, Russian Proletariat Literature, Master Writers of Russia, etc. Add. Ushigome Wakamatsu-cho, Tokyo.

Node, Utaro, M.P., a leading member of the Seiyukai Party; b. in Fukuoka in 1853, a son of a petty merchant who has risen to distinction by hard self-study and strenuous life; Vice-Pres. of Oriental Colonization Co. '14-16; Minister of Communications in the Seiyukai Cabinet '18-22; Min. of Com. and Industry in the Coalition Cabinet '25. Add. Azabu Zaimokucho, Tokyo.

Noda, Yoshio, D. Litt., Dir. Osaka High Sch. since '22; b. in Fukuoka-ken in 1873; grad. at Philosophy, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; studied in England, Germany and U.S.A; Prof. Hiroshima Higher Normal Sch.; Educational Inspector; Dir. of Nara Girls Higher Normal Sch., etc. Add. Osaka High School.

Nogami, Toshio, Litt. D. and Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1882 in Sado; edu. at First High School and Imp. Tokyo Univ.

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In Psychology, class '06, and further in Europe and at Leipzig under Wundt from '13 to '16 and was the last Japanese under him at that time; crossed to America where he attended Dr. Stanley Hall's class at Clark Univ. Works: Impression of Education in Europe and America, Lectures on Juvenile Psychology, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Noguchi, Hideyo, M.D. and D. Sch., Prof. at the Rockfeller Medical Institute, N. Y.; b. 1876 in Fukushima-ken, a son of a poor farmer; secured a medical licence after hard study at a private med. school; then an assistant at Dr. Kitazato's Laboratory; studied many years in U.S.A., etc.; recipient of prize of Acad. of Japan in '15. He temporarily returned home '15, and was candidate recommended by the Nobel Prize Council in '14. Publications: "Snake Venoms," '09, "Serum Diagnois of Syphills," "Butyric Acid Test," '10. Add. Manhattan Av., New York, U.S.A.

Noguchi, Yonejiro, known as Yone Noguchi in literary circles in both America and England, Lecturer at Keio Univ.; b. 1875 at Tsushima, Aichi-ken; studied at Keio Univ., and in U.S.A., where he was patronized by Joaquin Miller but mostly self-taught as far as his literary ability is concerned. Delivered lectures in England in '14. Publications: "From the Eastern Sea," "Lafcadio Hearn in Japan," "Hiroshige," "Korin," etc. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Nomura, Kichisaburo, Rear-Adm., Dir. Education Bureau, Navy Dep't.; b. in 1877 in Wakayama-ken; graduated from the Naval Cadet School in '98; on the Commission for bringing home the Mikasa from England, '01; took part in the Russo-Japanese war: Attache in Austria-Hungary and Germany, '08-11; Attache at Washington, 15-18; Adjutant to the Chief Naval Delegate to the Peace Conference at Paris and the Disarmament Conference at Washington; Rear-Adm. and commander of the Chinese Squadron, '22-25; relieved of the post and attached to the Naval Board of Command before his appointment to the present post in Sept. '25. Add. Naval Office.

Nomura, Ryutaro, D. Eng. (Japan), Pres. Tokyo Subway Co.; b. in 1859 at Ogaki; grad. from Civil Eng. Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '81; Eng. of Tokyo Prefectural Office '81-86; studied in Europe and America as R'ly. Engineer '96-98; promoted Chief-Eng. '10; Vice-Pres. Imp. Govt. R'lys. '12; President of the South Manchuria R'ly, 1919-20. Add. Akasaka Shinsakamachi, Tokyo.

Nonaka, Kiyoshi, Gov. of Bank of Chosen '24-25; b. 1872; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Dir. of Kobe Customs Office; Dir. of Monopoly Bureau '18-24. Add. Nakashibuya near Tokyo.

Nukada, Yutaka, M.D., Dir. of the Nukada Hospital (private), etc.; b. 1880 in Okayama-ken. Edu. at Coll. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '60; served a term of assist. in the Internal Med. Dep't., Univ. Hospital; further studied in Munchen, '07-09; re-entered his alma mater to conduct special researches, and the thesis he submitted soon after got him the degree in '13. Add. Akasaka Hikawa-cho, Tokyo.

Oba, Jiro, Gen., Mem. Supreme Military Council, Superintendent of Military Edu. Board since '23; b. 1864 in Yamaguchi-ken; app. Sub-Lieut. in '86; gradually promoted and rose to full Gen. in '21; studied in the meantime at the Staff Coll.; was Div. Com., Councillor of War, and Com.-in- Chief of Chosen Garrison

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before he was appp. to the present post. Add. Mil. Edu. Board, Tokyo.

Obata, Torikichi, Amb. to Turkey since '25; b. 1873 in Ishikawa-ken; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; passed dip. exam. '98 and served at Tientsin, Singapore, Vienna, London, etc.; Secy. at Peking '05; Consul at Chefoo and Tientsin; Counsellor at Peking Legation and then Dir. of Political Bureau, Foreign Office, '16-18; Minister to China '18-22. Add. Japanese Embassy, Turkey.

Ochiai, Kentaro, Ambassador at Rome since '20; b. 1870 in Shiga-ken; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95; Secy. at Paris '03 and Petrograd '06; on Peace Commission to Portsmouth '05; Consul-Gen. at Mukden '12; Counsellor at Rome '15; Min. at the Hague in the same year. Add. Japanese Emb., Rome.

Odagiri, Masunosuke, Director of Yokohama Specie Bank and Superintendent of its Branches in China; b. 1865 in Tokyo; sent by the Foreign Office to Tientsin in '86 to study Chinese; after having been in the Bank in '06 consular service in China, ultimately rising to General-Consulship at Shanghai. Add. Shiba Shirokane Sanko-cho, Tokyo.

Ogasawara, Chokan, Count, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1885 of a former Daimyo family; studied at the Peers' Sch. and then at Cambridge; was once in the service of the Imp. Household; was Senior Counsellor to Navy Office and then Dir. Census Board till it was abolished in '23. Add. Ushigome Ichigaya Kawada-cho, Tokyo.

Ogasawara, Naganari, Viscount (cr. '84 by heritage). Rear-Adm. (ret.), Court Councillor; was b. 1867 of the family that formerly held the fief of Karatsu clan; grad. from the Naval Acad. in '88; took part in both Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

Ogata, Masakiyo, M.D., Dir. of Ogata Hospital of Women's Disease; b. 1864 in Ehime-ken; studied medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ., then at Berlin Univ. and elsewhere '88-92. Chief of Obstetrics Dept. of Ogata Hospital (his adopted father's); started his own '02; Chairman of Osaka Medical Practitioner's Association '10, of Osaka Midwives Ass., etc. Add. Imabashi, Higashiku, Osaka.

Ogawa, Gotaro, D.L., M.P., Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ. till '24; b. 1876 in Okayama-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., Law, class '03; Lecturer at Imp. Kyoto Univ. till '07; further studied Finance in Germany, France, etc. on Govt. order, '08-12; resumed duty at the Kyoto Univ.; attended the Carnegie Peace Foundation Conference held in '14 at Geneva. Works: Manuals of Political Economy; Lectures on Taxes; Lectures on Economics, etc., etc. Add. Imp. Kyoto Univ.

Ogawa, Heikichi, Barrister and M. P.; b. in Nagano-ken in 1869; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '92; Dir. Census Bureau on its creation in '20; left it in '22 when its status was lowered, Minister of Justice in the Coalition Cabinet '25. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Ogawa, Masataka, ex-President of Imp. Tohoku Univ.; b. in Ehime-ken, 1865; grad. from the Coll. of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '89; Prof. of the 1st High School and Tokyo Higher Normal School; Prof. of the Imp. Tohoku Univ. Add. Sendai.

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Ogino, Mototaro, Dir. Furukawa Elec. Industry Co.; b. 1874 in Okayama-ken and was adopted into the family; studied at Waseda and entered Furukawa Firm; branch manager at Osaka and Shanghai, and then Dir. of Business Section of the Head Office, etc. Stayed in England. Add. Koj. Ichi-Bancho, Tokyo.

Oguri, Kozaburo, Vice-Adm. and former Com. of Maizuru Naval Station; b. in 1868 in Ishikawa-ken; Midshipman in '85; Section Chief of the Naval Construction Board, Naval Attache to Embassy at London, Dir. of Military Affairs Bur., Naval Department. Dir. of the Kure Naval Arsenal etc. Commanded the 3rd Squadron escorting the Crown Prince to and from Europe in '21. Add. Naval Dept., Tokyo.

Ohama, Chuzaburo, Mng.-Dir. of Yokohama Fire, Marine and Transportation Ins. Co. etc.; b. 1871 in Kanagawa-ken; Mem. of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce '99; took part in the inauguration of Yokohama Warehouse Co., and also Yokohama Life Ins. Co.; holds post of Dir. of these Cos. Add. Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama.

Ohara, Senkichi, 2nd Baron, Dir. of the Construction Bureau, Imp. Household; b. in 1871; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '96; Sec. of House of Peers; was Dir. of the Bureau of Supplies, Imp. Household before removal to the present post. Add. Koj. Naka-Rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

Ohara, Tatsumei, Pres. Yachiyo Life Ins., Teikoku Fire Ins. Niigata Paper-Mill. etc.; b. in Kumamoto-ken, '74; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1900; was in the service of the Hypothec Bank. Toured abroad. Add. Zoshigaya Asahide, near Tokyo.

Ohashi, Shintaro, Prop. of the Hakubunkan, a well-known publishing house, Vice-Pres. Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, etc.; b. 1863, eldest son of the late Sahei, founder of the house; studied at the Dojinsha and was his father's right-hand man in carrying the publishing business to the prosperity it attained; founded the Ohashi Library; sat for a while in the House of Representatives for Tokyo; travelled abroad in '09; was on the businessmen's party that visited England in '21. Add. Koj. Kami-Rokubancho, Tokyo.

Ohashi, Suiseki, gold medalist; b. 1865 in Gifu-ken; first studied painting under the late Watanabe Shokwa and then followed the Chinese style of southern school; won high-grade medals at domestic and foreign exhibitions, at Paris '00, St. Louis '03, and Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in London '10. Add. Ogaki, Mino.

Ohno, Morie, Emb. Counsellor at Berlin since 1923; b. in 1878 at Tokuyama. Edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., Law, class '04; passed the Dip. and Con. Exam., '07; Eleve Consul in China, '07-10; Attache in Germany, '10, and 3rd Emb. Sec. '11; in Austria '12-14; Emb. 2nd Sec. in Italy, '16-17; Sec. Chief at the Head Office, '17-19; Con.-Gen. at Hamburg, '19-23; 1st Emb. Sec. and then Coun. in Germany, 23. Add. Berlin.

O-i, Narimoto, Gen. (ret.) b. 1863 at Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. in '81; entered the Mil. Staff Coll., in '86; studied in Germany; Major '97, Colonel '05 and Major-Gen. '09; took part both in the Japan-China and Japan-Russia Wars: Lieut.-Gen. '15; full General and Com. Siberian Expedition '19-21; Mem. Supreme Council of War till '23 when he was placed on retired list. Add. Horinouchi, Toyotama-gun, Tokyo.

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Oishi, Hirokichi, Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsubishi Trading Co.; b. 1873 in Tokyo; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered Mitsubishi '98; went abroad with Baron Iwasaki, ex-Pres. of the Co. '03-06; present post May '18 when Mitsubishi was reorganized into a joint stock co. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Oishi, Masami, a retired politician; b. 1855 in Kochi-ken; became follower of Count Itagaki, but left him '82; was arrested '85 about dynamite affairs, and confined some months; travelled abroad about '86; Min. Res. in Korea, '92-93; joined the Opposition led by Count Okuma. Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. when the Matsukata Cabinet concluded an entente with the Progressives '96-97 and next Minister of the same Dep't, '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki coalition ministry; retired from political world in Jan. '15. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Oka, Asajiro, D. Sch., Mem. of Imp. Academy, Prof. of Biology at the Tokyo Higher Normal School since '95; b. 1868 in Shizuoka-ken grad. from Coll. Sc., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '86 and further studied in Germany till '91. After some years at the Yamaguchi High School he was transferred to the present chair. Works; Lectures on Evoluution, Evolution and Human Life, etc. Add. Tokyo Higher Normal School.

Oka, Kishichiro, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '14); b. in Okayama in 1866; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '91 and successively held the post of secretary in the provinces '93-04; Governor of Akita '04-05; Chief Police Commissioner at Korean Residency-Gen. in '05; and deputy Dir. of Agr. Ind. and Com. Dept. and of the Interior in Korea '07-10; Governor of Tottori '10-13; Dir. of Police Bureau, Home Office, '13-14; Sup't of Metropolitan Police, '18-21. Add. Hongo Shinhanacho, Tokyo.

Oka, Minoru, D.L., Dir. of Trade and Ind. Bur., Dep't of Agr. and Com. '1018; b. in Nara-ken in 1873; grad. Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; passed higher civil service exam. same year; Councillor of Legislation Bureau and then Sec. of the Dep't; Chief Commissioner at the Liege World Exh. in '95; attended various international economic and labor conferences. Add. Shirokane Sanko-cho, Tokyo.

Okabe, Choshoku, Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, formerly daimyo; b. 1854; studied in America and England '75-88; Counsellor of the Japanese Legation in London '86; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs '80-90; Minister Plen. (unattached) '91; Governor of Tokyo-fu, '94-96; Minister of Justice '08-14. Add. Hongo Kinsukecho, Tokyo.

Okada, Bunji, Mem. House of Peers, Chairman Kokkatsu (International Film) Co.; b. 1874 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '08 and passed civil service exam. same year; was in service of provincial govts. before his app. to Gov. of Tochigi-ken then of Karafuto '14; Sup't of Metropolitan Police '16-18. Add. Aoyama Takagi-cho, Tokyo.

Okada, Ryohei, Crown Mem. of House of Peers and Min. of Education since '24; b. 1864 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from Literature, Imp. Tokyo University, in '87; was teacher of the Tokyo High School till '93; Councillor of Dept. of Education and next Director of Yamaguchi High School; Vice-Minister of Education '01-03; Deputy President of the Peers' School, '06-07; President, Imp. Kyoto University '07; Vice-Minister of Education '08-11; Minister '16-18. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

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Okada, Takematsu, D. Sch., F.R. Met. S. (England), Dir. Central Meteorological Observatory and of Oceanic Meteorological Observatory, Mem. of Govt. Earthquake Com. since '23; b. 1874 in Chiba-ken; grad. from Physics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '09. Add. Central Meteorological Observatory.

Okada, Waichiro, M.D., Prof. of Otorhinolaryngology, Imp. Tokyo Univ., Pres. Otorhinolar. Society in Japan; b. 1864 in Ehime-ken; grad. from Coll. Med., of above institution, class '89; after serving a term of assist. at his alma mater was sent to Germany and Austria to study his speciality, '96-99; prof. at the alma mater since '02; attended the International Medical Conference in America in '22. Add. Sambancho, Tokyo.

Okakura, Yoshisaburo, Prof. at Tokyo Higher Normal School and an English scholar; b. in 1865; grad. at Philology, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '88; was sent to Korea to investigate Korean language; next to England to study method of teaching English '01-04; lecturer at the Lowell Institute, Boston '09. Works; "The Spirit of Japan", "The Life and Thought of Japan," etc. Add. Naka-arai, Nerima, near Tokyo.

Okamoto, Eitaro, Pres. of Cen. Bank for Coop. So. and ex-Vice-Min. Agr. and Com. Dept '24; b. 1871 in Osaka-fu; edu. in Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; entered the Dept. of Agr. and Com. to be promoted to dir. of various buureaus; once sec. to Anglo-Japanese Fair. Hyde Park; a trip to Europe '10. Add. Omori Araijuku, Tokyo.

Okamura, Kintaro, D. Sc., Specialist in Sea-weeds. Prof. at the Gov. Fishery Institute; b. 1864 in Tokyo. Edu. at the Coll. of Sc., Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '89. After having been Prof. at the Fourth High School for few years was appointed to the present post. Add. Gov. Fishery Institute, Tokyo.

Okamura, Tatsuhiko, M. D., Dermatologist, and Dir. of the Okamura Hospital; b. 1870 in Tokyo; Edu. at Coll. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '95. After serving a term of assist. at the alma mater, further studied his speciality at Freiburg and Vienna, '96-00. Established the present hospital in '00. Add. Kanda Nishi Ogawa-machi, Tokyo.

Okano, Keijiro, D. L., Vice-President of Privy Council since '25, Min. of Justice in Kato (Adm.) Cabinet and Min. Agr. and Com. and also Min. of Co'tions in Yamamoto Cabinet, Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Crown Mem. of House of Peers; b. in Tokyo, 1865; grad. at Law, in said University '86; studied mercantile law in Germany, '91-95; filled chair of Mercantile Law on returning home; Councillor of Dep't. of Agr. and Com. '98; Dir. of the Legislative Bureau in '08. Add. Yushima Tenjin-cho, Tokyo.

Okano, Noboru, Dr. Eng., Vice-Min. of Railways '24; b. 1876, brother to Keijiro Okano; edu. in Eng. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the service of Govt. Rlys. in which he was an Engineer and then Dir. of Way and Works. Add. Jujo, near Tokyo.

Okawa, Heizaburo, Pres. Fuji Paper Mill, etc.; b. 1861 in Tokyo; married daughter of Visc. Shibusawa. Made a tour of inspection in Europe and America several times. Add. Mukojima Kommecho, Tokyo.

Okazaki, Kuniomi, Pres. of the Tokyo Stock Exchange since '25; b. in Shimane-ken, 1874; grad. at Politics, Tokyo Imp.

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Univ. '90; entered Dept. of Agr. and Com. and remained there for years; app. Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives; Mng.-Dir. of the Exchange for years. Add. Shimo-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Okazaki, Kunisuke, Min. Agr. and Fore. since '25, M.P., Dir. of Keihan Electric Co., etc. Is more widely known as a politician who works behind the scene; was a confidant of the late Count Mutsu and was 1st Councillor of Communication Dep't. when the late Hoshi held the portfolio, but has only short Gov. career, having been once a Chief Police Inspector; was adviser to the Furukawa Mining Co. Add. Shiba Takanawa, Tokyo.

Okazaki, Tokichi, Pres. of Okazaki Bank, Kobe Marine, Transportation and Fire Ins. Co. etc.; b. 1867 in Saga-ken; early entered the service of Kobe Prefectural Office, but soon left it to start a sake brewery in which he failed; opened marine transportation and made a fortune in time of Sino-Japanese war; on the eve of Russo-Japanese War, started his own S.S. Co., which procured him a fortune. Add. Yamamotodori, Kobe.

Oki, Enkichi, 2nd Count,; Mem. of House of Peers; b. in 1871; educated at the Peers School; Min. of Justice in the Hara Cabinet, '19; Min. of Rly. in 1922 in Kato (Adm.) Cabinet. Add. Meguro, near Tokyo.

Okochi, Masatoshi, Visc. (suc. '07). D. Eng., Prof. at Eng. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '04-25; Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1878 at Toyohashi; grad. from the said college '03; further studied in Germany and France '08-11; sent to Tsingtao to prosecute scientific investigation there during the 1914 War; Senior Secretary of Navy '20 and Head of Scientific Investigation Office since '21. Add. Uyeno Yanaka Shimizucho, Tokyo.

Okonogi, Shinrokuro, Director of Okonogi Otological Hospital; b. 1860 in Fukushima-ken; first studied in Tokyo Imperial Univ., but soon left it to go over to Germany for study '88-94; etsablished his own hospital in '96. Add. Hongo Motomachi, Tokyo.

Oku, Yasukata, Marshal, Count (cr. Baron '95, Count 1807), ex-Chief of General Staff and Mem. Supreme Military Council; b. 1846 in Fukuoka-ken; entered the Army '71; won distinction in the Civil War of '77 for having cut through the besieging lines of the rebels round Kumamoto; commanded the 5th Army Division (Hiroshima) in the Japan-China War; Com. of the Tokyo Bay Defence, Com. of the Eastern Military Districts, and held other high posts; promoted to full Gen. '03; attended the Durbar at Delhi; led the Second Army in Russo-Japanese War; Chief of the General Staff '06-12; Marshal in '11. Add. Ushigome Haraikatamachi, Tokyo.

Okubo, Toshikazu, Marquis; b. 1859 in Kagoshima; eldest son of Toshimichi, one of the builders of the work of Restoration who was assassinated in '78. The present head was once a Junior Secretary of the Treasury and is Mem. of House of Peers. Add. Shiba Nihon-yenoki, Tokyo.

Okubo, Toshitake, Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1866, in Kagoshima, brother of the above and Visc. Makino; studied in U.S.A. and Germany '87-95; Secretary at Formosan Govt.-Gen. '95-96; Dir. of Prison Affairs Bureau '99; local Governor for years. Add. Yotsuya Minami-iga-cho, Tokyo.

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Okubo, Toshitaka, ex-Manager of the London Branch, Yokohama Specie Bank; brother of the other two Okubos; b. in 1878; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '03; and entered the Bank. Add. Shiba Shirokane-Daimachi, Tokyo.

Okuda, Takematsu, ex-Manager of Shirokiya Drygoods Store, ex-Counsellor at Japanese Embassy in Berlin; was b. 1873 in Okayama; graduated from Keio University; passed the Diplomatic and Consular service exam. '95, and in diplomatic service but resigned in 1916. Add. Akasaka Nakanocho, Tokyo.

Okudaira, Masayasu, Count, formerly of the daimiate House of the fief of Buzen, Mem. House of Peers; b. in 1877 in Tokyo; graduated from the Peers' School; further studied at Kyoto Imperial University; is connected with Takasago Life Ins. Co. Add. Shiba Takanawa, Tokyo.

Okuma, Nobutsune, Marquis (2nd), adopted son and heir of the late Shigenobu Okuma; b. in Tokyo 1870, 3rd son of the late Count Matsu-ura; grad. from Peers School in '93 and then Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '97; at Cambridge '05-07; Personal Secy. to Premier '14-16; M.P. '15-16, and Parl. Jun. Secy. to Edu. Dept. July '15, then to Foreign Dept. Oct. '15. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Okuma, Ujihiro, sculptor; b. 1856 in Saitama; grad. from the Art. Department of the former Engineering Coll. in '80; studied in Italy '95-99; cast bronze statues of Omura, Princes Kitashirakawa and Arisugawa, Prince Ito, etc.; has won gold or silver medals at home and abroad. Add. Koishikawa Takehayacho, Tokyo.

Okura, Kihachiro, Baron (cr. '15), one of the new-made millionaires, Pres. of Okuragumi, Ltd., founder of the Okura Business School, Tokyo; b. 1837 in Echigo; removed to Tokyo early in the Meiji era, and started business of selling arms and ammunition, from which he derived a big profit; created present firm in '73 and opened a branch store in London '74; travelled twice in Europe and America in '72 and '00; Mongolia in '25 when 88 years old. His famous collection of art objects has been donated to the City. Add. Akasaka Aoizaka, Tokyo.

Okura, Kimmochi, Baron, Dir. of the South Man. R'ly. since '22; 3rd son and heir of the late Gen. Okura; grad. from the Civil Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '04; Eng. in the Rly Dept; Vice-Chief of the Transportation Dept. the S.M.R. Add. Dairen.

Okura, Kishichiro, Vice-Pres. of Okura Mining Co., Dir. of Okura Trading Co., Akita Timber Mfg. Co., Rly. Car. Mfg. Co., etc.; b. 1882; first son of Kihachiro; studied at Cambridge and at other institutions in London; returned home '06 to devote himself to his father's business. Add. Azabu Hiro-o, Tokyo.

Okuyama, Seiji, Minister to Greece since '25; b. 1876 in Yamagata-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Law, class '03; passed the dip. and con. service exam. soon after and entered the Foreign Office first as eleve consul, then 3rd Legation Sec., Counsellor at the head office, etc. Add. Athens.

Omori, Shoichi, Baron (cr. '15), Lord Steward to the Empress since '16, Privy Councillor; b. 1856 in Shizuoka-ken; entered the Government service in '80 and was successively app. Sec. of Home Office, Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau '94. Gov. of Nagasaki-ken '96, of Hyogo-ken, then of Kyoto-fu in '03-15; Mem. House of Peers, '15-16. Add. Koj. Ichibancho, Tokyo.

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Omura, Hikotaro, formerly prop. of Shirokiya Dry-goods Store and now Pres. of the same reorganized in '18 into a Ltd. Co.; b. 1869 in Kyoto; edu. at Tokyo Com. School and Cheltenham Coll., England. Is Mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Add. Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Ono, Eijiro, Ph. D. (Michigan), Governor of the Indus. Bank of Japan since '13; b. 1864 in Fukuoka-ken; edu. at Doshisha, Kyoto, and further at Oberlin Univ., Ohio, and State Univ. of Michigan, returning home in '90; Prof. at alma mater till '96 and entered the Bank of Japan. Add. Koishikawa Kobinata-daimachi, Tokyo.

Ono, Giichi, M.P.; b. 1876 in Kochi-ken; grad. at Law. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '03; entered the Finance Dept. in which he held the post of Custom House Chief at Kobe, etc.; Vice-Minister '24. Add. Azabu Mikawadai, Tokyo.

Ono, Tetsuro, Chairman, Nippon Raw Silk Co., Dir., Ono Trading Co., Yokohama Fire & Marine Ins.; b. 1890 in Yokohama, studied economics at Keio; further studied in U.S.; is engaged in silk trade. Add. Tsukioka-cho, Yokohama.

Onoye, Baiko, (real name Einosuke Terajima) a distinguished "male actress," b. 1871 in Nagoya; adopted by the late 5th Kikugoro Onoye, famous actor; began his stage career under the guidance of the late Danjuro Ichikawa. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Onoye, Hachiro, Litt. D., master writer of the Mannyo style of script, Prof. at Tokyo Higher Womens School and other instltutions; b. in Tsuyama in 1876; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Literature, class 1900. Works; poetical works, History of Japanese Literature. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Onoye, Kikugoro, (real name Kozo Terajima), distinguished Tokyo actor; b. 1885 in Tokyo and is the 6th of the hereditary stage name. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

O-oka, Ikuzo, M.P. b. 1856 in Yamaguchi-ken; was long a lawyer in Tokyo which business he has subsequently left to devote himself to politics; was once a member of the National Unionist Association; Chairman, Tokyo City Council; Pres. of House of Rep. in '12-15, and again in '17; Minister of Education in March-April '14. Add. Shiba Matsumoto-cho, Tokyo.

Osako, Naomichi, Gen. (ret.), ex-Mem. of Supreme Council of War, brother of the following; b. 1854 in Kagoshima; appointed Sub-Lieut. of the Army in '79; Major-General '01, Inspector of Field Artillery, Educational Board in '07; Com. of Army Div. '13-15; Gen. and app. to the War Council, in '15. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Osako, Naotoshi, Visc. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.), ex-President of Peers' School '12-17; b. in Kagoshima 1845 (cf. prec.); Capt. '72; Major '78; was created Baron for his service in Japan-China War; Vice-Chief of General Staff Board '93-00; Com. of the 7th Army Div. '00, which formed in Russo-Japanese War part of the late Gen. Nogi's Army; promoted to full General, May, 06. Add. Kagoshima, Kyushu.

Osawa, Kenji, M.D., Mem. House of Peers, Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Mem. of Imp. Academy of Japan; b. 1852 in Aichi-ken; studied medicine in Germany '70-74 and '78-82; since then Prof. at the Medical College of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Dean in '06. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

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Oshikawa, Hogi, ex-M.P. from Ehime, once a noted Christian pastor and propagandist; b. 1858 in Matsuyama; a scholar at Dr. Brown's School in Yokohama in the early seventies and converted into a Christian; held the post of President of the Christian school Tohoku Gakuin 1890-98. Took to business as emigrant agent. Add. Shiba, Tokyo.

Oshima, Hisanao, Visc. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.); b. 1848 at Akita: Lieut. '71; Major '74 and took part in the Satsuma Civil War; Lieut.-Col. '81; Maj.-Gen. '92; commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Baronage; Lieut.-Gen. '98; his Division formed part of Gen. Nogi's first investing Army at Port Arthur and next the out-flanking corps at Mukden. Promoted to full General, May '06; Commander of the Body Guards '07; transferred to Chief of Military Edu. Board and then Mem. of Sup. Council of War; on reserve list in '13. Add. Shimo-Ochiai, near Tokyo.

Oshima, Ken-ichi, Lieut.-Gen. (ret. 19), Crown Mem. of House of Peers; b. in 1858; Sub-Lieut. of Artillery in '81; studied in Germany and France '90-93; was on Marshal Yamagata's suite to attend the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar in '96 and also on the suite of Prince Kan-in to Europe on his official mission in '00; Major-Gen. in '07; Vice-Chief of the General Staff Board, '12-14; Vice-Min. of War. '14 and full Minister, '16-18.; Com-in-Chief Tsingtao Garrison '18-20. Add. Ushigome Nakacho, Tokyo.

Oshima, Kintaro, D. Agr., Prof. Imp. Hokkaido Univ., Dir. of Formosan Central Research Institute; b. 1871 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll. '93; appointed Assist. Prof. of alma mater '95; sent to Germany and then to America to study agr. chemistry, '98-03 at Halle, Gottingen and Berlin, and Wesleyan Univ. U.S.A. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Oshima, Gishu, Dir. of the Imp. Museum, Uyeno, since '24; b. in Tokyo, 1871; grad., in Philosophy, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; successively filled the posts of Educational Inspector, Dir. of the Tokyo Music Academy, Dir. of the 8th High School, etc., Dir. of Peeress' School '20-24. Add. Azabu Hiro-o, Tokyo.

Oshima, Yoshimasa, Visc. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret. '15), ex-Mem. of Supreme Military Council; b. 1860 in Yamaguchi-ken; Sub-Lieut. '75; during the China-Japan War was Com. of the Mixed Brigade that incited a first blow on the Chinese troops at Songhwan; during Russo-Japanese War was in Gen. Oku's Army and fought as far as the Battle of Mukden in which he was in the Central (Nozu's) Army; Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung '09-12. Add. Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Osumi Shinsei, Vice-Adm., Perm. Vice-Min. Navy; b. 1876 in Aichi-ken; graduated from the Naval Cadet Sch. '98; an hero of the memorable Port Arthur blockade in the Russo-Japanese War; steadily promoted by 1920 he was a Rear-Adm. and a senior staff officer of the General Staff, meanwhile having been Adjutant to the Minister, Commander of the Asahi, Naval Attache in France, etc; attended the Washington Disarmament Conference as assis. to the chief naval delegate; also the second League of Nations Conference; Vice-Adm. in '25. Add. Naval Office.

Ota, Tamekichi, Legation. Counsellor at Peking since '23; b. 1880 in Tottori-ken; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and entered Foreign Office, '03; passed Dip. Service Exam. and Eleve-

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Con. '07; Secretary to the Kwantung Govt., Consul at various places; Legation Secretary and Charge d'Affaires at Mexico, then Consul-Gen. at San Francisco, '18-20; Consul-Gen. in Ottawa '21-23. Add. Japanese Legation, Peking.

Otani, Kahei, tea and silk exporter at Yokohama, Chairman of the Japan Tea Guild and of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Pres. of the 7th Bank, Aud. of Teikoku Marine, Transport, Fire Ins. Co., Japan Hypothec Bank and Bank of Formosa, etc.; b. 1844 in Miye-ken; had long been a clerk in a foreign firm in Yokohama dealing in tea; next set up a tea store on his own account. Add. Motohama-cho, Yokohama.

Otani, Kozui, Count, ex-Lord Abbot of the Western Hongwanji Temple, one of the two greatest Buddhist centres in Japan; b. at Kyoto 1876; studied long in Europe, and started for home '02 via Central Asia, but was obliged to hurry home before he could carry out his program on learning of the death of his father; visited Saghalien and China '07; and also India '10. Retiring from active service '14, again visited Buddha land via Korea, China and Burmah, and is now staying in China. Add. Shanghai.

Otani, Noboru, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. 1870 in Fukui-ken; edu. at the Tokyo Account School, class '90; entered the present Co.; Agent at Calcutta, '20-22; present post '23. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Otori, Fujitaro, 2nd Baron, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1866 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Baron Keisuuke Otori; grad. at Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; in service of Formosan Govt. until 1901, when he passed Dip. and Con. Service Exam.; Attache to Legation at Seoul same year; Secy. of Legation at The Hague '03, and Brussels '05; Peace Commissioner at The Hague '07; Con.-Gen. Vladivostok '09; Secy. Foreign Office '12; Embassy Counsellor at Rome '14; at Paris '16-19; Min. to Mexico '19-20. Add. Azabu Mikawadai, Tokyo.

Otsuki, Fumihiko, Litt. Dr., famous scholar of Japanese classics, Mem. of the Imperial Academy; b. at Sendai in 1847; studied at the Shogunate Academy (Shohei-ko), and was afterwards attached to the Education Department; has written "Japanese Dictionary," "Japanese Grammar," etc. Add. Nippori, near Tokyo.

Ouchi, Hyoe, Assist. Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., his alma mater which post he had once to resign for having inserted an article on Kuropotkin in a monthly organ of the Univ. Economic Dept. of which he was a nominal editor; restored to the chair when he returned home from his two years' sojourn abroad. Works; Conflict between Labor and Capital in British Parliament. Add. Okubo Hyakunin-machi, Tokyo.

Oya, Gompei, D. Eng., ex-Dir. of Chosen Govt. Railway Bureau; b. 1862 in Yamaguchi; grad. Eng. Dep't., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '81; railway engineer in '94; despatched to Europe and America to investigate railway business in '01; for a short time on retired list in '03, re-installed in a post in Chosen Govt. Railway in '06. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Oyama, Atsushi, ex-M.P., lawyer, Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall; b. 1865 in Nagoya; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; in juridical service either as Judge or Public Procurator till '04; went abroad for purpose of study, returning home in '06; re-

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installed in the former service; Dir. Prison Bureau '07-12; Vice-Min. of Justice '12-14. Began practice in '16. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Oyama, Ikuo, Prof. at Waseda which he graduated in Politics and Economy, class '05; b. in 1880 in Hyogo-ken; sent by the Univ. to England for study and stayed there four years; on the editorial staff of the Osaka Asahi in '17 which he resigned in '18 and founded with his friends a monthly "We". Works; Democratic Culture, Social Foundation of Politics, Social Education, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Oyama, Kashiwa, 2nd Prince; b. 1889, son to the late Marshal Prince Oyama, Com.-in-Chief of the Imp. Army during the Russo-Japanese War; grad. Military Coll. '09; Sub-Lt. '10; Lt. '13; Capt. '18; married Prince Konoye's sister; toured abroad '23. Archaeology is his hobby. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Ozaki, Yukio, M.P. of unbroken record, ex-Minister of Justice; b. 1859 in Miye-ken; studied at Keio, and for a short while held post of Jun. Secretary at Central Govt., but soon became a cause champion of the clan Govt. for introducing party politics; was ordered to leave Tokyo by the coup d'etat in '87 and went to England, returning home on the eve of the summoning of the 1st session of the Diet to sit in it ever since. He was in '97 Chief Counsellor of the Foreign Office in the Matsukata Progressive Cabinet; Minister of Education in '98; resigned the post and severed connection with Count Okuma's party; joined Prince Ito's new party, left it in '03 but to rejoin in '10; Mayor of Tokyo '13-14; Min. of Justice '14-16; joined hand with the Kenseikai Party in '21 but left it soon after, Married Miss Theodora, d. of Baron Ozaki by English lady. Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Rinoie, Ryusuke, Mayor of Shimonoseki since '20, ex-Gov. of Nagasaki-ken, b. 1866 at Yamaguchi; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; held junior post in the Cabinet; then Home Dept.; Councillor and Secretary, and Gov. of various prefectures till '17. Add. Shimonoseki.

Saburi, Sadao, Dir. of the Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office since '24; b. 1879 in Tokyo; brother of Dr. Isshi Saburi; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '05. After passing the Dip. and Con. Service Exam. was appointed Attache in China, '05; in Russia, '06; France, '06; at Head Office, '08; Sec. in France, '12; at Head Office, '18; Emb. Sec. and then Counsellor at Washington till '24. Add. Foreign Office.

Saigo, Kichiji, M.D., Surg.-Gen. (ret.), Court Councillor and ex-Dir. of the Med. Bureau, Imp. Household, '12-14; b. 1855 in Nagano. Early entered the Guard Division; became Vice-Pres. of the Military Medical College; promoted to Surgeon-Gen. and then placed on the retired list. Add. Koj. Iida-machi, Tokyo.

Saigo, Yorinori, 2nd Marquis, Col. Infantry, son of the late Saigo Yorimichi (d. 1902), one of the notables associated with the Restoration; the present head was b. in 1878. Add. Kamimeguro, near Tokyo.

Saiki, Nori, M.D., Ph. D. and M. Sc. (Yale), Dietist and Dir. of the Dietic Laboratory, Home Officee; b. 1876 in Ehime-ken; grad. from the Med. Dep., Third High School, class '98; further studied at Yale '06-08. Served as Assis. at the alma mater, '98-99; assisted his father's practice in the country, '99-01; assist. in the Med. Chemico Class-room, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '01-

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02; in the Infectious Disease Institute, Home Office, '02. Add. Gov. Dietic Laboratory, Hongo, Tokyo.

Saionji, Hachiro, Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies; b. 1881 of the Mori family, a former Daimyo, and was adopted as heir by the following; once Private Secretary to his father-in-law, when Premier; also accompanied him as Peace Envoy to Paris '18; was on the Crown Prince's suite when he visited Europe in '21. Add. Azabu Iigura-katamachi, Tokyo.

Saionji, Kimmochi, Prince (Marquis '84, Prince '22), formerly courtier), ex-Premier and ex-Leader of Seiyukai; b. 1839 at Kyoto and adopted as heir by the house; took part when under 20 in the grave councils of the Restoration; at 19 he was Commander-in-Chief of an Imperial Army; Gov. of Niigata-ken for a few months in '68; studied in France '69-'80, and brought home highly democratic notions issuing at one time a democratic paper. Then commenced his official career, first as Vice-Senator, '81; accompanied Prince (then Mr.) Ito to Europe and U.S.A. to investigate Parliamentary system, '82; Senator '83; Minister to Austria '85; then to Berlin, '88; President of the Board of Decoration, '91; Vice-Pres. Code Investigation Commission and Vice-Pres. House of Peers, '93; Privy Councillor, '94; held portfolio of Education in the 2nd Ito Cabinet '94-96, temporarily acting as Min. of Foreign Affairs; Min. of Education in the 3rd Ito Cabinet and President of the Privy Council and as a President of the Privy Council and as a President he had to occupy post of Prime Minister ad interim no less than three times during the intervals between the resignation of one Ministry and the formation of another; became leader of the Seiyukai, '03 and twice formed his own Cabinet in '06-07 and '11-12; represented Japan as Peace Envoy at Versailles '18 and was invested with the Grand Order of Merit. He is brother to the late Prince Tokudaiji and Baron Kichizaemon Sumitomo (which see). Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Saito, Hidesaburo, educationist and English scholar, Pres. of the Seisoku English Language School; b. 1866 in Miyagi-ken; edu. first at the Kobu Daigaku about five years, but left it unfinished; instructor at the 1st Higher Sch. '88 and the Kokumin Eigakkai; founded the present school in '96. Works; a number of text books on English grammar, an English-Japanese dictionary and other works. Add. Kojimachi Gobancho, Tokyo.

Saito, Hiroshi, D.L., Con.-Gen. at New York since '23; b. 1886 in Tokyo. Grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '10 and passed the Dip. and Con. Exam. and also the Higher Civil Ser. the same year; Attache in America, '10; 3rd Emb. Sec., '15 in England, and appointed Assis. to the Peace Envoy, '19; 2nd Sec. '19; Con. at Seattle, '21; attended as assistant commissioner international conferences in Europe and America. Add. New York.

Saito, Minoru, Viscount (Baron '07, Visc. '25) Adm. (ret.), Gov.-Gen. of Chosen since '19; b. 1858 in Iwate-ken; entered Navy '73; at the time of Sino-Japanese War he held post of naval aide-de-camp to His Majesty; Com. '97 and Capt. '98; Vice-Minister of the Navy under Adm. Count Yamamoto same year; Rear-Adm. '00; Vice-Adm. '04; full Adm. in '12; granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in connection with the Russo-Japanese War; Minister of the Navy '13-14. Add. Seoul, Korea.

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Saito, Ryoei, Sec. of Foreign Office; b. 1880 in Fukushima-ken. Edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., Politics, class '08; passed the Dip. and Con. Exam., '10; Eleve-Con. in China, '10; Ottawa, '14; Con. at Fuchow, '15; Sec. at Head Office, '17; Jr. Commissioner at the 1st congress of League of Nations at Geneva; 2nd Emb. Sec. at Washington in '20; Sec. at Head Office, '22. Add. Foreign Office.

Saito, Tsunezo, D. Eng., Chairman of the Spinners Union, Pres. of the Toyo Cotton Mill, Ltd.; b. at Hagi in 1858. Edu. at the Govt. Eng. Coll. which was later merged with the present Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was for some years an official of the Osaka Mint; entered the then Miye Mill expanded to the present Mill by absorbing several other minor mills being connected with it a little under 40 years. His inspection of the American cotton industry fired his zeal in this business. Has been awarded with the Blue Ribbon (public utility) Medal. Add. Toyo Cotton Mill, Osaka.

Saito, Tsutomu, Dir. Japan Club; b. 1880 in Tokyo-fu; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and entering Yokohama Specie Bank served at the New York and then, London, branch; Manager of Japan Industrial Bank, '15. Add. Ushigome Kagacho, Tokyo.

Saka, Nakasuke, Chairman of Dirs. Fujita Mining, and Fujita Gumi, etc; b. 1879 in Yamaguchi-ken; passed higher civil service examination '95 and entered the Home Dep't. in '01 promoted to Personal Secy. of the Home Minister; transferred to local government '04-08; Governor of Ishikawa, etc; entered Sumitomo Firm, '16. Add. Nizaimon-cho, Osaka.

Sakai, Tokutaro, Mng. of Mitsui & Co., Chairman of the Harvard Club; b. 1880 in Nagoya; grad. from the Rikkyo Gakko (St. Pauls School) '91; Harvard, '94, and its University Hall, '97. Toured abroad a number of times, staying with Visc. Kaneko in U.S.A. during the Russo-Japanese war, visiting England in '07 in connection with the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, and accompanying Visc. Oura, then Min. of Agr. and Com., on his foreign trip in '10. Was Pers. Secretary to the late Marquis Komura as Foreign Minister, '09; retired from official life and entered the Co. Add. Akasaka Hinoki-cho, Tokyo.

Sakai, Toshihiko, nom de plume Kosen, socialist; b. 1870 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at Tokyo Higher School; started in life as a newspaper man; published for some time a socialistic organ; rose to prominence as a socialistic pacifist during the Russo-Japanese War; was imprisoned on charge of disturbing social order on several occasions. Several translations and original works. Add. Koj. Motozono-cho, Tokyo.

Sakaki, Junjiro, M.D., Dir. and Prop. of Sakaki Hospital for Women's Diseases, Tokyo; b. in Tokyo 1859; grad. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., then studied his speciality at Berlin. Add. Koj. Sambancho, Tokyo.

Sakata, Minoru, Pres. 1st Fire, Marine Re-ins. Co., etc.; b. 1857 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Keio, '76; Lecturer of the same; Principal of Okayama Mid. Sch. and Okayama Normal Sch., '83-86; was for a time on the editorial staff of the Jiji; entered the Bank of Japan, '99; Man. of its Nagoya Branch '00; promoted the Toyokuni Bank. Add. Azabu Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

Sakatani, Yoshiro, Baron (cr. '07), D. L., ex-Min. of Finance

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and ex-Mayor of Tokyo; b. 1863 at Okayama, son of a celebrated scholar in Chinese classics. Grad. from the Govt. Univ., Tokyo, and entered the Dep't of Finance '87, with which he was long connected without a break, having been successively Counsellor, Accountant, Director of Accountant Bureau; Vice-Min. '01; full Minister '06-08; toured abroad '00; Vice-President of Census Com. '10; attended the Peace Conference at The Hague '11; Mayor of Tokyo in '12-15; despatched to Paris in '16 to represent Japan at the Financial Conference of the Allied Powers. Add. Koishikawa Hara-machi, Tokyo.

Sakenobu, Nobumichi, Minister to Chile since '24; b. in Akita-ken '78; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '04 and soon passed the Dip. and Con. Service Exam.; Eleve-Con. at Seoul, Hongkong, etc.; Counsellor at the head office, '08; 3rd Emb. Sec. at Berlin, '10, 2nd Sec., '12; Con.-Gen. at Calcutta, '17; Emb. Counsellor in Russia, '21; Personnel Affairs Chief at the head office, 21. Add. Santiago.

Sakikawa, Saishiro, Dir. of Patent Bureau since '23; b. 1869; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '96; '17-18 entered Dept. Agr. and Com. in which he rose to be transferred to the present post. Dir. Mining Bureau. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

Sakurai, Joji, D. Sc., L.L.D. (Glasgow), Crown Mem. House of Peers, Manager of the Imp. Academy, ex-Dean and Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in Tokyo 1859; studied chemistry at University College, London, '76-81; was sent to Europe to inspect Universities and other educational institutions, '01; represented Japan at the International Council of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature at London in '07 and also in '10. Add. Hongo Akebonocho, Tokyo.

Sakurai, Kotaro, D. Eng. (Architecture), Consulting Architect to the Mitsubishi Firm for whom he has designed a large number of buildings; b. 1870 in Tokyo; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Architecture, class '95. Add. Ichigaya, Nakano-cho, Tokyo.

Samejima, Takenosuke, Mem. House of Peers since '96 and Aud. Bank of Japan; b. 1858 in Kagoshima; studied in U.S.A. while young and was appointed a teacher at the Foreign Language School on his return home; clerk to the Foreign Office about '82; Pers. Sec. to the Foreign Minister Count Okuma, next to the Premier, late Prince Ito, lastly Chief Sec. to the Cabinet. Add. Azabu Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

Sanjo, Sanenori, 3rd Prince, formerly one of the seven seika (next to gosekke for which see Ichijo), House of Fujiwara, founded by Saneyuki (1080-1160 A.D.). The 2nd Prince died in '14, whose father Saneyoshi (1837-91) was a builder of the grand work of the Restoration; the present head b. '02. His aunt is Princess Kan-in. Add. Azabu Torii-zaka, Tokyo.

Sano, Gaku, a socialist and ex-lecturer at Waseda; fled to Russia in '23 being implicated in a "Communist" movement; b. 1892 in Oita-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Politics, class '17; further studied at the Univ. Hall Agral Politics, Sociology, etc. Works; Marx or Kant (translation), Investigation of Russian Economy (vol. 1), etc. Add. Moscow.

Sano, Ushijiro, D.L., Prof. at Imp. Tohoku (Sendai) Univ., his alma mater, having graduated from it in Politics, class '03; b. 1877 at Tsuruoka; also studied in Europe and America '08-12, and has since been connected with the University. Works;

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Interpretation of the Law of Election of the House of Representatives, Politics (vol. 1), M. P's. and Election, etc. Add. Sendai.

Sano, Zensaku, D.L., Dir. and Prof. of Tokyo Univ. of Commerce; b. 1873 in Tokyo; grad. from the above in '94; proceeded twice to Europe and America, and studied further in England, Belgium, Germany, etc; represented Japan in the Pacific Conference held at Honolulu, 1922. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Sasagawa, Taneo, (nom de plume Rimpu), Commissioner of the Home Office, Dir. of the Narita Mid. and Girls Schools, historian and essayist; b. 1870 in Tokyo; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in History, class '95; has been connected with Prince Mori's Historgraphical Office, Sansho-do's Encyclopaedia Japonica, Meiji. Senshu and other private universities; is also known as art critic. Add. Hongo Nishi Katamachi, Tokyo.

Sasaki, Chujiro, Zoologist and sericultural expert, D. Sc., ex-Prof. in the Agr. Coll. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1859 in Tokyo; grad. Science Coll. of the Univ. '80; Assist-Prof. in the present Coll. '82; Prof. in the 1st High School, etc. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Sasaki, Masakichi, M.D., Adviser to the Sasaki Hospital, Surugadai, Tokyo; b. 1856, grad. Med. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ., '78; further studied in Germany '79-83; apointed on his return Prof. at his alma mater; Dean of the College of Medicine; but soon resigned the post to devote himself to practice. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Sasaki, Nobutsuna, Litt. D., poet, Mem. of Imperial Academy, Lect. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in 1872 in Miye-ken; grad. from Lit. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88. Has written a Japanese anthology of poems. Add. Komagome Nishikatamachi, Tokyo.

Sasaki, Soichi, D.L., Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ. his alma mater from which he was graduated in Law, class '03; b. in Tottori in 1878; studied also in Europe '09-12. Works; Administration, Constitutional and Unconstitutional, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Sasaki, Taka-oki, (or Ryuko), M.D., Mem. of German Chemical Society and of Berlin Physiological Society, Pres. of Kyo-un-do (private) Hospital at Surugadai, Tokyo; b. 1878 in Tokyo; edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '02, and further studied at the Post-grad. course and at Strasburg, Berlin, etc., staying there '05-10. Filled chair of Internal Medicine, '13-16, but resigning the post has devoted his service to the Hospital. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Sassa, Rempei, M.D., Chief of the Heart and Kidney Dep't, Kyo-undo (private) Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1882 in Okayama-ken; took license in '00; grad. from Med. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; assistant to Dr. Kumakawa, his teacher '06-11; studied at Munchen, Vienna and Halle, '11-14. Add. Kyo-undo Hospital, Tokyo.

Sata, Yoshihisa, M.D., Dir. of Sata Nerve Hospital (private); b. 1886 in Kagoshima. Edu. at Chiba Medical School, '11; served at the Yamada Nerve Hospital in Tokyo till. '23; set up his own hospital. Granted the degree in '23 by the Imp. Tokyo Univ., by submitting a thesis. Add. Shiba Nishinokubo, Tokyo.

Satake, Sango, D.L., Mem. House of Peers since '24; b. 1880 at Ogaki; grad. from German Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; class.

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'05; Counsellor of the Legislative Bureau, '06; Office of the South Manchuria R'ly. Co. '80; Counsellor of the Imp. R'lys., '12 and was connected with it till '18, rising to a Bureau Director; Mng. Dir. of a Private Rly. Co. in Osaka till '24, then Dir. of the Legislative Bureau. From '08 till '11 he studied state railway problems mostly in Germany. Add. Koishikawa Kago-machi, Tokyo.

Sato, Aimaro, Court Councillor and Intendant to Prince Fushimi since '20; b. 1857 at Hirosaki; grad. at an American Univ. '81; Chief of the Telegraph Section Foreign Office, the same year; Sec. at Washington, '87; transferred to London, '91; Section Chief, '93; Sec. at Paris, '96 and next at Berlin; Min. to Mexico '00; recalled home in '02; on the suite of the Peace Plen. at Portsmouth '05; Minister to Holland '06; attended 2nd Peace Conference at the Hague '07 and Opium Conference at the Hague '11; transferred to Austro-Hungarian Embassy with additional post of Swiss Legation in '14; Ambassador to U.S.A. '16-18. Add. Azabu Torilzaka, Tokyo.

Sato, Ko-ichi, D. Eng. (Architecture), Prof. at Waseda Univ. since '10; b. 1878 in Tochigi-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Architecture, class '10; travelled in Europe and America '10-11. 1st prize designs of the Tokyo City Hall, etc. Add. Koishikawa Sasugaya-cho, Tokyo.

Sato, Naotake, Minister to Poland since '21; b. 1882 in Okinawa; adopted by Mr. Aimaro Sato, diplomat, in 1903; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School and passed Dip. Service Exam. '04; Attache '05; Emb. secretary; Consul-Gen. in Harbin till '21; Emb. Sec. at Paris '21-24. Add. Warsaw.

Sato, Sankichi, M.D., Crown Mem. House of Peers since '22; Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. '87-21; b. 1857 in Gifu-ken; learned mineralogy at the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko, but afterward took to Medicine which he finished in '82; sent to Germany for study '83-87; appoint. Prof. of his alma mater on return. Add. Sarugaku-cho, Tokyo.

Sato, Sei-ichiro, M.D., Dir. of Surgical Dep't, Juntendo (private) Hospital; b. 1883 in Tokyo; grad. from the Fukuoka Med. Coll. affiliated to the Imp. Kyoto Univ., '90; was for a white assistant at the Fukuoka Coll.; after returning home he continued his study at the alma mater, and entered the Hospital '15. Add. Junten-do Hospital, Tokyo.

Sato, Shosuke, D. Agr., Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins'), Pres. of Hokkaido Univ. (Sapporo) since its creation; b. 1855 in Iwate-ken; grad. from the then existing Foreign Language School '76, and the Sapporo Agr. Coll. '80; further studied agri. economy at Johns Hopkins' and in Germany, '82-87; Professor in the Sapporo Coll. on returning home; its President, '94; American exchange Prof. '14; accorded ministerial rank, '24. Add. Sapporo.

Sato, Tatsujiro, M.D., Pres. of Junten-do (private) Hospital. 2nd Baron, being the adopted son of the late Baron Susumu Sato, founder of the Hospital, a noted surgeon of the day; b. 1868 in Wakasa; 2nd son of Sadasuke Kawai; Edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '97; further studied in Germany, '97-00, and in Austria, '03-04. Succeeded to the adopted father's duty as Pres. of the Hospital on his death in '21; also acts as Dir. of the Tokyo Coll. of Medicine since '81. Add. Junten-do Hospital, Hongo.

Sato, Tsunematsu, M.D., Surg.-Gen. (ret.), Pres. Japan Red

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Cross Hospital since '21; b. 1872 in Nagoya; edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '96, and Post-Grad. course, '98; sent by Govt. to study at Berlin, Munchen, etc., '07-10; entered the Army in '97 as Surg. Sub-Lieut.; Surg. Maj., '04; Resident Surgeon in Germany, '07-10; Surg. Col., '12; Surg. Maj-Gen., '17; Surg.-Gen., '22. Add. Japan Red Cross Hospital.

Sato, Ushijiro, D.C.L., Dean of College of Lit. Imp. Tohoku Univ. since '21; b. in 1877 in Yamagata-ken; studied politics at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; sent to Germany, France and England to further his studies '98-02; Prof. in the present Univ. on returning home. Add. Sendai.

Sawada, Ken, political writer; b. in 1894 in Tottori-ken; at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '18; commissioner of the Foreign Dept.; member of the Tokyo Municipal Research Commission. Works; Revolution of International Politics, Outline of the International League. Add Ushigome Nakamachi, Tokyo.

Sawada, Setsuzo, Counsellor, For. Office; b. in Tottori-ken, 1884; passed Dip. Serv. Exam. while a student at Imp. Univ.; Sec. to Embassy at London '17-21; ordered to join the Crown Prince's suite when he visited Europe in '21; Chief of Secretariat at head office, '22-25. Add. Jap. Emb., Washington.

Sawayanagi, Masataro, Litt. D., Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1866 in Nagano-ken; grad. Coll. Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88; Secretary of Edu. Dep't, '90; Dir. of Middle School '93-97; Dir. of High Schools; Dir. of Ordinary Edu. Bureau; attended the World's Oriental Conference held at Berlin '02; Vice-Minister in '07-08; Acting Pres. of Higher Com. School, Tokyo '09; Pres. of North-Eastern Univ. '10-13; Pres. of Imp. Kyoto Univ. in '13-14. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Segawa, Masago, M.D., a specialist in Children's Diseases, Dir. of the Segawa Peditic Hospital etc.; b. 1884 in Sendai; Edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '09; assist. at the alma mater, '09-13; proceeded to Berlin to further study his speciality, but had to return in '14 owing to the outbreak of the War. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Sejimo, Kiyomichi, D.C.L., at Columbia and Catholic University 1904, Barrister; b. 1865 in Sado; grad. from the now defunct English Law School '88; passed the Barristers' examination '88 and became lawyer the next year. Add. Kanda, Imagawakoji, Tokyo.

Seki, Hajime, D.C.L., Mayor of Osaka since '24; b. in 1872 in Tokyo; grad. from Higher Com. School in '93; further studied in Europe '98-01, communications being his speciality; was Prof. of the Tokyo Higher Com. School and Inspector of the Department of Education; Deputy-May. of Osaka, '14. Add. Osaka.

Seki, Naohiko, lawyer, M. P. for Tokyo; b. 1857 at Wakayama city; grad. law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '83; once editor of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi; Mem. of Tokyo City Assembly; repeatedly elected M.P. since '90; Deputy Speaker of the Lower House in '29-35 sessions. Add. Kyobashi Minami-Kinrokucho, Tokyo.

Sekiya, Teizaburo, Vice-Min. of Imp. Household; b. 1875 in Tochigi-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and entered the Home Office as Secretary; Secretary to Kwantung Govt. and local Govts. at home; Dir. of the Korean Education Dept., 1910; Gov. of Shizuoka prefecture 1919-21. Add. Imp. Household Dept.

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Sombe, Taro, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.) b. 1855 in Aichi; Sub-Lieut. (infantry) in '78; entered the Staff College and further studied in Germany '90-93; took part in the China-Japan and Russia-Japan Wars; Lieut.-Gen. in '10, and a Section Chief for years in the General Staff Office; Div. Com. '10-15; M.P. in 1919. Add. Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Senga, Tsurutaro, D.C.L., Dr. Jur. (Berlin), Prof. of International Law at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. in 1857 in Okayama. Studied in Germany '84-89, first German literature and then law, both Berlin University. He was sent by Government in 1900 to Europe and U.S.A. on tour of investigation. Works; Principles of International Law, Consular-Gerichtsbarkeit, etc. Add. Kyoto Imp. University.

Sengoku, Mitsugu, D. Eng., Min. of Railways since '24; b. in Kochi 1857; a pioneer grad. of Eng. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. '79; long connected with the Govt. R'ly. Pres. of Kyushu Rl'y Co. till its nationalization in '11; promoted Hydro-Elec. Co. '11; toured in Europe '11-12; Pres. of Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Co. '12-14; Pres. of Imp. Govt. Rlys. '14-15. Add. Azabu Fujimi-cho, Tokyo.

Seshita, Kiyoshi, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsubishi Bank since '17; b. 1874, Nagano-ken; grad. from the Accountant's School formerly of Tokyo Higher Commercial School '93; entered the Mitsubishi to become in time Sub-Manager and Manager of its branches at Osaka and Kobe; made a tour in Europe and America to inspect banking business '03-'10. Add. Takanawa-Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Shiba, Chuzaburo, Baron, D. Eng., Prof. of Shipbuilding at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and consulting engineer to the Kawasaki Dockyard; b. in Kaga in 1872; grad. from the University in '95, and afterward studied at the Central Technical College, London, and also at Humphrey, and Tennant's Works and finally at Berlin; undertook the designing of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's sister steamers, Tenyo and Chiyo. Add. Hongo Akebono-cho, Tokyo.

Shibusawa, Ei-ichi, Visc. (cr. Baron '00), founder of 1st Bank and Tokyo Savings Bank and for long President of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of Tokyo Bankers' Association, etc. but recently retired from practical work retaining the post of Dir. of Municipal Orphanage of Tokyo, etc.; b. 1840 in Saitama-ken. Took service under the Tokugawa in its declining days and visited Europe '67-68 in company of a Tokugawa Prince; appointed to a high post in the Treasury on establishment of the Imperial Government, but left it, '73. From that time to his retirement he consistently kept aloof from Govt. service, though frequently offered the chair of Finance. Founded the 1st Bank (Dai-ichi Ginko), a pioneer of national bank in '73; chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce from its inauguration till spring of '15. Toured in Europe and America in '02; again in U.S.A. in '10, in '15 and in '21-22. Add. Oji, near Tokyo.

Shibuya, Ariaki, Lieut.-Gen. (ret. '14) Court Councillor since '21; b. 1856 in Wakayama; Sub-Lieut. of Cavalry '79; entered Military Staff Coll. in '84; served for years as Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince, etc.; Lieut.-Gen. '08; Inspector of Commissariat Dept.; Dir., Imp. Mews, etc. Add. Azabu Gazenbo, Tokyo.

Shida, Kotaro, D. L., ex-Prof. the Tokyo Commercial Uni-

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versity; b. 1868 in Chiba Prefecture; grad. at Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. '98; appointed Prof. at his alma mater in '06; engaged as Prof. and Adviser to Chinese Govt. to compile Com. and Civ. Law '08-12; long connected with Kyosai Life Ins. Co. Add. Koishi. Kobinatadai-machi, Tokyo.

Shidachi, Tetsutaro, ex-Gov. of Ind. Bank of Japan; b. 1864 in Shimane-ken; grad. from Politcs, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; served the Bank of Japan till '89; entered Kyushu Railway '00; Sumitomo Bank '01-10; on the editorial staff of the Osaka Mainichi '11-12; Gov. of Ind. Bank of Japan '13-18. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

Shidehara, Kijuro, Baron (cr. '20), Min. of Foreign Affairs since '24; b. in 1872 in Nara-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '95 and served in Agr. and Com. Dept.; Eleve-Consul at Chemulpo '99; transferred to London, Antwerp, etc.; sec. at Head Office '11; Embassy Counsellor at Washington in '12; Minister at The Hague '14-15; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs in '15; Ambassador to U.S.A. '19-22. Add. For. Office.

Shiga, Kiyoshi, M. D., Dir., Govt. Hospital of Chosen and Pres. Seoul Medical Coll. since 1920; noted bacteriologist; b. in Sendai 1870; grad. from Medicine, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '96; entered the Infectious Diseases Investigation Laboratory; its Section Chief '99; studied further in Germany '01-04; sent to India by the Government '09 and to Italy and England '12; entered Dr. Kitazato's Laboratory in '14, later combining a chair of bacteriology at the Medical Coll., Keio Univ. Add. Seoul.

Shiga, Shigetaka, M.R.G.S. (Eng.) and Prof. Waseda Univ.; b. 1863 at Okazaki; grad. Sapporo Agr. Coll. '84; visited the South Seas, '86; joined the Progressionists '95; appointed Dir. Forestry Bureau, '97; Chief Counsellor of Foreign Office, '98; joined the Port Arthur investing army in the '04-05 war, also the Saghalien commission. Has written a number of works, chiefly geographical; repeatedly visited South America, Africa and Europe. Add. Yoyogi, Tokyo.

Shijo, Takahide, (Baron) Perm. Vice-Min. of Com. and Ind. Dept. since '25; b. of an ancient family in 1876; grad. in Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '04; entered Dep't of Com. and Agr. in which he successively held post of Secretary, Seectional Chief and finally Dir. of Industrial Bureau. Add. Dept. of Com. & Ind.

Shimazaki, Haruki (nom de plume Toson), a novelist and man of letters; b. 1872 in Nagano-ken; edu. at Meiji Gakuin, Methodist school. Works; Toson's Collected Poems, "Hakai", "Iye" and other novels; complete works issued in '22. Add. Azabu Iigura, Tokyo.

Shimazono, Junjiro, M.D., Prof. of Internal Med., Imp. Kyoto Univ., Pres. of Internal Med. Society of Japan, etc.; b. 1879 in Wakayama-ken. Edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '04; one-year volunteer in the Army in '04 and as Surg.-Lieutenant went through active service in the Russo-Japanese War; placed on the reserve list in '07; assist. at the alma mater, '07-11. Proceeded to Germany to study his speciality, '11-13; Prof. at Okayama Medical Coll., '13; Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ. since '16. Add. Imp. Kyoto Univ.

Shimazu, Tadashige, Prince, formerly of the fief of Satsuma, and 30th head of the line which was founded in 12th century; his predecessor Seihin and uncle Hisamitsu did much for re-

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habilitating the Imperial power. The present head was b. 1886 and is Commander of Navy. His sister is Princess Kuni. Visited Europe in '21 with his wife. Add. Kojimachi Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Shimizu, Cho, D.C.L., Judge of Adm. Litigation Court; b. 1868 in Kanagawa; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94; Secretary of the Home Office and Prof. at the Peers' School and studied in Germany and Austria '98-99. Add. Yotsuya Aizumicho, Tokyo.

Shimizu, Kamezo, master glyptic art and Prof. at Govt. Fine Art School in Tokyo, in charge of the Metal Dept., from which he was graduated in '96; teacher till '15 at a Technical School in Kagawa; studied old arts and Buddhist philosophy at Nara Horyuji for three years; appointed to the present chair in '19; Works; undertook the casting of metal decorative figures presented by the City of Tokyo to the Emperor and Empress at their silver wedding in '25. Add. Fine Art School, Uyeno, Tokyo.

Shimizu, Teikichi, Capt. (Infantry) retired, Dir., Ishikawajima Dockyard, Tokyo; b. 1867 in Kyoto; adopted by Mannosuke Shimizu; grad. from Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1900 and took up his adopted father's business, Shimizu-gumi, Public Work Contractor; toured abroad, 1901. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Shimoda, Utako, Mad., Dir. Jissen Girls School and Pres. of the Women's Patriotic Association since '20; a Court maid of honour when about 16 years old, and again after the death of her husband. An instructor of the Peeress' School; resigned in Nov. '07 and has since devoted herself chiefly to a private female school she founded about '99; visited Europe '93-95. Add. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Shimojo, Yasumaro, Dir. of the Statistical Bureau since '24; b. 1885 in Tokyo; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., Law, class '10. Served as jun. sec. of the provincial and central government such as chief of the Archive Sec., Cabinet; then Dir. of the Pension Bureau, and lastly to the above post. Add. Statistical Bureau.

Shimomura, Hiroshi, Dir. of the Tokyo Asahi since '21; b. 1875; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98, and was long connected with postal service as Dir. Postal Money Order Board; Dir. of Civil Adm., Formosa '15-21. Add. Tokyo Asahi.

Shimo-oka, Chuji, M.P., Administrative Superintendent Korean Govt.-General since '24; b. 1870 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo '95; Gov. of Akita-ken '05-08; Director of Agr. Bureau '08; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. '12-13; Chief Sec. of the Cabinet '13-14; Vice-Min. of Home Affairs '14-15; Parl. Sec. to the same Dept. '15. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Shimura, Gentaro, Mem. House of Peers, Pres. of Central Bank for Coop. Societies founded '23, etc.; b. in 1867 in Yamanashi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89 and entered Agr. and Com. Dept; Counsellor '93; Section Chief in '97; Vice-Gov. of the Hypothec Bank '02-12; travelled through Europe and America for inspection of business '99-01; Gov. of Japan Hypothec Bank '12-21. Add. Koishikawa Kanatomicho, Tokyo.

Shiohara, Matasaku, Dir. of Sankyo Kabushiki-Kaisha; b. in Yokohama in 1880, and studied at Yokohama Commercial School and Yokohama English and Japanese Language School; started drug business in '99; went to America to study drug business. Add. Azabu Iigura-kata-machi, Tokyo.

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Shiota, Hiroshige, M.D., Prof. of Surgery at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Chief Surgeon of the Univ. Hospital; b. 1873 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from above Univ., class, '99; assist. at the alma mater till '07; studied his speciality at Vienna, '07-09; has been connected with his Univ. till present. Elected Pres. of the Japan Surgical Society, '19. Add. Hongo Yumi-cho, Tokyo.

Shiozawa, Shotei, Ph. D. (Michigan), D.L. (Japan), Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. in 1874 at Mito; grad. from Waseda in '95, from Wisconsin '00, and further studied at Berlin and Halle '01-02, his speciality being political economy; Pres. of the Univ. '21-23. Add. Waseda Univ.

Shiraishi, Motojiro, Dir. of the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha, Hinode Life Ins. Co. etc., b. 1867 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered Toyo Kisen Kaisha; founded Nippon Steel Tube Mfg. Co. over which he presides. Add. Mita-Kouncho, Tokyo.

Shiraiwa, Ryuhei, Mng. Dir. Toa Industrial Co., and Dir. of Nisshin (Japan-China) S.S. Cc.; b. 1870 in Okayama-ken; studied at Nisshin Boeki Kenkyujo (Japan-China Trading Institute), Shanghai; attached to the Imperial Headquarters as Military Interpreter in the '94-95 War. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Shirakawa, Yoshinori, Gen., Commander Kwantung Garrison. Vice-Min. of War '22-24; b. 1870 in Ehime-ken; Sub-Lt., Infantry '19; Capt. '98; Col. '09; Maj-Gen. '15. Took part in the Russo-Japanese War; Lt.-Gen. and Dir. of the Military Staff Coll. '18; dispatched to Siberia as Com. of the 11th Div. '21-22. Add. War Office, Tokyo.

Shirani, Takeshi, Pres. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha since '24; b. 1863 in Fukuoka ken; grad. at Politics, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; entered Home Office and rose to Dir. of Temple and Shrine Affairs Bureau '02; also served at Hokkaido Office, and at the Edu-Dept.; Gov. of Tochigi-ken, '03; Dir. Ordinary Edu. Bureau, '06-08; Dir. of Civil Gov. Kwantung, '08-16; Dir. of Colonial Bureau, '18; Pres., Imp. Iron Foundry, '18-24. Add. Waseda Tsurumaki-cho, Tokyo.

Shiratori, Kurakichi, historian, Litt. D., ex-tutor to the Crown Prince, Emeritus Prof. at Peers' School and Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1865 in Chiba; grad. in '99 from Lit. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., further studied in Germany and Hungary '00-05; is an authority on Mongolian dynasties and allied subjects. Add. Shimo-Ochiai, suburb of Tokyo.

Shiratori, Toshio, Sec. of Foreign Office; b. in Chiba-ken, 1887; passed Dip. and Consular Serv. Exam. '13; grad. from Economics, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '19; Eleve Consul first at Mukden and then Hongkong; attache at Washington '16; Sec. '18; recalled to head office to take up the present post. Add. For. Office.

Sho, Seijiro, Mng. of Mitsubishi Firm; b. 1862 in Nagasaki; grad. Tokyo Univ. '84; studied in U.S.A.; and has since been connected with the Firm. Add. Koishikawa Kobinata Suidocho, Tokyo.

Shoda, Kazue, ex-Min. of Finance, '16-18, Crown Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '14); b. 1869 in Ehime-ken; graduated from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '95; passed the higher civil service examination in the following year; inspector of taxation affairs '07; Dir. of Finance Bureau, Treasury in '07; Vice-Minis-

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ter in '11-14, having been in the meanwhile Chief of Hakodate Customs House, Sec. at the Head Office, etc.; Pres. of Chosen Bank in '15; Vice-Minister of Finance '16, soon becoming full Minister. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Soda, Ki-ichiro, D. L., Dr. der Statz Wischenschaft, Lecturer of the Tokyo Univ. of Commerce, and Pres. of Soda Bank; b. 1881 in Yokohama; eldest son of the Kiusaku Soda, banker; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '02, and through its post-graduate course; further studied for nine years in Germany, England and France. Works; "Money and Value" and "Economical Method and its Logical Character" both in German, which won him doctorate; returned home '13. Add. Soda Bank, Yokohama.

Soe—.=Soye—.

Soga, Sukenori, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, ex-President of nationalized Nippon Railway Co., and Mem. House of Peers '91-15; b. 1849 in Saga-ken; early entered the Imp. Army; took distinguished part as Commander of Brigade on the occasion of Civil War of '77; subsequently a Divisional Commander at various places; held for a while the post of Vice-Chief of the General Staff; retired from active service about '87; was once chief military tutor and Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Soma, Hanji, M.A., Pres. of Meiji Sugar Co., Formosa; b. 1869 at Inuyama; non-commissioned officer '85-90; studied at the Tokyo Higher Technical School; then Berlin and Michigan, devoting himself to chemical researches about sugar; taught at his alma mater '03-04; chemist to Formosan Government-Gen.; Dir. of the present Co. established '06. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Soyeda, Juichi, D. L.; b. 1863 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from Pol. Economy of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '84; further prosecuted his studies at Cambridge, England, and Heidelberg; a Councillor of the Treasury on his return home, '87; Vice-Minister, '98; Pres. of the Bank of Formosa, '99 when the bank was inaugurated; chairman of the Organization Com. of the Japan Ind. Bank and its President on its being formally started '02-12; visited U.S.A. in conection with anti-Japanese agitation in '13; President of Imp. Gov't Railways in '15-16. Add. Koj. Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Soyejima, Michimasa, 2nd Count (1st Count Taneomi, d. '05, distinguished himself in the Restoration); Mem. of House of Peers.; b. in 1871; edu. at the Peers' School and then at Leys School, Cambridge, England, and Cambridge University where he studied history under Prof. Seeley, class '95; lecturer at Chicago Univ. in '25. Add. Azabu Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

Suehiro, Iwataro, D.L., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., Law; b. 1888 in Yamaguchi-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and also at Western Univ. for about three years. Works; Law of Obligations, Law of Things, etc. He took active part in the relief work in connection with the earthquake disaster of 1923. Add. Koishikawa Takehaya-cho, Tokyo.

Suehiro, Shigewo, D.L., Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ; b. 1874 in Uwajima; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Law, class '99; studied Diplomacy in Europe '01-05. Appointed Lecturer at Imp. Kyoto Univ. '01; studied on official order Political History in Germany England, etc., '01-05; Prof. at Kyoto, '06; visit to U.S.A. and

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Mexico to investigate immigration conditions in '14; Dean of the Law Coll. '19-22. Works; Japanese in U.S.A., etc. Add. Kyoto Imp. University.

Sugano, Shoichi, Gen., Commander Formosan Army, Vice-Min. of War, '21-22; b. in Yamaguchi-ken in 1870; studied at the Staff Coll.; Sub-Lt. '92; Lt.-Gen. '19, stayed in Belgium and England as Attache; Dir. of the Mil. Affairs Bureau, War Office, and then. Div. Com. etc, staff of Gen. Nogi's Army in the 1904 War. Add. War Office, Tokyo.

Sugawara,. Kenji, D.L., Lawyer and member of the Osaka Bar.; b. 1884 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from German Law, Imp. Kyoto Univ., class '09; Probationery Judge the same year; passed Judicial Exam. with highest honor in '02; Judge of the Tokyo District Court and at the same time taught at several private law institutions; assist.-prof. at Kyoto, '05; sent abroad for further study, '15-18; Prof. at the alma mater with which he was connected till '24. Add. Okazaki Irie-cho, Kyoto.

Sugawara, Michitaka, Mem. House of Peers since '16 and for several years Mng.-Dir. of the Japan-American Trust Co.; b. 1869 in Miyagi-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96; entered the service of the Treasury; held post of Dir. of Revenue, Customs Office, at Hakodate, Kobe, etc.; Councillor in '04, then Dir. Tax Bureau; Vice-Min. Finance '15-16. Add. Koishikawa Kagocho, Tokyo.

Sugimori, Kojiro, Prof. at Waseda; b. 1881 in Shizuoka-ken; edu. at Waseda, in Literature, class '06; further studied philosophy as student sent by Government in England and Germany '13-19. Works; The Principle of the Moral Empire (in English), Resurrection of Men, Foundation of New Society, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Sugimura, Kotaro, author and journalist on the staff of the Tokyo Asahi; b. 1872 in Wakayama; was school teacher and translator at U.S. Embassy, before he entered Asahi '04; travelled several times in the West. Has written a number of books. Add. Abiko, Chiba-ken, near Tokyo.

Sugimura, Yotaro, Deputy-chief of the Imp. League of Nations Office at Paris and Emb. Counsellor since '23; b. 1884 in Tokyo. Edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Politics, class '08 and passed the Dip. and Con. Exam. the same year; Eleve-Con. at Lyons '08; Attache in France, '12; 3rd Emb. Sec., '14; 3rd Leg. Sec. in China; 2nd Sec. '17; recalled in '19 and appointed Mng. of the Temporary Treaty Revision Committee; Sec. and Coun. and Sectional Chief the same year; Assis. to the Imp. Envoy to the Washington Conference '21 and to the Imp.-Delegate to the War-time Law Revision Commission at The Hague, '22; 1st Emb. Sec. in Paris; Jr. Mem. in the 4th Congress of the League of Nations at Geneva, and has also attended similar such international conferences held at Geneva. Add. Japanese Embassy at Paris.

Sugino, Kisei, Mng. Dir. of Yamaichi & Co.; b. in 1870, in Hirosaki, Aomori-ken; grad. '89 from the Banking Training Course attached to Treasury and entered the Bank of Japan; Mng.-Dir. of Nagoya Ginko Ltd. 1901; entered Koike & Co., Tokyo, as its manager '10; and on its voluntary winding up in '17 created the present concern. Office, Kabuto-cho, Tokyo.

Sugita, Teiichi, Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1851 in Fukui-ken; is one of the dwindling band of old Liberals who struggled

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long for the cause of freedom by sacrificing personal interest and comfort; Gov. of Hokkaido in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98; Vice-Pres. of House of Rep. '03; its Pres. '05-08; nom. Crown Mem. of House of Peers in '12. Add. Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Sumitomo, Kichizaemon, Baron (cr. '11), Pres. of Sumitomo Bank, Osaka; b. 1864 at Kyoto, represents one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan; is a younger brother of Princes Tokudaiji and Saionji, and adopted by the family; once sat in the House of Peers as representative of the highest tax-payers of Osaka. The family runs the Sumitomo Bank, copper mining and refinery and also colliery. Add. Chausuyama, Tennoji, Osaka.

Suenobu, Dosei, Pres. Tokyo Marine Ins., Meiji Life Ins. Cos., and of several other important concerns; b. 1855 in Kochi-ken and was among the first batch of graduates of the Imp. Univ., Tokyo; has since devoted himself to business. Add. Azabu Toriizaka, Tokyo.

Suzuki, Bunji, Labor leader and Pres. of the General Federation of Labor in Japan; b. 1885 in Miyagi-ken; grad. from Politics., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '09. Before he organized in '12 the Yu-ai Kai, the first Friendly Society after Western model. he served at a printing shop, a newspaper office and was also manager of the Japan Unitarian Association. Represented Labor at Geneva, 1924 Conference. Add. Totsuka Suwa, near Tokyo.

Suzuki Kantaro, Adm.; b. 1865 in Chiba Prefecture; grad. from Naval Academy in '86; Lieut. Commander '98; Commander '02; Capt. '03; once Dir. of Torpedo School; Vice-Minister of Navy in '14; Dir. of the Naval Staff Coll. '19; Com. of the 2nd Squadron '21; Com.-in-Chief of Saseho Adm. '22; full Adm. and Com.-in-Chief of 1st Fleet, '24; Mem. of Supreme War Council in '25. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Suzuki, Fujiya, M.P., Parl. Counsellor, Home Office since '24, and Barrister & Pat. Attorney; b. 1882 in Oita-ken; grad. Law Imp. Tokyo Univ.; toured abroad 1906-08; engaged in business for a time on his return home '10. Add. Ginza 1 chome, Tokyo.

Suzuki Kisaburo D.C.L., (Japan); b. in Kanagawa-ken '67; grad. from Law Coll. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '91, and sat on the bench since '95; meanwhile occupying the posts of Chief Judge at Tokyo Dstrict Court, Dir. Legal Affairs Bur., etc.; was dispatched abroad in '08 on a tour of inspection; Vice-Min. Dept. of Justice, '14; Procurator-Gen. '21-24; Min. of Justice '24. Add. Ushigome Yamabushicho, Tokyo.

Suzuki, Shimakichi, Gov. of the Bank of Korea since '25; b. 1868; grad. from Keio '89; entered the Yokohama Specie Bank. '92; Sub. Manager of its New York Branch '95; Manager of the Tientsin, Peking and Shanghai Branches in succession; resigned the post of Vice-Pres. in '22. Add. Bank of Korea, Tokyo.

Suzuki, Umetaro, Dr. Agr., Prof. at Coll. Agr., Imp. Tokyo Univ., and discoverer of vitamin; b. 1875 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from Agr. Chemistry above Coll. in '97 and was app. four years later its assist. Prof.; scientific tour in Germany, France and Switzerland '03; Prof. at the Morioka Higher Agr. and Forestry School and later transferred to his alma mater; attended the 8th International Applied Chemistry Conference held in New York. Add. Kami-shibuya, suburb of Tokyo.

Tachibana, Koichiro, Gen. (ret.), Mayor of Fukuoka; b. 1861 at Fukuoka; grad. Cadets School '83; Cap. '94; Major '98; Colonel

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'05; Adjutant to the War Minister; Maj.-Gen. '09; Chief Staff of the Korean Garrison and Com. of Gendarmerie in Korea in '14; Div. Com. in '16; full Gen. and Com. of the Kwantung Garrison, '19-21; Com. of the Siberian Expedition, '21-22; retired '23. Add. Fukuoka.

Tadokoro, Yoshiharu, Crown Mem. House of Peers.; Pres. Kyodo Fire Ins. Co.; b. 1871 in Kochi; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95; passed higher civil service examination the following year; Counsellor at various local offices and at Edu. Dep't; was in Europe '03-05 to investigate educational administration; Commissioner of Anglo-Japan Exhibition '10; Dir. General Education Bureau '11-16; Vice-Minister of Edu., '16-18. Add. Koj. Dote-sambancho, Tokyo.

Tagawa, Daikichiro, M.P., Pres. Meiji Gakuin; b. in 1869 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. from the Waseda Semmon Gakko (now Univ.) in '90; took part in Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars as interpreter; is a prominent Christian thinker; was imprisoned in '18 on charge of lese majeste for a magazine article; Pari. Sec'y of Justice Dept., in Okuma Cabinet and ex-Deputy-Mayor of Tokyo. Add. Kobinatadaimachi, Tokyo.

Takagi, Kikan, Baron (2nd), M.D., Mem. House of Peers, Prof. Tokyo Jikei-in Medical Coll.; b. 1874, son of the late Surgeon-Gen. Takagi Kenkan; studied medicine in England. Add. Azabu Higashi-Torlizaka, Tokyo.

Takagi, Masutaro, M.P. and barrister; b. in 1869 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Hogaku-in in '91; passed the Judge and Procurators' Examination and Barristers' in '95, and has since been practising in Tokyo. Add. Nihombashi Honshirokanecho, Tokyo.

Takagi, Rokuro, Japanese Representative of Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Mining Co.; b. in Miyagi-ken 1880; had only middle school education before entering Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, in 1900; was despatched to China by the Co. as a commercial student; took part in Boxers' Trouble as Military Interpreter; later he served at Mitsui's Branches at Hankow and Shanghai. Left the Co. in '11 on the establishment of the I. & C. Co. Add. Ushigome Nijukkicho, Tokyo.

Takahama, Kiyoshi, (pen name Kyoshi), Haiku poet; b. 1874 in Iyo; left the Third High School unfinished; has since been taking prominent part in the haiku poetry and as a man of letters. Add. Kamakura Haranodai.

Takahashi, Kamekichi, an editor of the Oriental Economist (Tokyo); b. at Tokuyama in 1892 and was a shop boy till about '20; edu. at Waseda Univ., in Commerce, class '16; entered the service of Kuhara Mining Co., which resigning in '18 took up the present duty. Works; Practical Knowledge of Economy. Add. Toyo Keizai, Tokyo.

Takahashi, Kazutomo, Prof. Keio. Univ. and staff writer of the Japan Times; b. 1862 in Kawagoye; entered Coll. of Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo, but left in '86; grad. from Michigan State Univ.; attended to business in the States and Canada before he returned home '97 to join the Japan Times (Tokyo); Translator to the Foreign Office in 1923; again on the Time's staff. Add. Tsunohazu, Tokyo.

Takahashi, Koi, M.P. Dir. of the Secretariat Bureau in the

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Hara Ministry, Dir. of Horai Life Ins., etc.; b. 1867 in Niigata-ken; studied at Keio '93; dispatched abroad by the Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce; journalist for a time; twice Secretary to Mr. Hara during his accession to Home Office. Add. 19 Shiba Nishikubo-Akefunecho, Tokyo.

Takahashi, Korekiyo, M.P., ex-Visc.; b. 1845 in Tokyo; sent to America for study '67; was for several months treated as a slave through the treachery of his knavish American "guardian"; returned home the following year; an official of the Dep't. Agr. and Com., '81, ultimately rising to be Dir. Patent Bureau. Was involved in the Peruvian silver mine fraud concocted by a German imposter and resigned the Bureau in '87; entered the Bank of Japan, and was made a Director; Vice-Pres. of the Yokohama Specie Bank; '97; elected Vice-Gov., Bank of Japan, then made Pres. of the Specie Bank '06, retaining the former post. Financial agent in England and America, and raised loans in '05 and '06; Gov. of the Bank of Japan in '11; Minister of Finance '13-14, and again in '18; promoted to Visc. in '20 for his service in connection with the European War; Premier '21-22; resigned the Peerage in favor of his son and seat in the Upper House to contest the seat for Morioka in '24; resigned Leadership of Seiyukai, '25. Add. Akasaka Omote-cho, Tokyo.

Takahashi, Seigo, Ph. D. (Columbia) and Prof. at Waseda which he graduated in Politics, class '11; b. 1891 in Miyagi-ken. Works; Political Idea in Europe, Development of Social Institutions in Europe, Construction of Cities. Add. Waseda Univ. Tokyo.

Takahashi, Sei-ichiro, Prof. at Keio Univ. his alma mater; further studied in Europe specializing History of Economics. Works; Investigations of History of Economics, History of European Economics. Add. Keio Univ. Tokyo.

Takahata, Motoyuki, socialist; b 1887 in Maebashi and after finishing a middle schoool studied two years at Divinity Dept., Doshisha; joined the "Scriveners" Club founded by K. Sakai, socialist. Works; Translation of Complete Works of Marx, Exposition of Capitalism, Socialism and Evolution, Socialism and Sociology, etc. Add. Hongo Sendagi, Tokyo.

Takahira, Kogoro, Baron (cr. '07), Mem. House of Peers since '17; b. 1854 in Iwate-ken; began his career as an official of the former Public Works Dep't; translator to Foreign Office '76; Legation Secy. at Washington, '81; at Seoul '87; Consul at Shanghai, '87; Secy. at the Head Office, '90; Consul-Gen. at New York, '91; Minister at the Hague, '92; at Rome, '94; transferred to Vienna shortly after; Vice-Minister of Foreign Office '99; Min. at Washington '00; Amb. to Rome '07; to Washington '08-09; was on staff of Prince Fushimi when he visited England '10. Add. Naka-Meguro, near Tokyo.

Takakusu, Junjiro, M.A. (Oxf.) Litt. D., Prof, at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in Bingo 1865; edu. at Oxford '88 and studied Sanskrit; further in Germany and returned home '97; Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Personal Secretary to the Minister of Communications (Viscount Suyematsu); President of Foreign Language School, '00-08; stayed in London with the Viscount during the Russo-Japanese War; sent abroad '10-12. Works; translated several Sanskrit and Pali works. Add. Koishikawa Sekiguchi Daimachi, Tokyo.

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Takamatsu, Toyokichi, D. Eng., Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Univ. Tokyo; ex-Dir. of State Industrial Laboratory, etc.; b. 1855 in Tokyo, grad. at Chemistry at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '78; further studied at Owens Coll., Manchester, and at Berlin Univ., returning home in '82; Prof. at his alma mater and other institutions before he retired from official career in '05; the Pres. of Tokyo Gas Co. '05-15. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Takamura, Ko-un, master-artist in wood carving. Prof. in Gov. Fine Art Academy; b. 1852 in Tokyo; studied under Takamura To-un, a celebrated Buddhist image carver in Tokyo who died '79; undertook wood model for the bronze image of Nanko erected in front of the Imp. Palace and of the Senior Saigo at Ueno Park. Won a gold medal at the Paris Fair '00; frequently honored to carve in presence of their Majesties. Art Commissioner to Imp. Household. Add. Komagome Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Takano, Iwasaburo, D.C.L., Dir. of Ohara Social Institute, Osaka, statist and labor expert; b. 1871 in Tokyo; studied Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; assis.-Prof. at the alma mater '99; sent to France, Germany and U.S.A. for studying statistics; full Prof. and doctorate in 1903; again toured abroad '09; elected Labor Delegate to Washington in '18 but resigned; left Gov't. service in '19. His wife is a German by birth. Add. Osaka.

Takaoka, Kumazo, D. L., and D. Agr., Prof. at Hokkaido Imp. Univ., (Sapporo); b. 1875 in Shimane-ken; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll., class '95; assist-Prof. in '97; studied in Germany '00-04 Agr. Economics. Works: Agriculture in Hokkaido; Agricultural Politics; Agricultural Education in the U.S.A., etc. Add. Sapporo.

Takarabe, Hyo, Adm., Minister of Navy since '23, Mem. of Admirals' Council etc.; b. 1867 in Hyuga; graduated from Naval Cadet School '90; on staff at the headquarters in the '94-95 and '04-05 wars; Capt. '95; Vice-Adm. '13 and Vice-Min. of Navy, '13-14; put on waiting list for a while in connection with the Naval Scandal in '14; Com. of 3rd Squadron in '17; Com. of Port Arthur Naval Station '15-0; Com. Saseho Naval Station, '18-22; and then similar post at Yokosuka before Cabinet nomination. Add. Naval Office.

Takashima, Kikujiro, Dir. of Oji Paper Mill; b. 1875 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School '00; entered the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; removed to Mitsui Bussan Kaisha '03; to the present Co. '12. Add. Takinogawa near Tokyo.

Takata, Kamakichi, Representative Mem. of Takata Firm, Pres., Takata Mining Co., etc. (insolvence of all which caused sensation in '25); b. in Yokohama in 1876, 3rd son of the late Tanaka Heihachi; grad. from Berlin Univ. in 1901; served in the Shibaura Iron Works in'02-04; in the Tokyo Electric Works for years before he became connected with the Takata Firm. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Takata, Koan, M.D., Proprietor of Takata Hospital, Tokyo, and Nan-ko-in Hospital, Chigasaki; b. 1861 in Kyoto; grad. from Med. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90 and sulisequently commenced practice, lung troubles being his speciality. Add. Kojimachi Sambancho, Tokyo.

Takata, Sanae, D.C.L., Crown Mem. House of Peers, (nom. '15), President of Waseda Univ.; b. 1860 at Tokyo; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82; has since been connected with Waseda

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Univ., which was started the same year by Marquis Okuma; was once one of the leading members of the Progressionists, but for years past kept aloof from active politics, devoting himself to affairs of the Univ.; was Director of the Commercial Bureau. Foreign Office, '96-97 and Senior Counsellor of Education, '98; was repeatedly returned to the House from Saitama-ken; toured in Europe and America '14; Minister of Education in the Okuma Cabinet in '15-16. Add. Komagome, Tokyo.

Takayama, Choko, M.P., ex-Pres. of Teikoku Commercial Bank; b. 1867 in Ehime-ken; grad. from Keio; entered Mitsui Bank '93. Add. Naka-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Takebe, Kin-ichi, Dir. Technical Edu. Bureau; b. 1881; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '08; passed Higher Civil Service Exam; Secretary and Section Chief of the Dep't till '22. Add. Nishi-katamachi, Tokyo.

Takechi, Naomichi, Dir. Tokyo Trust Co., Aud. Nippon Conscription Ins., etc.; b. 1870; studied at Keio and also at a Univ. in Hawaii; was once in diplomatic service. Add. Azabu Ichibei-cho, Tokyo.

Takeda, Hideo, Vice-Adm. of Eng. (ret.), chairman of Dirs. Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co.; b. 1864 in Kochi-ken; grad. from the Naval Eng. School, '83; studied in France, '91-92; Commander, '97; Vice-Adm. in '13; Dir. of his alma mater; entered the present Co. in '14. Took part in 1894-5 and '04-5 Wars. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Takekoshi, Yosaburo, Crown Mem. House of Peers since '22, author and journalist; b. 1865 in Tokyo; studied at the Dojinsha and Keio-gijuku; on the staff of the Jiji; Pers. Sec. of Marquis Saionji '98; app. in '21 Chief Compiler of Dept. Imp. Household; was M.P. before he entered the Dept. Works; "History of 2,500 Years of Japan" and other works. Add. Higashi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

Takeshita, Isamu, Adm., Mem. Supreme Military Council since '25; b. 1869 in Kagoshima-ken; Sub-Lieut. '90; Commander '07; Capt. '11; Rear-Adm. '13; Vice-Adm. '17; in the meantime Naval attache to Washington. Represented Japan's Navy in the Paris Peace Conference '18; tutor to the Crown Prince and accompanied H.H. to Europe in '21; Vice-Chief the Naval Gen. Staff, '21-22; full Admiral and Com. of First Fleet, '23; Com.-in Chief of Kure Naval Station '24-25. Add. Navy Dept, Tokyo.

Taketomi, Tokitoshi, Mem. House of Peers since '24; b. 1855, in Saga-ken; from obscure politician of local reputation he suddenly came to the front as soon as he began to sit in the House where he has been returned almost without a break from the first session; Chief Secretary of the Cabinet in Okuma-Itagaki Ministry; Minister of Communications in 2nd Okuma Ministry; occupied portfolio of Finance '15-16; retired from active politics in '24. Add. Ushigome Kaga-cho, Tokyo.

Takeuchi, Teizaburo, Gen.-Mng. of the Yasuda Bank; b. 1875 in Hokkaido; adopted by the family; was long connected with the Higo Bank in which he rose to section chief and then Mng. Dir. Add. Yasuda Bank, Tokyo.

Takeuchi, Tsunekichi, (nom de plume Seiho), Painter-in-Ordinary to the Court, Prof. at Kyoto Fine Art Academy, Mem. of the Salon, Paris in '22; is one of the living master painters of the Japanese school; b. 1864 at Kyoto and studied under the

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late Bairei; visited Europe '00. Add. Miike-dori, Yanagikoji, Kyoto.

Tamaki, Seiichi, Litt. D., Professor of Oriental Art, Imp. University, Tokyo; b. in 1873, a son of Taki Katei, a master-painter in his day; grad. from Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '96, and further studied art criticism in England and France. He has been a regular correspondent to the London Studio and manages an art journal Kokka. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Tamura, Shinkichi, ex-M.P., Prop. of Tamura Trading Firm, Kobe, ex-Chairman, Kobe Chamber of Commerce, Japan-Canada Bank and Nippon Rice Cleaning Co.; b. 1863 in Osaka; he proceeded to Canada when 25 years old and finally opened above bank. Add. Sakai-cho, Kobe.

Tanabe, Benkichi, Dir. Kuhara Trading Co.; b. 1872 in Kyoto Prefecture; grad. from Politics Imp. Tokyo Univ., '99; entered Sumitomo Bank but removed to Kyushu Colliery and Steamship Co. as its Manager; then at Okura Mining and finally entered the present Co. Add. Ushigome Sadowaracho, Tokyo.

Tanabe, Chuyu, Prof. at Senshu and Rikkyo Univ's; b. 1891 in Nagasaki; edu. at Morning Star School (Tokyo), 1st High School and Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Economy, class '16. Works: Translation of Cole's World of Labor; Fundamental Idea of Cole's Sociology, etc. Add. Rikkyo Univ., Tokyo.

Tanabe, Gen, Litt. D., Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1875 in Tokyo; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Philosophy, class '98; Assist. Prof. at Tohoku (Sendai) Univ. till '19; sent abroad for further study '22-24. Works; Latest Natural Science, Studies on Science, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Tanaka, Gi-ichi, Baron (cr. '20) Gen. (ret.), Leader of Seiyukai since '25; b. 1863 in Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. '86; grad. from the Staff Coll. '98; Dir. of Military Affairs Bureau '10-13; despatched abroad '13; Com. of the 2nd Brigade, Infantry; Lieut-Gen. and Vice-Chief of the Gen. Staff, Oct. '15; Minister of War in Hara, Takahashi and Yamamoto Cabinets. Add. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Ginnosuke, Director of Tanaka Mining Co. and Auditor of the Taihoku Savings Bank; b. 1873 in Tokyo, grandson of the late Heihachi Tanaka, widely known as "Raw-silk-king" in his day; studied at Trinity Hall, Camb., England; is a well-known figure in social circles. Add. Azabu Ichibei-cho, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Hozumi, D.L., M.A. (Columbia), Chairman, Board of Dir. Waseda Univ.; b. in 1875 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Waseda '96 and further studied '01-03 in America, England and Germany; once connected with the Yomiuuri and was also the editor-in-chief of the Nichi Nichi. Toured abroad in 1921-22. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Jiro, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Petroleum Co.; b. in 1873 at Saga-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98; passed the higher civil service examination; Chief of the Bureau of Post and Telegraphs of the Communication Dept., '15; represented Japan at the International Wireless Conference held at Berlin '06-08; retired from the official service in '17. Add. 270 Chojamaru, Kami Osaki, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Mitsu-aki, Count (cr. Visc. '87, Count '90), ex-Minister of the Imp. Household; b. 1843, in Kochi-ken; has had a

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varied career, having been connected with the Army till '81 when he retired from the service; Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, '89-91; President of the Peers School, '92; Vice-Min. of the Imp. Household; full Minister '98-09; Pres. of the Compilation Office of the Imp. Household, '18-19. Add. Iwabuchi, Shizuoka-ken.

Tanaka, Shohei, D. Sc., b. in Awaji 1862; studied acoustics at Berlin, '84-98. and received a reward from the Kaiser for his invention of wind instrument; is a consulting engineer of the Imp. Railways and is also doing researches on Western and Japanese musics to improve the latter. Add. Shiba Takanawa, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Son, Dir. of Oriental Compressor Co.; adopted son of Count Tanaka, ex-Minister of Imperial Household; b. 1864 in Fukushima, brother of Sei Iwagami; studied law and economics in France '91-00; lecturer at Peers' School '01; M.P. from Kochi in '02. Add. Kojimachi Motozono-cho, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Ryuzo, M.P., ex-Dir. of Osaka Shosen Kaisha; b. 1864 in Akita-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo, Univ. '89; entered Dep't. of Agr. and Com. in which he was Dir. of Mining Bureau '92; became lawyer '93; Secretary of the House of Representatives '95; took to business and Mng.-Dir. of Fujita Firm; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. in the Seiyukai Ministry, '19. Add. Azabu Nakano-cho, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Tokichi, Amb. to Soviet Russia since '25; b. in Kyoto-fu 1878; studied at Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch.; Consul at Singapore, Hongkong, Seattle, etc. '03-'10; Emb. Counselor at Washington; Dir. Trade Bureau. '22; Vice-Min. For. Affairs and Director of Intelligence Bureau '22-23; Pres. Japan Times. '25. Add. Moscow.

Tanakadate, Aikitsu, D. Sc., Mem. House of Peers; b. 1856 in Iwate-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., and was in England and Germany to complete his studies in physics; Prof. of physics '91-20; member of the Committee of Earthquake Investigation of the Imp. Geodetic Commission and of the Imp. Academy; Committee of Mil. Aviation since '12; aeronautic scientist, Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. Was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun for his service about military balloons during the Russo-Japanese War. Add. Hongo Yayoicho, Tokyo.

Taniguchi, Shoshin, Vice-Adm., Com.-in-Chief of 2nd Squadron since '25; b. 1870 in Hiroshima, graduated from the Naval Cadet School, '92; steadily promoted till he was appointed Rear-Adm. in 1917 and Commander of the Makong Naval Port, Pescadores, having in the meanwhile been Adjutant to the Minister, captain of a battle-cruiser, Dir. of Personnel Bureau; Vice-Adm., '23; Dir. of the Naval Academy till appointed to the present post. Add. Saseho Naval Station.

Tanimoto, Itaro, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsubishi Warehousing, Co.; b. 1871 in Tottori-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98; entered Mitsubishi Firm and has ever since been connected with it; present post in Oct. '17, after several years at the warehousing business as Manager of the Co's branches at Osaka and Kobe. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Tasaki Shinji, Pres. of Kobe Higher Com. School since '25; b. in Nagasaki-ken. Grad. Tokyo Higher Com. School, class '01. Lecturer at the alma mater for about a year; sent to England

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for study, '02-06; Prof. at Nagasaki Higher Com. School in '06; at Kobe Higher Com. School, '08, teaching marine insurance. Visited Europe in '14 and England in '23. Add. Kobe Higher Com. School.

Tashiro, Yoshinori, M.D., Prof. in Med. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1864; grad. from the Med. Coll. in '89; a chair at his alma mater '92; established the Tashiro Hospital in '95; was for a time in charge of the Mitsui Charity Hospital opened in '08. Add. Shitaya Neribei-cho, Tokyo.

Tatsuki, Shichita, Amb. to Brazil since '23; b. 1867 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Dip. service Exam. '96; Eleve-Consul, Legation Attache and Embassy Sec. successively; Secretary and Section Chief of the For. Office; Emb. Counsellor in Petrograd and then Paris, 1909; Min. to Chili '17; Minister to Netherlands '20-23. Add. Rio de Janeiro.

Tatsumi, Konojo, Dir. Yokohama Specie Bank; b. 1864 in Wakayama-ken; studied at Keio; early entered the service of the Bank; was one time Manager of its London Branch. Add. Ushigome Haramachi, Tokyo.

Tawara, Kuni-ichi, D. Eng., Mem. of the Imperial Academy, Prof. of Metallurgy, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1872 in Shimane-ken; grad. from above institution, class '97, and after some years' further studies in Germany, was appointed to his alma mater. Add. Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Tawara, Magoichi, M.P., Par. Vice-Min., Dept. of R'lys since '24; b. 1869 in Shimane-ken, being elder brother of the above. Grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '95. Has since been in the civil service, first in Korea and then in the provinces, rising to the post of Gov. of Miye in '12, Miyagi in '14, and Hokkaido from '15-20. Add. Gov. R'lys, Tokyo.

Tawara, Yoshisumi, M.D. Dir. of the Sanitary Laboratory, Home Office '87-23. Mem. of Japan Pharmacopoeia Com., Home Office, etc.; b. 1855 in Saga-ken; grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Pharmacy) class '81; further studied his speciality by Gov. order at Berlin, Heidelberg, etc., '90-93. Has since devoted himself to pharmaceutical affairs as expert of the Home Office or member of institutions in this line. Add. Kyobashi Echizen-bori, Tokyo.

Tawara, Yutaka, Dir. of Mitsubishi Paper Dep't, etc.; b. in Hyogo-ken in 1871; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '95; entered the Mitsui Firm and remained in the service till 1908; Govt. Commercial Commissioner in London, '08-10, and re-entered the Co. Add. Naka-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Terajima, Sei-ichiro, 2nd Count, Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1870 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Count Terajima who in his days occupied chair of Foreign Office; studied at Pennsylvania and next at Paris; returned home in '04; Pers. Secretary to Count Hayashi, then Foreign Minister. Add. Shiba Shirokane, Tokyo.

Tochinai, Sojiro, Full Adm. (ret.), was b. in 1866 at Morioka; Midshipman in '83; was the Personal Secretary to the Minister '04-08; Com. of the Training Squadron, Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau, etc., Vice-Min. of Navy '16-20; Com. of the 1st Fleet, '20-21; Com. of Saseho Naval Station '22-23. Add. Mita Tsuna-machi, Tokyo.

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Toda, Ujitomo, Count (cr. '84, formerly Daimyo of Ogaki), late Grand Master of Ceremonies; b. 1854 in Gifu-ken; studied in America, '71-76; Legation Counsellor, '86; Min. Plenip. at Vienna; removed to the Imp. Household Dep't as Vice-Chief of the Board of Ceremonies; was on suite of Prince Higashi-Fushimi in King George's Coronation. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Togo, Heihachiro, Count (cr. '07), Admiral of Fleet, O.M. (Br.), 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Order of Chrysanthemum. Mem. of Supreme Mil. Council, Lord Tutor to the Crown Prince; b. in 1847, a son of petty retainer of the Lord of Kagoshima. He commenced sailor's career at 16 and at 21 first came under fire, in fighting with the late Enomoto's Kwaiten; studied in England '71-73. In the Japan-China War, he commanded the cruiser Naniwa, and sunk the Chinese transport Kowsing, a British steamer flying the British flag; Rear-Adm. after the war; Vice-Admiral in '90; Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet in the '04-05 War and hero of Japan Sea battle fought on 27th May, '05; full Admiral, June '04; Chief of Naval Staff, '05; Mem. Sup. Mil. Council '09; Adm. of Fleet in '12. Attended King George's Coronation on the suite of Prince Higashi-Fushimi. Add Koj. Kami-rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

Tokonami, Takejiro, M.P. and Leader of the Seiyuhonto. Minister of Home Affairs in the Seiyukai Cabinet '18-22; b. in Kagoshima, 1863; grad. from politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; entered civil service at the Home Office, either at head office or local office, in which he rose to be Governor of Tokushima-ken, '01; Dir. Local Administration in '03; Vice-Minister, '11-12; Pres. of Imp. Govt. Rlys., '13. Add. Azabu Mikawadai, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, Iyesato, Prince (cr. '84), President of the House of Peers since '03; b. 1863 at Tokyo; is the third son of Yoshiyori Tokugawa, one of the 3 Tokugawa branches, and was adopted as heir in '08 by the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns; studied in England, '73-77. Toured abroad '10; a Japanese Delegate at the Washington Disarmament Conference in '21. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Tokugawa, Kunimori, Marquis, head of the clan of Mito, one of the three Houses of Tokugawa which was founded by Yorifusa, 11th son of Ieyasu. The Marquis was b. 1886, and is now Vice-Pres. of the Red Cross Society. Add. Honjo Komme, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, Satotaka, Count (cr. '94), of the Tayasu branch of the Tokugawa; Grand Chamberlain to H.I.M. the Emperor since '22; b. 1865 in Tokyo; toured in Europe and America '89-90; nominated Mem. of the House of Peers in '93. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, Yoshichika, Marquis (2nd), Mem. of House of Peers; b. '86 of the Matsudaira (Marq.) family and adopted by the late Giei Tokugawa, ex-Daimyo of Owari, one of the three branches of the Tokugawa. Edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '91-93 in Literature and Zoology; is noted as a big game hunter. Add. Azabu Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Tokunaga, Shigeyasu, D. Sc., Prof. at Waseda Univ. since '11 and Dir. of Waseda Technical School; b. 1874 at Kagoshima; edu. in Geology, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '97. Supervised a gold mine at Kaori, '03-09; Dir. of Tokyo Eng. School, '07-09; made an inspection tour in Europe and America, '23. Add. Waseda Univ., Tokyo.

Tokutomi, Iichiro, Journalist, chief editor and proprietor of

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the Kokumin Shimbun, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '11); b. 1863, at Kumamoto; edu. at the Doshisha, Kyoto; published about '86 "The Future Japan"; issued in '87 a monthly magazine "The Friend of the Nation"; started in '90 the "Kokumin" (Nation), a daily paper and an English monthly the "Far East"; Counsellor of the Home Office in '97; visited Europe and America in '96; founded a philanthropic institute Aoyama Kaikan by donating his own mansion in '22. Works; "Yoshida Sho-in". "History of Modern Japan", etc. Add. Omori, Tokyo.

Tokutomi, Kenjiro. (Pen-name "Rokwa") younger brother of the above; was long on the staff of the Kokumin. Wrote in '99 "Namiko," a popular novel translated into English and other languages; then "Omoidenoki" somewhat autobiographical. Undertook pilgrimage to Jerusalem and to Tolstoy in '06, and again to Russia and other places with his wife in Jan. '19. Other works are "Yadori-gi," "Junrei-nikki", "Higashi-yori-Nishi", "Fuji," etc. Add. Kasuya, near Tokyo.

Tomi-i, Masa-akira, D.L. Privy Councillor; Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1858 at Kyoto; grad. Lyons Univ., France '83; Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85; once Dean of the College. Add. Ichigaya Yakoji-machi, Tokyo.

Tomonaga, Sanjuro, Litt. D., Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1871 in Nagasaki-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Philosophy, class '98 and further studied at Heidelberg, Leipzig, and other places. Works; Kant's Pacifism, etc. Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Toshimitsu, Tsurumatsu, Pres. of Kinugawa Hydro-Elec. Co., Dir. of Tokyo Gas Co., etc.; b. 1863 in Oita-ken; edu. at Meiji Univ.; became lawyer and struggled his way up to success; once M.P., but soon resigned to enter into business; Dir. of the then Tokyo Railway Co. Add. Kami Osaki near Tokyo.

Toyama, Chinkichi, M.D., Pres. Tokyo Microscopic Society, Dir. Tokyo Sanitary Laboratory, etc.; b. 1857 in Yamagata-ken; edu. in Bacteriology (elective course), Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '83; further studied his speciality in Germany and America, '07-'08; Instructor and Dir. of the Yamagata Medical School, '83-85; est. a private Tokyo Microscopic Institute in '91 which has turned out thousands of young microscopists. Works; (in Japanese) Prevention and Treatment of Beriberi, Applied Bacterlogy, etc. Add. Shiba Shirokane, Tokyo.

Toyama, Mitsuru, Political boss, ex-Pres. of the Gen-yosha (a political club); b. 1855 in Fukuoka-ken; was thrown into prison for having sided with the rebels in the Civil War of '77; now stands aloof from politics; has befriended Chinese and other revolutionists. Add. Azabu Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

Toyoshima, Naomichi, D.C.L., b. 1871 in Tokyo; grad. '95 from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Pub. Proc. in '97; attached to the Supreme Court '07; Counsellor of Justice Dept., '11. Has also been Lecturer at his alma mater, Waseda Univ., etc. Add. Hongo Akebonocho, Tokyo.

Tsuboi, Kumazo, Litt. D., Emeritus Professor of Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Lit. Coll.); b. in 1858 at Osaka; grad. in Litt. of the Univ.; sent by Govt. to Europe for study; Prof. at his alma mater in '91; then Dean of Coll. Add. Hongo Yayoicho, Tokyo.

Tsubouchi, Shiko, actor, dramatist, and literary writer, nephew of Dr. Tsubouchi; b. 1887 in Nagoya; edu. at Waseda Univ.

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in English Literature, class '09; stayed in England for six or seven years; after returning home he was for a while an actor of a new school, then an instructor at the alma mater; now adviser of the Takarazuka Opera School near Osaka; is famous as a dancing master. Works; Translation of Moliere's complete works, Masterpieces of Ibsen, and some original works. Add. Takarazuka Kageki School.

Tsubouchi, Yuzo, Litt. D. author and a man of letters; b. 1859 in Aichi-ken; has been connected with Waseda Univ., from its inception '82, being now its Emeritus Prof.; grad. Litt. Coll. of the now Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82; is more widely known in public as pioneer novelist and dramatist and a Shakespearian scholar of Japan, having almost completed translation of his plays; has also written several works on ethics; organized in '11 the Literature and Drama Society but dissolved it in '13. Add. Ushigome Yochomachi, Tokyo.

Tsuchii, Rinkichi, nom de plume "Bansui," Prof. at 2nd (Sendai) High School; b. 1871 in Sendai; grad. Litt., Imp. Univ., Tokyo; further studied literature in Europe '01-04. Has written a number of poetical works; translated Sartor Resartus. Add. Sendai.

Tsuchiya, Masanao, Visc., Master of Ceremonies and Chamberlain to the Crown Prince; b. 1881 of a former Daimyo family; grad. Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '08; was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21. Add. Aoyama-Onden, Tokyo.

Tsuda, Umeko, lady educationist and founder of the Joshi Eigaku-juku (Girls' English School) in Tokyo; b. 1865 in Tokyo; daughter of the late Tsuda Sen, an agriculturist; was among the first batch of girls sent to U.S.A. for study by the Imp. Govt.- '71-82,; teacher in the Peeress' School and lecturer in the Women's Higher Normal School on returning home; has frequently visited America. Add. Kojimachi Gobaa-cho, Tokyo.

Tsukakoshi, Utaro, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Chemical Fertilizer Mfg. Co.; b. in 1879 in Tokyo; studied pharmacy and chemistry at Tokyo Pharmaceutical School and at the Institute of Technology, Boston, U.S.A.; appointed Chief of Dry Distillation Works, and subsequently of Chemical Laboratory of the Karafuto Gov't; left the official service '12 and formed Nippon Chemical Pulp Co. in '13 and later the present Co. Add. Ichigaya Tanimachi, Tokyo.

Tsukamoto, Kiyoharu, Perm. Vice-Minister of Home Office; b. 1872 in Hyogo-ken. Grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '02. After passing the Higher Civil Service examination he was given subordinate posts at the local and central Government as junior Sec. at Fukui, Kanagawa. Kyoto, etc.; then Dir. of Shrines Bureau, Dir. of Legislative Bureau in '24; transferred to the present post the same year. Add. Akasaka Shin-saka, Tokyo.

Tsukamoto, Yasushi, D. Eng., ex-Dean of the Eng. Coll. and Prof. of Architecture, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1869 in Kyoto; grad. in '93 from Imp. Tokyo Univ.; further studied in England, Germany and France '99-02; Prof. at the alma mater on his return. Add. Koishikawa Hisakatacho, Tokyo.

Tsumura, Hidematsu, D. L., Economist, Director of the Kuhara Firm, Ltd.; b. 1876 in Wakayama-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Com. School and Post-graduate course, class '99;

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further studied in Germany and America, '99-03; Prof. at the Kobe Higher Com. School on returning home; entered the Firm in '20. Works; Principles of National Economics, New Principle of Political Economy, Commercial Policy, etc. Add. Uchisaiwaicho. Tokyo.

Tsunashima, Kakichi, Pastor of Bancho Congregational Church, Tokyo; b. 1860 in Okayama-ken; studied at Doshisha, and Yale Univ., U.S.A.; Pastor of the present church for about twenty years. Peace Envoy to U.S.A. in '13 representing Christian churches of Japan, and to Constance in '14 representing Japan. Add. Koj. Nakarokubancho, Tokyo.

Tsuneto, Noritaka, D. Agr., Pres. of Rasa Island Phosphate Co.; b. 1857 in Oita-ken; grad. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '83; Expert at Dept. Agr.; Prof. Agr. and Forest. School, at Morioka, then at Kagoshima; Expert of Formosan Gov't; retired from official service '04. Add. Ushigome Wakamiyacho, Tokyo.

Tsurumi, Sakio, Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. in Kiyoura Cabinet; b. 1873 in Toyama-ken; grad. from Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Home Office '99; served in the local Govt. before he was transferred to the Dept. '08; Dir. of the Aquatic Product Bureau '17; Dir. of the Commercial Bureau '20-24; twice dispatched abroad; represented Japan in the Economic Conference of the Allies in Paris during the Great War. Add. Aoyama Takagi-cho, Tokyo.

Tsurumi, Yusuke, a publicist and writer.; b. 1885 in Gumma-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law; was long on civil service, the last as Secretary of the Govt. Railway Dept. which he resigned in '22; was resident officer for the Railways during '16-19 in America and Europe; lectured at Brown Institute on Japan-American relations in '25; unsuccessfully contested in the general election of '24. Works; South Sea Travel, Impressions of Great Men in Europe and America, Americanism and Future of the Japan-American Relations, Stories of Three Cities, etc. Add. Azabu Sangenya, Tokyo.

Uchida, Kakichi, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1866 in Tokyo; graduated Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '91; entered the Department of Communications, in which he held post of Dir. of Shipping Bureau till '10; Dir. of Civil Affairs, Formosa, '11-15; Vice-Min. of Communications, '17-18; Gov.-Gen. of Formosa '23-24. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Uchida, Ko (penname Ro-an), a man of letters and novelist deep in Russian Literature; b. 1857 in Tokyo but has no school career; adviser to Maruzen Co. Ltd. Add. Yodobashi Kashiwagi, Tokyo.

Uchida, Sadatsuchi, Min. Resident in Turkey '20-23; b. 1865 at Kokura; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; attache in '89; eleve Consul at Shanghai in '90; to Seoul in '93; Consul-General in '02; Min. and Con.-General in Brazil in '07; Min. to Sweden, '11-18; placed on retired list in '23. Represented Japan in the International League as Senior Commissioner. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Uchida, Yasuya, Count (Baron '07, Vis. '11), Privy Councillor since '24; twice Minister of Foreign Affairs; b. 1865 in Kumamoto-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; attache at Washington '87; Per. Sec. to the Min. of Agr. and Com. and at the Foreign Office; Legation Sec. at London '93; at Peking '93-98;

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Dir. of Political Bureau; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '00; Minister to Peking, '01-06; Amb. at Vienna, and next at Washington '09; Minister of Foreign Affairs in '12; again the same portfolio in the Hara and Kato (Adm.) Cabinets. He was Ambassador to Petrograd during the Great War. Countess Uchida was educated at Vassar College, U.S.A. Add. Nishi Okubo, near Tokyo.

Uchigasaki, Sakusaburo, M.P. (Kenseikai), and Mng. International League of Nations Ass'n., Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. 1877 in Miyagi-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., English Literature and is one of the pupils of Lafcadio Hearn, also studied at Oxford '08-11. Again went abroad '20-21. Works; Life and Literature. Religion of Contemporaries, Lloyd George, Lincoln, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Uchimura, Kanzo, Christian teacher and essayist; b. 1861 in Saitama; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll. '81; clerk at the Dep't of Agr. and Commerce; studied at Amherst Univ. '83-88; instructor at the 1st Higher School, Tokyo, and from religious scruples he had to resign; then took to journalism; and is now educationalist and non-Sectarian Christian teacher; publishing a religious monthly. Wrote "How I Became a Christian", etc. Add. Tsunohazu, near Tokyo.

Uchiyama, Kojiro, Baron, General (ret. '22), ex-Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty '12-22; b. 1859 in Tottori; Sub. Lieut. (Art.) '79; attached to Legations in Russia and France; Commanded Art. Corps in the Russo-Japanese War; attache at Petrograd till '07; Commander of Yura Fort '08 and of Divisions; General '15. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Ugaki, Issei, Gen., Min. of War since '25; Dir. General Affairs, Mil. Edu. Board; b. in 1863; Sub-Lt. in '93; Lt.-Gen. in '19, having been in the meanwhile Dir. of Staff Coll., attache at Petrograd, Vice-Min. of War, etc. Add. Yotsuya Higashi Shinanomachi, Tokyo.

Ukita, Kazutami, D.L., historian and educationist, Prof. Waseda Univ.; b. 1860 in Kumamoto; studied English under Capt. Janes of U.S.A.; grad. Doshisha '79; engaged for some while in religious work and journalism; Prof. at his alma mater; entered Yale '92 and studied philosophy and politics; again Prof. at the Doshisha, '97. Add. Takata, near Tokyo.

Uno, Hogara, D.M., Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Prop. of the Rakuzando Hospital for skin diseases; b. in Shidzuoka in 1850; grad. Medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '76; Assist.-Prof. in the Coll. in '81, and subsequently appointed Vice-Pres. of University Hospital; sent to Germany in '80 for study. Resigned the chair in '01 to establish the hospital. Add. Hongo Yumicho, Tokyo.

Urabe, Hyakutaro, D. L. (Keio), Prof., Keio Univ.; b. 1869 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from Keio, '95; was on the editorial staff of the Jiji '95; Prof. at his alma mater and the Chief Editor of the Nippon. Add. Keio Univ., Tokyo.

Usami, Katsuo, Pres. of Decoration Bureau since '25; b. in Yamagata-ken, 1869; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1896; Counsellor to various local Governments and then to Home Office; Gov. of Toyama-ken, 1908; Chief of Home Affairs Dep't., Korea in '10; Governor of Tokyo-fu '21-25. Add. Official residence, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

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Uchijima, Kinji, potato planter in Cal., U.S.A. and Pres. of Japanese Association of San Francisco; b. 1856 at Kurume; studied at Kelogijuku; went over to U.S.A. and began potato plantation from which he made a fortune; is reputed as "Potato King" along the Pacific coast. Add. Barclay, San Francisco, U. S. A.

Ushio, Keinosuke, Dir. Local Adm. Bureau since '23; b. 1881; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '05; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam. and entered Home Office; Dir. Sanitation Bureau till '22. Add. Ushigome Yakoji, Tokyo.

Uyeda, Mannen, Litt. D., philologist, Prof. Lit. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Pres. of Jingu Shinto Institute at Ise; b. 1867 in Aichi-ken; grad. at above Coll. in '88; sent to France and Germany to prosecute further study; once acting Dir. of the Tokyo Foreign Language Sch.; Counsellor and Bureau Chief of the Edu. Dep't; Dean of the Lit. Coll. till '20. Represented Japan in the meeting of the International Univ. Club held in Brussels in '23. Add. Shitaya Yanaka Shimizucho, Tokyo.

Uyeda, Teijiro, D.L., Prof. at Tokyo Coll. of Commerce, his alma mater, from which he graduated '02; studied in Germany and England '05-09 as student sent by Government; b. in '79 in Tokyo; Gov. Delegate at Washington in the 1st Conference held at Washington. Add. Gov. Coll. of Commerce.

Uyehara, Etsujiro, Dr. Sc. (London Univ.), M.P., Parl. Counsellor, Dept. Com. since '24; b. in 1878 in Nagano-ken; grad. from the Univ. of Washington, U.S.A.; lecturer at the Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch. '11-14; Prof. at Meiji Univ. '13-20; is Silver medalist of Univ. of London. Works: The Political Development of Japan (English), Studies on the Constitution of Japan (Japanese), Democratic Institution in Japan (Jap.), etc. Add. Aoyama Takagicho, Tokyo.

Uyehara, Shikazo, Dir. Keisei Electric R'ly. Co., Borneo Rubber Co., Japan Electro-Industrial Co., etc.; b. 1860 in Oita-ken; grad. from the Oita Normal School and Tokyo Semmon Gakko (forerunner of Waseda Univ.); passed the Exam. for Bar and began practice in Tokyo; once returned M.P. Add. Koshikawa Shin-Suwacho, Tokyo.

Uyehara, Yusaku, Baron (cr. '97), Marshal, ex-Chief of General Staff Board; b. 1856 in Hyuga; Sub-Lieut. (Eng.) '79; studied in France '89; staff officer to the 1st Army in the Sino-Japanese War; attended the Coronation ceremony of the Tsar and also the Hague Peace Conference; chief staff to Marshal Nozu in the Russo-Japanese War; Com. of 7th Division '08; Minister of War '12-13; Chief, Mil. Edu. Board '14; Field Marshal in '19; retired from the Gen. Staff in '23. Add. Akasaka Daimachi, Tokyo.

Uyemura, Chozaburo, Mng.-Dir. Japan Beer Brewery Co., etc.; was b. 1862 in Tokyo; was for some years an official of the Departments of Agr. and Com. and of Communications. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Uyeno, Seiichi, Vice-Pres. of the Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo and Osaka; b. in Osaka, 1882; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and took to journalism. Add. Osaka Asahi, Osaka.

Uyeno, Yasutaro, M.P.; b. in Toyama-ken, 1865; was in the local government service for years; next a newspaper editor

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and businessman; Sen. Sec. to the Dept. of Justice in the Seiyu-kai Administration 1920. Add. Azabu Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

Uyesugi, Shinkichi, D.L., Professor, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1878 in Ishikawa-ken; studied politics at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and app. its Assist.-Prof., '03; studied in Germany, '06-09; full Prof. '12; toured abroad '20. His specialty is Japanese Constitution. Add. Otsuka Sakashita, Tokyo.

Uzawa, Some, D. L. (Japan), barrister, ex-M.P., Dir. of the Meiji Univ.; b. 1872 in Chiba, where his precocious ability attracted wide attention; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo, class '99, and has been practising since then, being reputed as an expert in criminal cases. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Wada, Eisaku, painter of Western style, Prof. in the Tokyo Fine Art Acad.; b. 1874 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. from the Academy in '96 and Assist.-Prof. at his alma mater for some years; sent to France where he studied under Raphael Collin; is a Mem. of the Hanging Committee of Imperial Academy of Arts. Add. Azabu Kasumicho, Tokyo.

Wakamiya, Sadao, Vice-Min. Dept. of Communications '21-24; b. in Aichi-ken in 1875 and adopted by the family; studied law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Govt. service; Dir. Mercantile Marine Bureau during the Great War. Add. Akasaka Omote-cho, Tokyo.

Wakamiya, Unosuke, Sociologist; b. 1872 in Toyama-ken and studied in American Catholic Univ. of America, 1900-04, and London School of Economic and Political Science, '04-05, studying as self-supporting student. Add. Shimo-meguro, near Tokyo.

Wakao, Ikuzo, silk exporter, ex-M.P., Mem. of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, Dir. Wakao Bank, Hiranuma Bank, Yokohama Elec. Rly, Y'hama Warehouse Co. etc.; b. 1857 in Yamanashi-ken; engaged in foreign trade chiefly exporting raw silk. Add. Honcho, Yokohama.

Wakao, Kinnosuke, Mem. Kofu Chamber of Commerce, Chairman Wakao Bank and Nippon Electric Chemical Industry Co., Dir. Tokiwa Life Ins., Tokyo Electric, Tokyo Gas, etc.; b. 1882; studied Politics at Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Kofu.

Wakao, Shohachi, M.P., Dir. of Tokyo Electric, Naigai Kogyo, Tokyo Taxi-Cab, Nippon Seima, and other concerns; b. in 1873 and adopted into the family '96 by marriage; studied at the Chuo Daigaku. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Wakatsuki, Reijiro, Minister of Interior since '24, Crown Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1866 in Shimane-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '92; Counsellor of the Treasury soon after graduation; Bureau Dir. '03; Vice-Min., '05; Financial Agent in London in '06; recalled home and appointed second time vice-Minister of Finance '08; resigned in '11; Minister of Finance, '12-13; again '14-15. Add. Koj. Naka-rokubancho, Tokyo.

Washio, Shogoro, Ph. D. (Harvard) b. in 1883 in Awaji; travelled in Germany and France '11-12 as scholarship student of Harvard; again travelled abroad with Visc. Goto in '19 when he studied social and labor conditions in England; now staff writer of the Japan Advertiser. Add. Suginami-mura, near Tokyo.

Watanabe, Chifuyu, 2nd Visc., Mem. House of Peers since '20;

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Mng.-Dir. of the Franco-Japanese Bank (Tokyo Branch); b. 1876; adopted as heir by his late uncle Viscount Kunitake Watanabe; grad. in Law, Imp. Univ. (Tokyo) '98; further educated in France, Germany and America; Manager of Industrial Bank of Japan for some years; Mng.-Director of Nippon Seikosha and Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co.; for a while proprietor and editor of a Tokyo daily. Add. Azabu Nishimachi, Tokyo.

Watanabe, Kaichi, D. Eng.. C.E., B.S., Pres. Ishikawajima Ship-building Co., Dir. Keihan Elec. Rly.; b. in Nagano-ken 1853; grad. in '83 Gov't Eng. College; conferred C.E. and B.S. by Glasgow Univ., class '89; studied practical side under Sir John Fowler and other noted British engineers; elected member of Civil Eng'ring Society, London. Add. Akasaka Omote-cho, Tokyo.

Watanabe, Katsusaburo, President of Tokyo Gas Co. since '25, Representative of the Watanabe Partnership Unltd.; b. in Tokyo 1873; grad. from the now defunct Shogyo Gakko '00; a promotor of Tokyo Taxi-cab Co. est. '18; is also connected with various other enterprises. Add. Shiba Nishi-kubo, Tokyo.

Watanabe, Katsusaburo, Pres. Oriental Development Co., since '25; b. in 1872 in Okayama-ken; grad. Law Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ., '96 and has been in service of local Gov't, lastly Gov. of Tokushima-ken; Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau, Home Dept.; Mayor of Yokohama '24. Add. Seoul.

Watanabe, Ryusei, Dir. Nagoya High Sch. since '21; b. in Niigata-ken, 1866; grad. from Tokyo Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) '87; studied Ethics in U.S.A. and Germany; app. Prof. of the Tokyo Academy of Music, Tokyo Higher Normal School, and the Dir. of the former school, etc. Despatched to China in 1913 and Europe and America 1920. Add. Nagoya High School.

Watanabe, Tetsuzo, Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., his alma mater. where he was graduated in Law; and now devotes himself to the study of municipal affairs from social standpoint; founder of a Municipal Research Society and adviser of the Tokyo Municipal Office. Works; European War and Food Mobilization in Germany, etc. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Watanabe, Toshijiro, Dir. of Watanabe Bank, Yokohama Canvas Co. etc.; b. 1882, son of Fukusaburo Watanabe, Pres. of the Bank and Dir. of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Y'hama Elec. Co., etc.; grad. Economic Imp. Tokyo Univ. '14; toured in U.S.A. '15. Add. Nishitobe, Yokohama.

Watase, Shozaburo, Ph. D., D.S.C. Prof. at Imperial University of Tokyo '00-24; grad. from College of Agriculture (Sapporo) '84; studied Zoology at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84-86; Johns Hopkins Univ. '86-90; Clark Univ. '90-92; represented Japan at International Zoological Assemblage at Cambridge, '98; Lecturer at the University of Chicago, 92-1900; visited Canada in '22 to investigate fox-breeding. Add. Ushigome Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Watase, Torajiro, Prop. of Kono-en Seed and Plants Firm, elder brother of the above; b. at Numazu 1860; grad. Sapporo Agr. Coll. '84; instructor at Tokyo and in the provinces; then started business as seed-grower and importer and exporter of agricultural implements and requisities. Sat in the Municipal Council, in which he had charge of the Grand Exhibition Section. Add. Shibuya Miyamasu, Tokyo.

Yada, Hichitaro, Con.-Gen. at Shanghai since '23; b. in 1875

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In Shizuoka-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Politics, class '06; eleve-Con. in China, '07; 3rd Emb. Sec. at Rome, '12; to the head office, '13; 3rd Emb. Sec. at London, '16; Consul at Mukden, '15; Con.-Gen. at London '19; at San Francisco, '20; at Shanghai, '23. Add. Japanese Consul.-Gen., Shanghai.

Yahagi, Eizo, D. L., Prof. and Dean of the Coll. Economics. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1869 in Saitama-ken; grad. from said univ., class '95 and then specialized in Agr. Economy at the Univ. Hall. Lecturer at the Tokyo Higher Com. School, '96; Inspector of the Industrial Bank, '97-98; Lecturer and then Ass. Prof. at the Agr. Coll. Imp. Univ., till '00. Ordered to prosecute further study in Europe, '00-08 during which he represented Japan at the International Agr. Conference at Rome, '05; was given chair of Agr. Policy at the Agr. Coll. and of Economics at the Law Coll. on returning home, which dual position he still occupies. Has also been appointed mem. of various Economic Committees organized by the Central Government, besides being sent on an inspection tour in Europe and America, '11-13. Works; Real Estate Banks, Collected Essays on Agr. Economics. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Yamada, Buntaro, Dr. Eng., Dir., Mitsui Mining Co.; b. in Fukui-ken, 1861; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ. '86; further studied in Germany, '89-91; returning home, expert to Ikuno Mine and next Dir. of Kamioka Mine owned by the Mitsui. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Yamada, Junjiro, Dir. of Sanitation Bureau, Home Office since '22; b. 1883; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '08; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and has since been in the service of Home Office; Dir. of Shrine Bureau '19-22. Add. Kol. Hayashicho, Tokyo.

Yamada, Naoya, Dr. Eng., Director of Mitsui Mining Co. and Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co.; b. in 1860 Tokyo; grad. from Mining and Metallurgy at Imperial Tokyo Univ. '85; Mining Supervisor of Gov., then he entered the Mitsui. Add. Koj. Nakarokuban-cho, Tokyo.

Yamada, Saburo, D.L., Dean and Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1869 in Nara-ken; edu. at the Tokyo Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) and then Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '96; further studied at the Univ. Hall and in Germany, England, etc. '97-01; Prof. at the Univ. on his return; is on Higher Civil Service Exam. Committee. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

Yamada, Waka, lady writer interested in social and labor problems; b. 1878 in Kanagawa-ken; edu. in American schools for six years supporting herself by hard work. Works; Translation of Magdalene Mark's "Women", Youthful Love and Intellectual Awakening, Female Emancipation and Sex Education, Woman, Man and Mother, Investigation of White Slavery, etc. Add. Yotsuya Minami-iga-cho, Tokyo.

Yamagata, Isaburo, 2nd Prince; Privy Councillor since '22; b. 1857 in Yamaguchi-ken; an adopted son and heir of the late Marshal Prince Yamagata, being a son of his sister. Studied in France; held various posts in the Central Government and as Governor in several provinces; Minister of Communications till '08; Dir. of Political Affairs, Korean Gov.-Gen. '10-19; Gov.-General of Kwantung '20-22; Special Envoy to French Indo-China, '25. Add. Koj. Gobancho, Tokyo.

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Yamagata, Iso-o, former Editor and Prop. of the Seoul Press; b. 1869 in Shiga-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; on the staff of the Yorodzu; Editor of Herald of Asia, Tokyo; toured abroad '23. Add. Takata, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, Einosuke, D. Sch., Court Councillor and ex-Director of the Imperial Archives and Mausolea; b. 1863 in Shimane-ken; grad. in Physics at Tokyo Univ. in '84; Prof. in Imp. Kyoto Univ. '97; President of Peers' Sch. in '05. Add. Koj. Udamachi, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, Kisaburo, Ph. D., Mng.-Dir. of Furukawa Mining Co. and Dir. of Furukawa Trading Co., Asahi Denka Co., etc., b. in Tokyo, 1874; graduated from Johns Hopkins, '02. Add. Shinagawa Higashi-dai, near Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, Seitaro, Mng.-Dir. of Yamaguchi Bank, Tokyo, since its est. Aug. '17; b. in 1885 in Niigata-ken; edu. at Harvard; class '10; Mng.-Dir. of Hokuetsu Hydro-Electric Co. Add. Nihonbashi Honcho, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, Tetsuya, D. Eng., Director of the Uraga Dock-yard, Insp.-Gen. of Naval Construction (ret.); b. in Tokyo in 1856; studied engineering at the former Gov. Engineering Coll. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yamakawa, Gitaro, D. Eng., of Electric Eng. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '87; b. at Saitama-ken in 1860; grad. electricity from the Gov. Engineering Coll. in '82; stayed in Europe for study '96-99; has written several works on his speciality. Add. Koishikawa Kagomachi, Tokyo.

Yamakawa, Hashio, D.C.L., Dir. of the Legislation Board since '25; b. in Nagasaki-ken, 1873; grad. from Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; studied International Law in the Univ. Hall; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; as Naval Interpreter attended the 2nd International Peace Conference at Berne; Dir. Treaty Bureau, till Aug. '25. Add. Official Residence, Tokyo.

Yamakawa, Hitoshi, a socialist leader whose magazine article has been a signal for "leftward" movement in Japan, and who has been imprisoned four or five times on charge of disturbing peace, violating press law, etc.; b. 1880 at Kurashiki, Okayama; edu., only common school; has been active writer in the cause of socialism and started in '19 with his wife a monthly. Works; Lenin and Trotky, Outline of Marx's Capitalism, Labor Movement and Socialism. Is an invalid from consumption. Add. Tarumi, Suma, Kobe.

Yamakawa, Kikue, wife of above. Born in 1890 in Tokyo and studied at Tsuda English College; has written or translated a number of works, besides acting as assistant to the sick husband.

Yamakawa, Kenjiro, Baron (cr. '15) D. Sc., Emeritus Prof. of Imperial Tokyo Univ., and Mem. of Privy Council since '23; b. 1854 at Aizu; studied physics in Russia and America; connected with Tokyo Imp. Univ. after his return in '73, ultimately rising to be President; Mem. House of Peers '04; Pres. of Imp. Kyushu Univ. on its inauguration in '11; Pres. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '13, combining ad interim a similar post at Kyoto in '14. Add. Ikebukuro, near Tokyo.

Yamakawa, Yuki, Dir. Yokohama Specie Bank; b. 1855 in Ishikawa-ken; an official of the Treasury '76-78; entered the

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Specie Bank in '80 and had charge of the Kobe Branch and then of London Branch at the time of Russo-Japanese War. Add. Nishitobe, Yokohama.

Yamamoto, Gombei, Admiral (ret.) Count (cr. Baron '02. Count '07), G.C.M.G. (England) ex-Premier; b. 1852 in Satsuma and fought in the War of the Restoration on the Imperial side; one of the pioneer graduates of the Naval Academy, class '77; was on board a naval training vessel that visited America early in Meiji era; round-the-world voyage on board a German warship; Lieut. '80; a commissioner sent to England '85 to bring home the cruiser Naniwa built there; dispatched to Europe and America in '87 on suite of the then Vice-Minister of the Navy (Adm. Kabayama); Captain '90; Personal Secretary to the Minister till '95; Rear-Admiral and Bureau Director, '95; Vice-Adm., '96; Minister from '98 to Jan. '06; full Admiral '04. Dispatched to England and U.S.A. on suite of Prince Fushimi '07; formed Cabinet '13-14 succeeding the 3rd Katsura Ministry; resigned '14 owing to the Siemen's Scandal; formed the "Earthquake Cabinet" '23-24. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, Jotaro, M.P., ex-Executive Dir. of Mitsui Bussan; b. in 1867 in Fukui; entered the service of the Company in '82, and was attached to the Branch at Shanghai, where he soon rose to be its Manager and remained till '07; transferred to the head office in '12, involved in the Naval Scandal. Add. Akasaka Shinsaka, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, Tada-oki, D. Sch., Prof. at Waseda Univ. since '12; b. 1880 in Kochi-ken; grad. at Electric Engineering, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '05; Lecturer at the alma mater '07-08; further studied his speciality at Carlruhe and the practical side at the G.E. Co. Advisory Technical Dept., New York; served at the Shibaura Eng. Works, '05-08. Add. Waseda University.

Yamamoto, Tadasaburo, Pres. of Sho-sho Yoko (Trading Co.) Pres. of Fukuoka Mining Co.; b. in Okayama-ken, 1873; made a fortune during the European War; engaged in mining, shipping and trading. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, Tatsuo, Baron (cr. '20) Mem. House of Peers. ex-Minister of Agr. and Com., ex-Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. 1856 in Oita-ken; edu. at Keio; connected with educational work '80-82; entered Mitsubishi Firm, '82; Dir. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha; entered in '90 Bank of Japan in which he was appointed Dir. of Banking Bureau and next Governor '98-03; Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan '10; Minister of Finance in '11-12; again Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '13-14; and for the third time in '18-22. Add. Kami-Niban-cho, Tokyo.

Yamamuro, Gumpei, Col. and Chief Secy. of the Salvation Army; b. 1871 in Okayama-ken; raised himself from a printer's apprentice and studied at Doshisha, to enter Salvation Army in '95; is known as an influencial preacher as well as an able social reformer. Has written a number of Christian works. Add. Salvation Army, Kanda, Tokyo.

Yamanari, Kyoroku, Dir. of Toyo Sugar Mfg. Co.; b. 1873 in Okayama-ken; grad. '91 from the Accountant's School, formerly attached to Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and entered the 34th Bank to be made Mng. of its Keelung Branch; removed in '85 to the Bank of Taiwan and had charge of its Kobe and Osaka Branches; next Assistant-Chief of the Dept. of General Affairs of

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its Head Office and finally a Mng.-Dir. till 1920. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Yamanashi, Hanzo, Gen., Min. of War '21-23; b. 1865 in Kanagawa-ken; Sub.-Lt., infantry, '86; Capt. '95; Major, 1900; Colonel, '09; Maj.-Gen. '15; in the meantime instructor at the Military and Naval Colleges, Regimental and then Brigade Com., Section Chief of the Gen. Staff Office, and Chief of the Inspection Dpt., Military Education Board in '16. Chief Staff of the Besieging Army of Tsing-tao during the Great War; Lt.-Gen. and Vice-Min. of War under Gen. Tanaka from '17, and then his successor, full Gen. '22. Add. Kojimachi Gobancho, Tokyo.

Yamanouchi, Ichiji, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '14) and Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall; b. in Kagoshima in 1865; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88; Secretary and next Section Chief of the Police Bureau, Home Office. Governor of Aomori '02-4; Dir. of the R'ly Bureau '04-6; Vice-Pres. of the Imp. R'lys., and then Director of R'ly Adm. Dept., '09-12; Governor of Hokkaido, '12; Chief Secy. to the Cabinet in Yamamoto Ministry; Min. of Railways '23-24. Add. Azabu Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Yamanouchi, Shiro, Consul-Gen. at Harbin; b. in Fukuoka, 1872; studied Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; passed Dip. Serv. Exam. and entered Foreign Office. Add. Foreign Office.

Yamanouchi, Toyokage, Marquis, Capt. of Infantry (ret.); b. in 1876 of the former fief of Tosa; graduated from the Military Cadet School in '00; sent to France for study '09 and returned home in '10; married in '03 Princess Sachiko (d. '19), eldest daughter of the late Prince Fushimi. Add. Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

Yamaoka, Juntaro, Chairman of Dirs. of Osaka Iron Works, ex-Pres. of Osaka Chamber of Commerce, b. 1866 in Kanazawa; official of the Dept. of Communications '92-98; entered O.S.K. '98; its Section Chief '99; Manager '08; Dir. and Vice-Pres., '14-20, combining several other posts. Add. Tennoji, Higashi-naritgun, Osaka-fu.

Yamaoka, Mannosuke, D.C.L., ex-Dir. Prison Bureau; b. 1876; grad. from the Nippon Law Coll. '99; passed Judicial Service Exam. and long served as judge or procurator; in the meantime sent to Germany for study.

Yamasaki, Kakujiro, D.L., Prof. at Coll. Economics, Imp. Tokyo Univ., Mem. of Imp. Academy; b. 1868 in Shizuoka-ken. Edu. at Economics Course, said Univ., class '89, and further at the Post-graduate course and in Germany till '95. Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Com. School, '97; assist.-Prof. at his alma mater, '02; full Prof., '06; Dean of the Economics Coll., '20-23. Works: An Economic Study of the English Cotton Industry, Principles of Economics, Principles of Banking, etc. Add. Kol. Haramachi, Tokyo.

Yamasaki, Keiichi, Min. to Peru since '25; b. in Kanagawa-ken, '82; grad. from the Special Course of Tokyo Higher Commercial School and passed Dip. Service Exam. '05; Eleve-Con. the same year; Consul, Embassy Sec. and to Consul-Gen. in London and in Shanghai; Consul-Gen. in Honolulu '21-24. Add. Lima.

Yamasaki, Kiyoshi, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Fire Ins. Co., Tokyo; b. in 1875 at Mito; grad. from the Post and Telegraph

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School '96; clerk in the Communication Department till '02 when he entered the present Co. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yamasaki, Shioroku, b. in 1868 at Saga; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., Law '96, and at the same time passed the Higher Civil Service Exam.; Tax Inspector '97, attached to Nagasaki Taxation Office; transferred to Finance Dept. as its Sec. '00; Dir. of Finance Bur., then Debt Bureau, lastly Treasurer, Imp. Household. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

Yamashina, Reizo, ex-Vice-Pres. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Dir. of Nippon Marine Eng. Co.; b. 1864, Hiroshima-ken; est. Yamashina Marine Eng. Office which was subsequently amalgamated with Mitsubishi Marine Eng. Dept.; toured abroad as representative of the Chambers of Commerce in Japan '18, and again in '22. Add. Kyobashi Kobikicho, Tokyo.

Yamashita, Gentaro, Admiral, Chief of Naval Staff Board since '20; b. in 1863 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from the Naval Academy '83; 2nd Lieut. '85; Commander '98; Captain '06; Rear-Admiral '08; Vice-Admiral '12; President of the Naval Academy '10-14; Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff Board and Mem. of the Adm. Council in '14-15; Com-in-Chief of Sasebo Admiralty, '15-17; Admiral and Com.-in-Chief of First Fleet '18. Add. Koj. Hirakawa-cho, Tokyo.

Yamashita, Kamesaburo, Pres. of Yamashita Steamship Co., etc.; coming up to Tokyo while under 20, he became in '98 a small coal-dealer; started shipping business in '03, next lumber and warehouse business. The War and unusual activity of shipping business established his fortune. Add. Shiba Takanawa,

Yamawaki, Haruki, Governor of Aichi-ken; b. 1871 in Kyoto, adopted son and heir of the above; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. in '96; official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com.; Commissioner of Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in '10; Dir. of Monopoly Bureau, Formosa; chief Commissioner to Panama Exhibition in '14-15; Gov. of Yamanashi, Miye, etc. Add. Koj. Hirakawacho, Tokyo.

Yamaya, Tajin, Admiral (ret.); b. in 1866 in Tokyo; grad. from Naval Academy '86 and Naval Staff College '97; Captain '05; Chief of Staff to the 4th Squadron during the Russo-Japanese War; Rear-Admiral '09; Chief of the Bureau of Personnel '09-13; Pres. of Naval College '13-14; Com. of the 1st Fleet Aug. '15 and partook in the European war; Vice-Chief of Naval Staff Board, '15; Vice-Adm. and then Com.-in-Chief of the first Fleet, '18-20; placed on the retired list in '23. Add. Azabu Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

Yanagi, So-etsu, an authority on philosophy of religions; b. 1889 in Tokyo; edu. at Peers School and Imp. Tokyo Univ., Psychology, class '13. Works; Science and Life, William Blake, Truth about Religion, Miracles in Religion, etc. Add. Yoshida, Kyoto.

Yanagisawa, Yasutoshi, Count, Mem. House of Peers, Mem. of International Statistical Society, Hon. Mem. of Royal Statistic Society (England), etc.; b. 1870 in Niigata-ken; grad. at the Peers' College '94; further studied in Berlin, Vienna, Strasburg, Brussels and Paris, studyng statistics; returned home in '00; attended the International Statistical Conference six times as representative of Japan; Pres. of Yanagisawa Statistical Investigation Office, founded by him. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

Yanagiya, Usaburo, Paymaster Lieut. (ret.), Vice-Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. in 1867 in Nagasaki-ken; grad.

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from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; entered the Bank of Japan immediately after; travelled Europe in '96; Chief of the Issue Dep't., etc., resigned '13; Dir. of the Hypothec Bank; present post '13. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Yano, Fumio, author, and retired diplomat; b. 1850 in Oita prefecture; grad. from Keio '70; Secretary to the Treasury, '78; resigned in '81 and took charge of the Hochi Shibbun; took part in the formation of the Kaishinto (progressive party); made tour in Europe and America, '86-88; Master of Ceremonies and Chief of the Bureau of Imperial Tombs, '90-96; Minister to China, '97-98; placed on the retired list in '99. Works; "Kei-koku Bidan" "Ukishiro Monogatari" (a marine novel); "New Society," etc. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Yano, Tsuneta, Pres. and Mng.-Dir. of 1st Mutual Life Insur. Co.; b. 1865 in Okayama; grad. from Third High School in '89; entered Japan Life Insur. Co. and in '93 was made manager of the Kyosai Life Insur. Co.; attended the International Congress of Actuaries held in Sept. '95 in Belgium; entered a German Life Insur. Co. for business training; appointed an official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yashiro, Rokuro, Baron (cr. '16), Adm., (ret.), ex-Mem. Sup. Mil. Council; b. 1860 in Aichi; Naval Ensign in '85; Captain in '01; Vice-Com. of the Yashima; commander of the Asama in Russo-Japanese War; Dir. of Naval Staff College, '12-13; Com. of Maizuru Admiralty, '13-14; Minister of Navy, '14-15; Admiral '16; Com., 2nd Fleet '17; Was once Attache to the Legation at Petrograd. Add. Azabu Kogaicho, Tokyo.

Yasuda, family, One of the business magnate families owning, running or controlling scores of big concerns such as banking, trading, building, insurance, etc., throughout Japan. **Zenjiro,** the late head of the family, sprang from obscurity; founded several banks besides financing many other useful undertakings; assassinated in Sept. '21 by a degenerate and spend-thrift in his residence at Oiso. **Zennosuke** (eldest) (the head of the family and Pres. of Yasuda Firm, etc.), **Zengoro** (2nd) (Dir. Yasuda Bank, Pres. of Teikoku Marine, Transport and Fire Ins., etc.) next **Zenshiro, Zen-ye, and Yoshiye** both their relatives by blood, all take active part in the management of the Yasuda interests.

Yasukawa, Kei-ichiro, Baron, (c. '19), highest tax-payer, mine-owner, Dir. of several Cos.; b. 1819 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at Keiogijuku '72; has made a fortune in coal-mining; founded single-handed the Meiji Semmon College in 1908 by contributing ¥3,000,000, and has been duly rewarded. The institution was transfered to the Gov't with all its properties in 1920. Add. Wakamatsu, Fukuoka.

Yasukawa, Yunosuke, Dir. of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. 1870 at Kashiwahara, Kyoto; grad. from Osaka Higher Commercial School in '89 and entered Mitsui Firm the same year; was promoted to Dir. '17, after having been Chief of one Branch or other. Add. Ushigome Tsukudo-Hachiman, Tokyo.

Yata, Chonosuke, ex-Min. to Siam '21-24; b. 1871 in Shimane-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School '95; passed Diplomatic Service Exam. '99; Eleve-Con. 1900; stationed at Tientsin, Mexico, Vancouver, etc. as consul and Legation Secretary; Consul-Gen. at Ottawa, and New York, '13-19. Add. Foreign Office.

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Yatabe, Yasukichi, Emb. Sec. at Washington since '24; and Couns. of Foreign Office and Sectional Chief of the Intelligence Bureau; b. 1882 in Yamaguchi; grad. from special course, Tokyo Higher Com. School, 07; attache in Siam '08; Consul at Antung, Suchow, Sydney, etc., Sec. of Formosan Gov.-Gen. '17; Sec. of Foreign Office '19; attended the Seamen's Labor Conference held at Rome, '20 and '21; 1st Sec. at Rome the same year. Add. 643 Japanese Embassy, Washington.

Yokoi Jikei, Dr. Agr., ex-Prof. at Agr. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Pres. of Tokyo Agr. Univ. (private); b. 1860 in Kumamoto; grad. from the above Coll. '83; studied in Germany '99-02; expert to the Agr. and Com. Dep't; Prof. in '94. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Yokota, Hideo, D.L. (Japan), Pres. of the Supreme Court since '24; b. 1862 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '88; sat at Tokyo, Chiba and Hakodate District Courts, and Tokyo and Hakodate Appeal Courts, Judge of the Supreme Court, '01-24; was sent abroad on official mission '09. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Yokoyama, Matajiro, geologist, D. Sc., Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1860 in Nagasaki; grad. Geology in Imp. Tokyo Univ.; an official at the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '82; sent to Germany to prosecute further study in '86; appointed Prof. at his alma mater on returning home. Add. Ushigome Higashi-Gokencho, Tokyo.

Yoneda, Shotaro, Litt. D. Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. in 1873 in Naraken; edu. at General Theological Seminary (New York), Columbia and at some European Univs. specializing in sociology. Works; Investigation of Modern Social Thoughts, Contemporary Thoughts and Civilization, Philosophy of History by Rickert, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Yoneyama, Umekichi, Pres. of the Mitsui Trust Co., est. in '24; b. 1869 in Tokyo; adopted into the present family as husband of its daughter; edu. at the Aoyama Gakuin and U.S.A. Entered the Bank '95 and toured abroad with Seihin Ikeda, the Pres., for inspecting banking '98; Manager of the Yokohama and then, Osaka Branch; Mng.-Dir. Mitsui Bank '04-24; second tour in Europe '13. Add. Aoyama-Minamicho, Tokyo.

Yosano, Kan, Poet and Prof. at Keio Univ.; b. in 1873 in Kyoto; edu., common school, and studied poetry under the late Naobumi Ochiai and Surgeon-Gen. Mori; travelled in Europe '11-14. Works; collected poems.

Yosano, Akiko, wife of Prof. Yosano, a poetess; b. 1878 in Sakae where she finished a Girls school; has been with her husband a leader of new poetry movement and has a large number of poetical works to her credit; travelled abroad in '14. Add. Kojimachi Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Yoshida, Isaburo, Emb. Counsellor at London; b. in Kyoto-fu in 1878; grad. German aLw, Tokyo Imperial Univ., class '03; passed Dip. and Con. Service Exam. '04 and appointed Eleve Consul at Hongkong the same year; diplomatic attache at Washington, '04; 3rd Embassy Sec. at Washington, '08; on service at the For. Office, '11; 2nd Embassy Sec. in London, '12; 1st Embassy Sec., '16; Mem. Peace Treaty Committee, '20; Embassy Counsellor and transferred to Peking, '21; Mem. Japan-China joint committee for the settlement of Shantung question

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and so forth; transferred in the capacity of Emb. Counsellor to Washington '24-25 and then to London. Add. Japanese Embassy, London.

Yoshie, Takamatsu, (penname Kogan), Prof. at Waseda from which he graduated in Literature, class '05; further studied in France '16-20. Works; Modern Civilization and Literature, Love and Art, Translation of Maupassant, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Yoshii, Kozo, Commander (ret.) 2nd Count, Mem. House of Peers, Pres. Japan Lifeboat Ass'n; b. 1855; studied in England, and also grad. from the Naval Cadet School in '80. Add. Yodobashi Tsunohazu, Tokyo.

Yoshimoto, Seitaro, M.D., Chief of Internal Division of Japan Red Cross Society Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1873 in Fukuoka-ken. Edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '97; assist. to Dr. Prof. Aoyama, head of the Internal Dep't, Univ. Hospital, '97-02; physician of the Red Cross Hospital, '03, which sent him to Germany to study Pathology and Pathological chemistry at Berlin, '06-09. Served in the Russo-Japanese War attached to the Red Cross Medical Corps. Add. Japan Red Cross Hospital.

Yoshimura, Manji, Director of the Imperial Fuel Research Institute, of Agr. and Com.; b. in 1882; grad. from Mining and Metallurgy in '06 at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied abroad '13-15; passed Higher Civil Service Examination. Add. Azabu Yamamotocho, Tokyo.

Yoshimura, Manjiro, Mng.-Dir., Furukawa Trading Co.; b. 1886 in Tochigi-ken; grad. from Keio in '02; further studied in the Halle and the Berlin Universities for 5 years. Entered Furukawa firm. 1915; married the sister of Baron Furukawa. Add. Shimo-shibuya, Tokyo.

Yoshino, Sakuzo, Political contributor to the Tokyo Asahi since '24, resigning the chair at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. which he graduated from Politics, class '04; b. 1878 in Miyagi-ken and further studied in Europe; for several years in the service of the Chinese Gov.; is a writer of socialistic leaning. Add. Komagome Shimmei-cho, Tokyo.

Yoshitake, Einoshin, Dr. Eng., Director of Tokyo Higher Technical Coll., '20-25; b. 1864 in Nagano-ken; grad. from the College of Science, Imperial Tokyo University in '84; further studied in England and Germany '99; in the meantime he taught at Middle and High Schools; Professor of the present school since '95 combining school inspector of the Dept. of Education. Add. Kolshikawa Nishi-kahara-machi, Tokyo.

Yoshiuye, Sho-ichiro, P.M., leader of the Seiyu-kai; b. 1865 in Chiba; was for a long time in Hokkaido as editor of a local paper and for which he first entered House of Representatives but now for his native province; visited Chile years ago on Gov. commission to investigate condition of immigrants. Add. Akasaka Daimachi, Tokyo.

Yoshizawa, Kenkichi, Minister to China since '23; b. 1874 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Literature (English Lit.), Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; passed Dip. Service Exam. the same year; attache at Seoul '99; Eleve-Consul at Amoy, Shanghai, London, etc. '00-06; 1st Secy. at London, 10; Consul-Gen. at Hankow; Sec. of Chinese Legation '16-19; Dir. Asiatic Bureau, '19.-23. Add. Peking.

Yu-asa, Kurahei, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '16); b. 1874

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in Fukushima; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '89; Secy., Local Gov'ts; then Sec. and Dir. of Local Administration Bureau, Home Office; prefectural Gov.; Dir. of Police Bureau, Home Office '15-16. Add. Ushigome Akagishita, Tokyo.

Yuchi, Kohei, Mem. of House of Peers; b. in Miyazaki-ken, 1870; studied at Tokyo Normal Sch. and then Nippon Horitsu Gakko; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. '02; Prefectural officer for years and then transferred to the Metropolitan Police Board; was in charge of the Police of Formosa; Gov. of Fukui till '21; Dir. of the Police Affairs Bureau, Home Office, under the Seiyukai Administration. Add. Azabu Hommura, Tokyo.

Yugawa, Moto-omi, Dir. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. in Shizuoka; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. '93; long connected with the Com. Dep't having been its Secretary, Dir. of Maritime Bureau, etc.; Dir. of Fujita Firm, Osaka for a time; Vice-Min. of Com. 1914-16. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Yuhara, Gen-ichi, Dir. Tokyo High Sch. since its creation in '22; b. 1863 in Saga; first studied Medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ., but left it without finishing in '84; held post of prof. at various Gov. Schools, Dir. of Middle Schools, Dir. Imp. Musical Academy '08-17, Dir. Tokyo Higher Girls Normal Sch. since '17. Add. Yoyogi Tomigaya, near Tokyo.

Yukawa, Gen-yo, M. D. (Japanese and German), Dir. of the Yukawa Gastro-enteric (private) Hospital, Osaka; b. 1867 in Wakayama; grad. from the Kyoto Prefectural School of Med., class '90; further at the Elective course, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '91-93, and lastly in Germany, '00-02, to study his speciality in digestive organs. Meanwhile he practised in Wakayama and served at the Nagayo Gastro-enteric Hospital; established his hospital on returning home. Add. Imabashi Sanchome, Osaka.

Yukawa, Kankichi, Mng.-Dir., Sumitomo Bank; b. 1868 in Wakayama-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; Secretary to Dept. of Communications and next to Formosan Govt.; Principal of the Post and Telegraph School; represented Japan at the International Postal Conference held at Washington, '96; Dir. of the Communication Superintending Bureau; resigned office '05 and entered Sumitomo Firm. Add. Sumitomo Bank, Osaka.

Yuki, Toyotaro, Mng.-Dir. of Yasuda Hozensha and Vice-Pres. Yasuda Bank since '22; b. in Yamagata-ken, 1877; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '03; entering the service of the Bank of Japan was promoted to the Manager of Osaka Branch; studied banking in U.S.A., '06-09. Add. Yasuda Hozensha, Tokyo.

Zumoto, Motosada, ex-M.P., Journalist, Chairman of International Press Association; b. 1862; grad. Sapporo Agr. Coll. '84; was long on the staff of the Japan Mail; entered civil service for a short while and was twice appointed Per. Sec. to the late Prince Ito when he was Premier; a resident correspondent of the London Standard during the Russo-Japanese War; started the Japan Times as the only English paper edited by Japanese in '97; conducted the Seoul Press, '06-09; started in '09 the Oriental Information Agency in New York Cty; but returned to Tokyo in '10 to resume control of the Japan Times, '10-14; started in '16 the Herald of Asia suspended since the Earthquake; was attached to the Siberian Expeditionary Army '22; Made a tour to U.S.A. with Baron Shibusawa in '15 and in '21. Add. Herald of Asia Office, Tokyo.

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APPENDIX B

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LEADING FIRMS AND BUSINESS HOUSES IN JAPAN; THEIR STATISTICS, NAMES OF DIRECTORS, ETC.

I. Banks and Trust Cos.
II. Brewery.
III. Sugar Mfg.
IV. Chemical Industry.
V. Dry Goods, Knitted Goods, etc.
VI. Electricity and Gas.
VII. Exchange and Stock Brokers.
VIII. Exporters and Importers.
IX. Fishery and Marine Products.
X. Flour Milling and Confectionery.
XI. Glass and Ceramics.
XII. Insurance.
XIII. Leather, Leather Goods, Belting, etc.
XIV. Metals, Mining, etc.
XV. Machinery, Machines and Tools, etc.
XVI. Paper and Paper Wares.
XVII. Printing and Publishing.
XVIII. Shipping.
XIX. Shipbuilding.
XX. Railways and Tramways, steam and electric, (municipal undertakings excluded).
XXI. Silk-reeling, Spinning and Weaving.
XXII. Miscellaneous.

Abbrev. K.K.=Kabushiki-Kaisha (Joint Stock Company); Gm. K.=Gomei-Kaisha (Partnership unlimited); Gs. K.=Goshi-Kaisha (Partnership limited). Capital and other sums of money in unit of ¥1,000.

Figures for 2nd half, 1924, or later term when available.

Section I. Banks and Trust Cos.

(For details vid. Chap. Banks and Banking)

Aichi Bank, K.K., Tamaya-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya. Est. 1896 Cap. ¥15,000 (6,000 p.u.); res. ¥5,500; absorbed Kitakata and other banks in '18. Pres. Y. Watanabe.

Chosen Ginko (Bank of Chosen), Seoul. (Vid. Chap. Chosen).

Dai Hyaku Ginko (100th Bank), K.K., Yorozu-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. '77. Cap. ¥25,000 (¥17,500 p.u.); res. ¥9,800. Pres. K. Hara. Dirs. S. Cho, K. Ando, etc.

Dai Ichi Ginko (1st Bank), K.K., Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. The first private bank in Japan. Est., July '73. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥43,175 p.u.); res. ¥37,500. Pres. Y. Sasaki; Gen. Mngs. K. Ishii, Y. Noguchi, Y. Sugita.

Fujimoto Bill Broker Bank, K.K., 5-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1906. Cap. ¥2,000 p.u.; res. ¥4,036, branches at Kobe and Tokyo; world-wide connection. Chairman, B. Hiraga.

Hokkaido Takushoku Ginko (Colonization Bank of Hokkai-

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do), K.K., Sapporo, Hokkaido. Est. 1900. Cap. ¥20,000 (p.u. ¥7,500); res. ¥5,515. Pres. K. Kato.

Jugo Ginko (15th Bank), K.K., Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '77 and formerly called the Peer's Bank. Cap. ¥100,000 (¥50,250 p.u.); res. ¥29,620. Pres. M. Naruse; Mng.-Drs., I. Sato, K. Aiko.

Furukawa Bank, K.K., Setomono-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1917 by the Furukawa family with cap. ¥5,000 p.u., res. ¥1,670. Pres., Baron T. Furukawa; Mng.-Dir., M. Kono.

Kanda Bank, K.K., No. 26, Sakamoto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. April 1918. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,250 p.u.); res. ¥2,840; chiefly deals in public loan bonds and debentures. Pres. R. Kanda.

Kashima Bank, K.K., Osaka. Est. by Mr. Kashima. Cap. ¥30,200 (¥18,875 p.u.); res. ¥5,100; reorganized in '17 with extended business. Pres., K. Hirooka; Mng.-Dirs., Y. Hoshino, etc.

Kawasaki Bank, K.K., Himono-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. July 1893 by the late H. Kawasaki. Cap. ¥10,000 p.u.; res. ¥7,450. Pres., H. Kawasaki.

Kobe Okazaki Bank, K.K., 56, Nanwa-cho, Kobe. Est. 1920. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥6,000. Pres., T. Okazaki; Mng.-Dir., T. Okazaki.

Konoike Bank, K.K., Imabashi, Osaka. Est. May 1877 by the Konoike family, as Gm. K., and reorganized into K.K. 1919. Cap. ¥10,000 p.u.; res. ¥2,970. Pres., Baron K. Konoike; Mng.-Dir., H. Kato.

Meiji Bank, K.K., Naka-ku, Nagoya. Cap. ¥11,800 (¥1,360 p.u.); res. ¥2,726. Pres., J. Tomita; Mng.-Dir., S. Ikoma.

Mitsui Bank, K.K., Suruga-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Oldest, est. over 200 yrs. ago by Takatomi Mitsui in Tokugawa era, organized as Mitsui Bank, K.K., 1909. Cap. ¥100,000 (¥40,000 p.u.); res. ¥48,689. Pres., Gen-emon Mitsui; Mng.-Dirs., S. Ikeda, U. Yoneyama, N. Kikumoto.

Mitsubishi Bank, Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1895 and is conducted by the Mitsubishi Firm. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥20,000 p.u.); res. ¥19,500. Pres., M. Kushida.

Murai Bank, K.K., Moto-Yokkaichi-cho, Tokyo. Founded in Dec. 1906 and reorganized with capital of ¥10,250 (½ p.u.); res. ¥3,054. Pres. K. Murai; Mng.-Dir., T. Murai.

Nagaoka Bank, K.K., Hon-machi, Nagaoka. Est. 1890. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥7,790 p.u.); res. ¥1,057. Pres., S. Yamaguchi.

Nagoya Bank, K.K., Nagoya. Est. 1882. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥12,200 p.u.); res. ¥6,671. Branch at Tokyo. Pres., K. Tsunekawa.

Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan), K.K., (Vid. Chap. on Banking).

Nippon Kogyo Ginko (Industrial Bank of Japan, K.K., (Do.)

Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Hypothec Bank of Japan), K.K. (Do.)

Nippon Shintaku (Trust) Bank, K.K., Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Formed in 1920 with cap. ¥17,500 (¥25,000 p.u.); res. ¥750. Mng.-Dir., M. Kawai.

Osaka Nomura Bank, K.K., 2-chome, Bingo-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1918. Cap. ¥10,000 (p.u.); res. ¥4,972. Branches at Tokyo, Kobe, Kyoto. Pres., M. Nomura.

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Omi Bank, K.K., Bingo-machi, Osaka. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥9,375 p.u.) Pres., N. Yasui; Dirs., S. Asakura, etc.

Rokujuku Ginko (69th Bank), K.K., Nagaoka. Est. '78. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,790 p.u.); res. ¥1,165. Branch at Tokyo, 1-chome, Shio-cho, Nihombashi. Pres. M. Nagabe.

Sanjushi Ginko (34th Bank), K.K., Koraibashi-dori, Higashi, Osaka. Est. '78. Cap, ¥50,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥17,070. Pres. K. Kikuchi; Mng.-Dirs., K. Ichinose, K. Kitamura, I. Ota.

Setsuyo Bank, K.K., 3-chome Imabashi, Higashi, Osaka. Est. 1897. Cap. ¥10,000 (5,500 p.u.); res. ¥500. Pres. I. Tanaka.

Sumitomo Bank, K.K., Kitahama, Osaka. Est. 1871 by the Sumitomo family; reorganized K.K., 1912. Cap. ¥70,000 (¥50,000 p.u.); res. ¥21,000. Pres., Baron K. Sumitomo; Mng.-Dirs., K. Yukawa, T. Kanoh, S. Yoshida, N. Yatsushiro.

Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Taiwan or Formosa), K.K., Taihoku, Formosa, (Vid. Chap. Taiwan).

Tokai Ginko, K.K., Gofuku-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1889. Cap. ¥21,000 (¥14,558 p.u.); res. ¥5,200. Pres., T. Kano; Vice-Pres., S. Uetake; Dir. C. Kikuchi.

Toyokuni Bank, K.K., Koami-cho, Nih., Tokyo. Est. 1907. Cap. ¥10,000 p.u.; res. ¥2,720. Pres., S. Ikuta; Dirs., K. Hamaguchi, Y. Ito, etc.

Yamaguchi Bank, K.K., Kawara-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. '17. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥27,500 p.u.); res. ¥8,200. Pres., K. Yamaguchi; Mng.-Dirs., K. Sakano, K. Sasaki.

Yasuda Bank, K.K., 2-chome, Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1864 by the late Zenjiro Yasuda and controlled by the Yasuda family; sub. capital ¥150,000 (¥92,750 p.u.); res. ¥48,650 having amalgamated in Nov. 1924 eleven syndicate banks; 160 branch offices. Connection world-wide. Pres., Zenjiro Yasuda; Vice-Pres., T. Yuki; Mng.-Dirs., T. Takeuchi, H. Hyosu.

Yokohama Specie Bank, K.K., Yokohama. (Vid. Chap. Banks.)

Dai Nippon Trust Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. 1924. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.) Pres., K. Kameda.

Japan-America Trust Co., Nakabashi-Izumi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. '18. Cap. ¥25,000 p.u.; engaged in investment in foreign countries, introduction of foreign capital, general broking and trust business; has a branch in Osaka. Pres. M. Sugawara, Mng.-Dir. K. Imanishi.

Kansai Trust Co., K.K., Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1912. Cap. ¥10,000 p.u.; res. ¥929. Pres., K. Yamaguchi; Mng.-Dir., K. Kato, etc.

Kokusai Trust Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1925. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥1,820. Pres., S. Suzuki; Mng.-Dir., S. Maeda.

Kobe Trust Co., K.K., Kobe. Est. 1919. Cap. ¥3,000 (½ p.u.) Pres., T. Takei.

Kyosai Trust Co., K.K., Koraibashi, Osaka. Est. 1925. Cap. ¥30,000 (¼ p.u.) Pres., Zenjiro Yasuda; Dirs., T. Hamada, T. Sonoda.

Mitsui Trust Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1923.

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Cap. ¥30,000 (¥7,500 p.u.); res. ¥300. Pres., U. Yoneyama; Dirs., T. Dan, N. Ikeda, N. Ariga, Baron T. Mitsui, etc.

Oda Trust Co., K.K., Minami-Kayaba-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1920. Cap. ¥3,000 (¥2,700 p.u.) Pres., S. Oda; Mng.-Dir., F. Kodaira.

Sumitomo Trust Co., K.K., Awaji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1925. Cap. ¥20,000 (¼ p.u.) Pres. Baron K. Sumitomo.

Tokyo Trust Co., K.K., Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1906. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥2,375 p.u.); res. ¥277. Pres., H. Maeyama; Mng.-Dir., K. Umeda.

Section II. Brewery

Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co., K.K., Meguro, Tokyo. Formed March, 1906 by amalgamating Ebisu, Sapporo and Asahi breweries. Cap. ¥40,000 (¥27,000 p.u.); res. ¥15,400. The foremost Co. in this line; annual output 900,000 koku. Brands, "Ebisu," "Sapporo," "Asahi," and "Munchenner" beers. Pres. K. Makoshi; Mng.-Dir. C. Uemura.

Kirin Beer Brewery Co., K.K., Koyasu, Yokohama. Founded by some foreigners and reorganized in Feb. 1907 as K.K. with Japanese and foreign shareholders; brands, "Kirin," "Laher," "Pilsena," etc. Cap. ¥10,800 (¥7,050 p.u.); res. ¥2,699; annual output 120,000 koku. Pres. I. Itami.

Nichi-Ei (Anglo-Jap.) Brewery Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. '20 as joint enterprise of Japanese and Canadian capitalists, but the latter are no longer represented. Cap. ¥2,400 (¥1,900 p.u.) Brand, "Cascade"; ice is also made. Pres. T. Kusumi.

Nippon Beer Kosen Co., K.K., Ginza, Tokyo. Est. Sept. '96. Cap. ¥9,000 (¥6,822 p.u.); res. ¥936. Brand, "Union." Reorganized in '21 amalgamating the Teikoku Mineral Water Co. and the Nippon Bottle Mfg. Co. Also produces various brands of table waters as "Hirano," "Mitsuya Cider," etc. Pres. K. Nezu, Mng.-Dir., T. Kameda.

Teikoku Beer Brewery Co., K.K., Dairi, Fukuoka-ken. Est. May, 1912. Cap. ¥4,000. Have capacity to produce 65,000 koku a year. Pres. I. Sumida; Dirs. M. Miyamoto, F. Sekiya, etc.

Section III. Sugar Manufacturing

(Vid. Sugar, Chap. Industry)

Dai Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Suna-mura, Minami-Katsushika-gun, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1896. Capital ¥27,250 (¥20,063 p.u.); res. ¥12,571; factories at Tokyo, Osaka, Moji, Formosa producing 3,650 tons of sugar in '24. Pres., R. Fujiyama; Mng.-Dirs., R. Izawa, K. Ibuki.

Ensuiko Sugar Mfg. and Colonization Co., K. K., Kagi, Formosa. Est. 1907. Capital ¥25,000 p.u.; res. ¥3,080; manufactured 4,550 tons of sugar in 1924. The Co. amalgamated in 1914 with Taito Colonization Co. (est. Aug., 1912; cap. ¥2,250 p.u.) Pres., T. Maki; Mng.-Dirs., S. Fujisaki, etc.

Hokkaido Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Tokachi, Hokkaido. Est. in 1919. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥4,000 p.u.) Pres. M. Matsukata; Mng.-Dir. K. Makiyama.

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Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Tainan, Formosa. Est. 1906. Capital increased to ¥32,500 (¥11,425 p.u.) in 1921 with the amalgamation of the Yamato Sugar Co., enlarging its capacity to 560,000 piculs of crude sugar in 7 factories in Fukuoka, Kanagawa, and Formosa. Has connection with Tokyo Confectionary Co., (Cap. ¥2,000) and Boso Condensed Milk Co. (Cap. ¥1,100). Cap. ¥37,500 (¥24,300 p.u.); res. ¥1,400. Chairman, H. Soma; Mng.-Dirs., K. Arima, A. Yasuda.

Nan-Man (South Manchuria) Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Japanese Concession, Mukden, China. Est. 1916. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥7,500 p.u.) Pres. T. Arai, Mng.-Dir. J. Shiraishi.

Niitaka Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Sentoho, Taichu, Formosa. Est. Oct., 1909. Cap. ¥28,000 (¥10,750 p.u.); capacity 3,150 tons of sugar in '24. Pres. K. Okura; Mng.-Dir. T. Asada.

Tainan Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Taihoku, Formosa. Est. Nov., 1912. Cap. ¥20,250 (¥16,938 p.u.) The Co. amalgamated in 1916 with Antai Co. and Giran Co. Capacity about 3,250 tons. Pres. U. Suzuki; Mng.-Dirs. K. Kawakami, etc.

Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Takao, Formosa. Formed 1900. Cap. ¥63,000 (¥38,100 p.u.) gradually enlarged its capacity with amalgamation of minor Cos. since the war. Chairman, T. Yamamoto; Mng.-Dirs., N. Takechi, T. Masuda.

Teikoku Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Taichu, Formosa. Est. 1919. Cap. ¥18,000 (¥11,250 p.u.); produced about 3,000 tons in '24. The Co. amalgamated in '16 with Minami-Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co. (Cap. ¥2,500 p.u.) Pres. M. Matsukata; Mng.-Dir. S. Makiyama.

Toyo Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Kagi, Formosa. Est. 1907; absorbed several Cos. in the last decade with the expanded capital (¥12,550 in '21) and capacity, the latter being put at 4,300 tons of sugar besides 26,400 koku of alcohol, in 9 factories in Formosa and Okinawa. Cap. ¥36,250 (¥22,030 p.u.); res. ¥6,650. Pres., Yamanari; Mng.-Dirs., M. Oga, T. Tamura.

Section IV. Chemical Industries

Aichi Cement Mfg. Co., K.K., Atsuta-Higashi-cho, Minami-ku, Nagoya. Est. 1889; Cap. ¥3,000 (¥1,650 p.u.); res. ¥404; yearly output 360,000 barrels. Pres. K. Awoki.

Asano Cement Mfg. Co., K.K., Kiyosumi-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo. Founded 1912 by Mr. Soichiro Asano, a millionaire merchant of Tokyo. Cap. ¥56,310 (¥26,545 p.u.); res. ¥3,932; yearly output about 11,180,000 barrels. Pres., S. Asano; Dirs., H. Okawa, M. Shiraishi, etc.

Dai Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co., K.K., Oshima-machi near Tokyo. Est. 1887. Cap. ¥22,400 p.u.; output 46,997,521 kan in 1924 (2nd half). Chairman, E. Tanaka; Mng.-Dirs., S. Futagami, J. Murota.

Electric and Chemical Industrial Co., K.K., Honkawaya-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1913. Cap. ¥16,500 (¥11,900 p.u.); res. ¥1,386; line of business, lime, carbonic lime, sulphate ammonia, etc. Chairman, S. Ohashi; Mng.-Dir., T. Toyama; Dirs., S Uemura, K. Makita, G. Fujihara.

Japan Dye-Stuff Co., K.K., Kasugade-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1915 under official protection which guarantees profit of 8%.

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Cap. ¥8,000 p.u. Line of business, aniline salts, aniline and alizarine dyes, carbolic acid, etc. Pres. J. Ikeda; Dirs., S. Ohashi, R. Fujiyama, C. Watanabe, etc.

Japan Match Mfg. Co., K.K., Arata-machi, Kobe. Est. 1907. Cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; res. ¥252; output is put at 80,000 cases. Pres. M. Naoki; Mng.-Dirs., I. Honda, J. Goto.

Japan Paint Co., K.K., Minami-Shinagawa, Tokyo. Est. 1881 in Tokyo and organized as K.K., 1898. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥3,600 p.u.); res. ¥6,112; have factories at Osaka; annual output estimated at 60,000,000 lbs.; export to China, India and South-Seas. Pres. N. Hasegawa; Dirs., G. Obata, Y. Nagara, etc.

Nippon Artificial Manure Co., K.K., 3-chome, Kyobashi, Higashi, Osaka. Est. 1889. Cap. ¥22,400 p.u.; res. ¥415; has a monthly capacity of 16,650 tons. Pres., T. Takehara; Mng.-Dir. K. Yoshida.

Nippon Nitrogen Fertilizer Co., K.K., Tamae-cho, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1906. Cap. ¥22,000 (16,000 p.u.); res. ¥2,630. Mng.-Dirs., M. Noguchi, S. Ichikawa.

Nippon Chemico-Industrial Co., K.K., Kameido, Tokyo. Est. '16. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥4,200 p.u.); res. ¥386; united Nippon Dye-stuff Mfg. Co. in Dec., '18. Pres., J. Kadono.

Oita Cement Mfg. Co., Oita City. Est. 1918. Amalgamated Asahi Cement K.K. in 1922; capacity 1,500,000 barrels. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,184 p.u.); res. ¥305. Pres. T. Kusunoki.

Onoda Cement Mfg. Co., K.K., Onoda, Asa-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture. Est. 1881. Cap. ¥13,000 (¥8,450 p.u.); res. ¥2,040. Yearly output about 3,200,000 barrels. Dirs., S. Kasai, M. Kano, T. Hoshina.

Osaka Alkali Co., K.K., 2-chome, Dojima, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1880, one of the pioneer manufacturers of chemical manures, oils, etc. Cap. ¥13,350 (¥12,294 p.u.); res. ¥283. Pres. K. Hasegawa; Dir. K. Yamaguchi.

Rasa Island Phosphorus Ore Co., K.K., 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1913. Cap. ¥7,500 (¥5,250 p.u.); yearly capacity 1,500,000 tons of phosphate manure in '24. Pres. K. Tsunefuji; Mng.-Dirs., M. Yoshimura, Y. Ono.

Sakura Portland Cement Co., K.K., Funadaiku-machi, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1907. Cap. ¥1,600 (¥1,178 p.u.); monthly output about 35,000-40,000 barrels. Pres. M. Sakamoto; Mng.-Dir. N. Shiojiri.

Section V. Dry Goods, Knitted Goods, etc.

Daimaru Dry Goods Store, Shijo-dori, Takakura, Kyoto. Founded 1716, and reorganized as partnership ltd., is a pioneer department store in Kyoto-Osaka district. Tokyo Branch, Marunouchi Building. Pres. S. Shimomura.

Mitsukoshi Gofukuten, K.K., Suruga-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. A leading and the oldest dry goods store with a history of three hundred years and also pioneer department store. Reorganized as K.K. with capital ¥2,000, later to increase to ¥12,000 (¥8,000 p.u.), but reduced to ¥7,000 to liquidate Sept. damage. Branches; Osaka, Kyoto, Seoul and Dairen. Maintains a chain-store system in Tokyo. Awarded gold medals at foreign and domestic exhibi-

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tions. Mng.-Dirs., S. Kurachi, T. Asabuki, R. Nakamura,

Shirokiya Dry Goods Store, Nihombashi, Tokyo. A leading dry goods and department store in Tokyo; founded 1662. Branch at Osaka. Pres. K. Nishino; Mng.-Dir. S. Ohashi.

Section VI. Electricity and Gas

(For the Gas Industry and Electric Industry, vid. Chap. Industry and for Electric Railways, Chap. Railways)

Daido Electric Power Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1921. Cap. ¥12,963 (12,875 p.u.); Total k.w. ¥278,500 (full). Pres., M. Fukuzawa; Vice-Pres., J. Masuda; Dirs., M. Ota, J. Masuda.

Fuji Denki Seizo Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1923 as joint enterprise of Furukawa Firm and Siemens. Cap. ¥10,000 (¼ p.u.); speciality,—motors, switch-board, searchlight. Pres. W. Natori.

Fuji Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1907. Cap. ¥34,860 (¥16,572 p.u.); res. ¥641; amalgamated May '18 with Fuji Chemical Industry Co. Pres. K. Fujita; Mng.-Dir. K. Negishi.

Furukawa Electro-Industrial Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. in 1919. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥680. Pres. K Nakajima; Mng.-Dirs., S. Nakagawa, M. Hideno.

Gumma Electric Power Co., K.K., 3-chome, Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. 1919. Cap. ¥12,250 (¥6,250 p.u.) Pres. T. Tajima; Vice-Pres. Y. Matsunaga.

Hayakawa Electric Power Co., K.K., 1-chome Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1917. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥18,750 p.u.); res. ¥495. Pres. Y. Matsunaga; Mng.-Dir., T. Tanaka, M. Tsunoda.

Hokkaido Gas Works, K.K., Sapporo, Hokkaido. Est. July '11. Cap. ¥3,000 (¥2,519 p.u.); res. ¥59. Directors: Pres. R. Kume; Mng.-Dir. H. Ota.

Hokkaido Electric Light Co., K.K., Sanjikken-bori, Kyob., Tokyo. Est. in 1919. Cap. ¥21,885 (¥10,943 p.u.); res. ¥364. Pres. Y. Anamizu; Vice-Pres. Wakao.

Kinugawa Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Tokyo. Est. '10. Cap. ¥45,000 (¥21,375 p.u.); res. ¥1,339. Directors: Pres. T. Toshimitsu; Dirs., A. Fuji, T. Watanabe; Mng.-Dirs., T. Nakano, G. Toshimitsu.

Kyoto Electric Light Co., K.K., Kawara-cho, Kyoto. Est. '89. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥24,364 p.u.); res. ¥3,336. Directors: Pres. Z. Osawa; Mng.-Dir. H. Tanaka; Dirs. S. Matsui, T. Inagaki, etc.

Kyushu Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., 3-chome, Koami-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1911. Cap. ¥80,000 (¥48,800 p.u.); res. ¥3,390; Pres. S. Kuno; Mng.-Dirs., T. Tanahashi, S. Umeya, etc.

Nippon Electric Power Co., K.K., 3-chome, Koraibashi, Higashi, Osaka. Est. 1919. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥32,500 p.u.); res. ¥7. Pres. J. Yamaoka; Vice-Pres. Y. Hayashi.

Osaka Gas Works, K.K., Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. Oct., 1896. Cap. ¥350. Directors: Pres. C. Watanabe; Dirs. C. P. Cushman, S. Kishi, C. Kataoka.

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Teikoku Electric Light Co., K.K., Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1911. Cap. ₹57,360 (¥50,401 p.u.); res. ¥1,340. Dirs. Nagahashi, Kawara, Aoyama, Uetake.

Toho Electric Power Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. '87; amalgamated many elec. Co's. Capital amounts to ₹139,820. Lamps. 2½ millions; power supplied, 180,000 h.p. Paid up cap. ₹102,204; res. ¥2,015. Pres. Y. Itami; Vice-Pres. Y. Matsunaga; Dir. T. Tanaka.

Tokyo Electric Co., K.K., Horinouchi, Kawasaki, Kanagawa-ken. Est. 1896, reorganized 1917. Cap. ₹21,000 (¥12,750 p.u.); res. ¥31,586. Pres. J. Gary; Vice-Pres. K. Yamaguchi.

Tokyo Electric Light Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Tokyo. Est. 1883; amalgamated many elec. Cos. and at present is almost sole Co. supplying light in Tokyo City and environs; capacity 153,947 k.w. (coal) and 151,000 (hydro), besides supplied 62,000 h.p. by Inawashiro Co. Cap. ¥258,000 (¥228,605 p.u.); res. ¥13,310. Pres. K. Kambe; Vice-Pres. S. Wakao; Dirs. T. Koshiyama, etc.

Tokyo Gas Works, K.K., Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. '85. Cap. ¥45,000 p.u.; res. ¥4,692; the only gas Co. in Tokyo City having amalgamated newly opened rivals; total supply 1,624,592,400 c.f.t. Pres. K. Watanabe; Mng.-Dirs., S. Sugiura, O. Matsukata, etc.

Toshin Electric Co., K.K., 1-chome, Minami-Demma-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1917. Cap. ¥11,000 (¥8,176 p.u.); res. ¥596. Pres. S. Suzuki; Dirs., T. Kawasaki, T. Suzuki, etc.

Ujigawa Electric Co., K.K., Sonezaki-kami, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1906. Cap. ¥85,000 (¥52,275 p.u.); res. ¥2,749; supply power to Osaka Elec. Light Co., Kyoto Elec. Light Co. and Osaka Municipal Trams. Directors: Pres. Y. Hayashi; Mng.-Dir. K. Kimura; Dirs., M. Asami, J. Noguchi, J. Yamaoka.

Section VII. Exchanges and Stock Brokers

Dairen Exchange, K.K., Dairen, Manchuria. Est. Nov. 1920. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥2,365. Pres. S. Koizumi; Dirs. S. Kadota, Y. Mori, etc.

Kyoto Exchange, K.K., Higashidoin-dori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,500 p.u.); res. ¥318. Pres. .....

Nagoya Exchange, K.K., Minami-Ise machi, Nakaku, Nagoya. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥3,375 p.u.); res. ¥578. Pres. T. Shimode; Mng.-Dir. K. Doi.

Osaka Dojima Exchange, K.K., Dojima, Osaka. Est. 1876. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥3,750 p.u.); res. ¥1,166. Chairman K. Miyazaki.

Osaka Kabushiki Torihikijo (Stock Exchange of Osaka), K.K., Kitahama, Osaka. Est. '78. Cap. ¥45,000 (¥29,500 p.u.) Acting Chairman, M. Kamihata.

Osaka Sampin Torihikijo (Osaka Exchange of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns and Fabrics), K.K., Kita-Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku., Osaka. Est. Feb., 1894. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥2,750 p.u.) Directors: Chairman, K. Minami; Dirs., S. Iwata, O. Watanabe, H. Akioka, etc.

Shanghai Exchange, K.K., Shanghai, China. Est. '20. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥7,500 p.u.); res. ¥536. Pres. T. Morimoto.

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Tokyo Beikoku Shohin Torihikijo (Rice and Produce Exchange of Tokyo), K.K., Kakigara-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. First formed in '76 with capital ¥100 increased to ¥1,500 in '08 when the Tokyo Produce Exchange was amalgamated; now ¥6,500 p.u.); res. ¥605. Chairman, Y. Sashida.

Tokyo Kabushiki Torihikijo (Stock Exchange of Tokyo), K.K., Kabuto-cho, Tokyo. Est. in 1878. Capital ¥47,000 (¥26,750 p.u.); res. ¥4,908. Chairman, K. Okazaki.

Yokohama Torihikijo (Yokohama Exchange of Raw Silk, Tea, Fabrics, Marine Products, Sugar, Grains and Stock Exchange), K.K., Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama. Est. May, '94. Capital ¥6,500 p.u.; res. ¥5. Directors: Chairman, K. Isaka; Mng.-Dir. S. Matsuura.

Section VIII. Exporters and Importers

Chugai Boeki (Foreign and Domestic Trading) Co., K.K., Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Osaka, general exporters and importers. Est. 1917. Cap. ¥2,000 (½ p.u.) Pres. M. Kita; Mng.-Dir. K. Sugiyama.

D. Nagase & Co., Hirano-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka, general exporters and importers; line of exports,—general Japanese produce, drugs, oils, chemicals, manufactured goods, etc.; line of imports—chemicals, dyes, drugs, etc.; branches at Kobe, Kyoto and Tokyo, and London (65 Fenchurch St., E.C.). Pres. D. Nagase.

E. H. Hunter & Co., Hirano-cho, Kobe. Formed 1868, by E. H. Hunter; first engaged in rice export business but have since begun to import machinery and also engaged in antimony refining business; have special connection with Osaka Iron Works. Prop. Ryutaro Hunter.

F. Kanematsu & Co., K.K., Ito-machi, Kobe. Est. 1888, exporters and importers of artificial fertilizers, textile fabrics, etc.; broking business in general. Cap. ¥4,000 p.u. Branches at Tokyo (1/1 Yuraku-cho, Koj.), Sydney, etc. Dirs., T. Kitamura, U. Mayeda, etc.

Fujita-Gumi, Gm. K., Dojima, Osaka. Producers and exporters in electrolytic copper, electrolytic zinc, ferro alloys, etc. Est. 1893, as a private enterprise of Mr. Heitaro Fujita, the president. Dirs. Hikosaburo Fujita, N. Saka.

Furukawa Trading Co., K.K.,—Vid. Sect. Mining.

Gosho Goshi Kaisha, K.K., Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. 1905. Cap. ¥25,000 (¥20,000 p.u.); res. ¥2,050 in '21; manufacturers and exporters of raw cotton, cotton yarn, underwear, etc.; branches at Tsingtao, Bombay, Shanghai, Calcutta, Tientsin, etc. Chairman, I. Abe; Mng.-Dir. S. Nose.

Horne Trading Co., K.K., Takiyama-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. '18. Cap. ¥600 p.u.; chiefly deal in machinery, tools and material goods. Pres. T. G. Nee; Dirs. F. W. Horne, J. D. Lobb, etc.; Auds. E. W. S. Oustin, J. L. Kaufmann.

Iwai Shoten, K.K., 4-chome, Kitahama, Osaka. Est. 1912; engaged in trading in general. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥7,000 p.u.) Pres. K. Iwai, Mng.-Dir. Y. Yasuno.

Kuhara Trading Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Founded by

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Mr. Fusanosuke Kuhara, a leading merchant of Osaka. Cap. ¥75,000 (¥41,250 p.u.); res. ¥34,840. Pres. F. Kuhara; Mng.-Dirs., K. Takeuchi, S. Nakayama.

Meidi-ya, K.K., Importers and dealers in groceries, provisions and agents of Kirin Beer, Nunobiki Tansan Mineral Water, Buchanan's Whisky, J. Brown's Scotch Whisky, etc. Head Office, Honcho, Yokohama. Est. 1885 by late Mr. H. Isono; limited liability company May '11. Warranted purveyers to the Imperial Household and the Imperial Navy. Capital ¥500. Branches: Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Moji and Seoul. Directors: C. Isono (Pres.), M. Miyaji (Mng.-Dir.), K. Sano (Dir.)

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, K.K., General importers and exporters, Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. One of the oldest establishments in this line. Reorganized in Oct. '09 as Joint Stock Co. with other enterprises; all practically owned by the 11 branches of the Mitsui family; capital ¥100,000 p.u. Mng.-Dirs. Y. Yasukawa, K. Fukui, S. Odagiri, M. Fujise. Branches: London, New York, etc.

Naigai Kogyo Kaisha, K.K., Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Cap. ¥4,000. Importers and exporters of machinery, motor-cars, building material. Pres. S. Wakao; Man.-Dir. T. Fujiwara, I. Mori, etc.

Nichibei Silk Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. 1919, with the object of exporting silk to U.S.A., etc. Capital ¥10,000 p.u. Mng.-Dir. S. Hoshino.

Okura-gumi, See under Section General.

Suzuka Firm, Importer, exporter and mfr. of fertilizers, reorganized as K.K. in '20; ¥50,000 fully paid up; 1-chome, Sagacho, Fukagawa, Tokyo; connection world-wide. Pres. J. Suzuka.

Uchida Trading Co., K.K., Naka-cho, Kobe. Est. 1917. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u; general exporters and importers. Pres. T. Yagi; Dirs. S. Uchida; T. Murakami, etc.

Yonei & Co., General importers and exporters, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. in 1887; reorganized as K.K. in 1921; contractors to Government; agents for many foreign Cos.; Branches: Osaka, Kobe, Seoul, etc. Prop. N. Yonei.

Yu-asa Firm, Takakura Higashi-iru, Gojo, Kyoto. Importers and exporters; dealers in metal wares, etc. Prop. Shichizaemon Yu-asa.

Z. Horikoshi & Co., Tori-hatago-cho, Nih., Tokyo. General exporters and importers. Est. 1893; mfrs. of and dealers in silks, silk and straw goods, pearl buttons, rugs, etc. Connection, world-wide. Pres. K. Horikoshi.

Chuka (China) Enterprise Co., K.K. 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1919. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥11,255 p.u.); engaged in investment in and management of various enterprises in China; has a branch at Shanghai. Pres. S. Fujita.

Mitsubishi Firm, Ltd., K.K., Carries on Shipbuilding, Banking, Mining, Iron Works, Trading, Warehousing and Insurance business each as independent company. Trading Co. as organized in 1918 is backed with capital ¥15,000, p.u.; res. ¥2,900. Pres. Baron K. Iwasaki; Mng.-Dir. S. Sakamoto.

Mitsui & Co., Gm. K., Suruga-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1893 with capital ¥60,000 in 1920. Controlling centre of all the

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undertakings run by the Mitsui. Pres. Baron Hachiroemon Mitsui.

Nippon Shoji Kaisha (Japan Trading Co., Ltd.), K.K., Sue-yoshi-bashi-dori, 2-chome, Minami-ku, Osaka and Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1916. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; general exporters and importers. Pres. Y. Kashima; Mng.-Dir. M. Sugimoto.

Okura-gumi, K.K., General exporters and importers, Ginza, Tokyo. The firm organized as a partnership with Baron Kihachiro Okura, well known merchant in the country, president, in 1873. Reorganized as a joint stock Co. in Dec. '11. Capital ¥10,000.

In 1918 the mining and engineering dep'ts. were each formed into an independent company, the former with capital of ¥20,000 (Baron and Mr. Okuras, President and Vice-Pres. and J. Kadono (Mng.-Dir.) and the latter with capital of ¥2,000 and with T. Tokumi as managing director.

Suzuki & Co., unltd., Kaigandori, Kobe. Est. 1887. Capital ¥50,000 p.u. General merchants and manufacturers; Industrial Dep't.—camphor, fishoil, electrolytic cathode, copper, spelter, etc. Import Dep't.—sugar, grains, machineries, chemicals, etc. Export Dep't.—sugar, grains, metals, provisions, etc. Branches and Agencies at London, New York, Melbourne, Vladivostok, Shanghai, etc. Manager, S. Mori; Rep. of the Co., Mrs. Suzuki.

Yasuda Trading Co., Gofuku-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥5,838 p.u.); carries on various enterprises in which the Yasuda family is solely interested, those being Nail works in Tokyo and Edamitsu (Kyushu), Iron-works at Osaka, godown and transport business, etc. Pres. Zenjiro Yasuda.

Section IX. Fishery and Marine Products

Nichiro Fishery Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1914. Cap. ¥17,000 (¥12,600 p.u.); res. ¥477. Engaged in fishing in Maritime Provinces. Pres. S. Tsutsumi; Mng.-Dir. J. Hiratsuka.

Toyo Whaling Co., K.K., Kawaguchi-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. May, '09. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥3,750 p.u.); res. ¥1,232. Pres. I. Yokoyama.

Section XI. Milling and Confectionery

Manchuria Flour Milling Co., K.K., Kyobashi Minami Kinroku-cho, Tokyo. Est. 1908. Cap. ¥5,750 (¥3,275 p.u.); res. ¥582. Loss ¥245 carried to next account (1st half, 1925). Pres. T. Yoshimura.

Morinaga & Co., K.K., confectioners, Mita, Tokyo. Est. in 1910, succeeding Mr. Morinaga's confectionery business, with capital ¥15,000 (¥6,000 p.u.); res. ¥1,067. Directors: T. Morinaga (Pres.), H. Matsuzaki (Gen.-Mng.)

Nippon Flour Milling Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1896. Cap. ¥11,500 (¥8,290 p.u.); res. ¥2,890; capacity in 24 hours put at 11,400 barrels in '24 at its 9 shops. Pres. S. Iwasaki; Mng.-Dir. T. Takamura, T. Takagi.

Nisshin Flour Milling Co., K.K., Suyehirogashi, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Mar., '07. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥6,008 p.u.); res. ¥2,310.

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Capacity 12,400 barrels in 24 hrs. in '24. Pres. T. Masuda; Mng.-Dir. T. Ishijima, T. Hoshino.

To-a Flour Milling Co., K.K., Oshima-machi, Suburb of Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1906. Cap. ¥3,000 p.u. Capacity 3,500 barrels. Dir. Fujita; Mng.-Dir. M. Tonoki.

Section XI. Glass and Ceramics

Asahi Glass Mfg. Co., K.K., 1-chome, Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1909. Cap. ¥12,500 (¥6,875 p.u.); res. ¥2,750; manufacturers of plate glass; run by the Iwasaki family; branch-shops at Amagasaki, Hyogo-ken, etc. Pres. T. Iwasaki; Mng.-Dir. H. Tamura, S. Yamada.

Shinagawa White Brick Mfg. Co., K.K., Kita-Shinagawa, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1875 and organized as K.K., in 1903. Cap. ¥3,500 (¥3,019 p.u); res. ¥608; yearly output estimated at 30,000,000 fireproof, and 15,000,000 decorative; have a factory at Osaka and 3 in Fukuoka prefecture. Dirs. M. Yamanouchi, N. Nishimura.

Section XII. Insurance

(For details vid. Chap. Insurance)

Aikoku Life Ins. Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1897. Cap. ¥300 (¥75 p.u); res. ¥22,850. Pres. K. Hara.

Daido Life Ins. Co., K.K., Yedobori, Osaka. Est. 1902; Cap. ¥300 p.p.; res. ¥31,869. Pres. K. Hirooka; Mng.-Dir. M. Matsui.

Jinju Life Assurance Co., K.K., No. 3, 1-chome Uchisaiwaicho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1887. Cap. ¥2,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥27,217. Pres. D. Shimogo; Mng.-Dir. T. Shimogo.

Kyosai Life Ins. Co., K.K., 33 Yoroigashi, Nih., Tokyo. Est. 1893. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥225 p.u.); res. ¥36,293. Pres. Zenshiro Yasuda.

Meiji Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1892. Cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; res. ¥11,750. Pres. M. Suyenobu.

Meiji Life Ins. Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. One of the leading and earliest ins. Co. Est. 1881. Cap. ¥2,000 (¥875 p.u.): res. ¥61,292. Pres. T. Takeichi.

Nippon Fire Ins. Co., K.K. Ginza, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Apr. 1892. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥4,000 p.u.); res. ¥11,769; combines Accident, Marine, and Burglary as subsidiary business. Pres. H. Kawasaki; Mng.-Dirs. K. Yamazaki, T. Kurosawa.

Nippon Life Ins. Co., K.K., Imabashi, Osaka. Est. 1889. Cap. ¥3,000; res. ¥108,310. Pres. K. Yamaguchi; Mng.-Dir. I. Guze.

Teikoku Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. '18. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥2,768. Pres. T. Ohara.

Tokyo Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Kita-Saya-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1887. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥6,777. Pres. Zengoro Yasuda; Vice-Pres. Baron A. Nagamatsu; Dirs. R. Komatsu, K. Minami, etc.

Yokohama Fire and Marine Ins. Co., Ltd., Honcho, Yokohama. Est. Aug. 1897. Cap. ¥12,500 (¥3,125 p.u.); res. ¥7,250. Pres. K. Isaka; Mng.-Dir. U. Nishikido.

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Section XIII. Leather, Leather Goods, Belting, etc.

Japan Leather Co., K.K., Senju, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1907. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; res. ¥6,203; factory at Tokyo, Osaka, Hokkaido, Shanghai and Tientsin. Chairman Baron T. Ito; Mng.-Dir. T. Machida.

Meiji Leather Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1911. Cap. ¥3,000 (¥2,250 p.u.); res. ¥143; is the sister company of the Sakura-gumi, K.K. Branch in Osaka. Pres. M. Nonaka; Dirs. J. Sekido, G. Uchino, S. Suzuki, etc.

Section XIV. Metals, Mining, etc.

(For output of Metals, Petroleum Oils and Coals, vid. Chap. Mining)

Asahi Oil Refinery Co., K.K., 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1919 with cap. ¥9,600 (9,250 p.u.); res. ¥334; absorbed in April 1922 the Teikoku Oil Co., K.K., increasing its capital to ¥9,600. Pres. K. Matsukata; Mng.-Dir. S. Okamoto; Mng. K. Oka, M. Narise, etc.

Dai-Nippon Colliery Co., K.K., 3-chome Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1917. Cap. ¥10,500 p.u. Pres. S. Koga; Dirs. Y. Hara, M. Matsumoto, K. Tate.

Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha (Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co.), Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1889 and were first engaged in coal mining and railway, but with the railway nationalization in Oct. '06, expanded the colliery work, shipping service; also undertake the manufacture of coke and forestry business. In conjunction with Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers, the Co. opened a steel foundry styled the Nippon Seikosho. Also work their own Wanishi Iron Foundry. Cap. ¥70,000 (¥39,625 p.u.); res. ¥7,976. Chairman T. Dan; Mng.-Dirs. T. Isomura, K. Takashiro.

Ibaraki Anthracitic Colliery Co., K.K., 4-chome, Shin-Minato-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1893; Cap. ¥2,625 p.u; res. ¥782. Pres. G. Abe; Mng.-Dirs. M. Okabe, etc.

Iriyama Colliery Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. '95. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥4,250 p.u.); res. ¥933; have coal mine in Fukushima prefecture. Directors: Mng.-Dirs. H. Hirose; Dirs. H. Okura, K. Watanabe, etc.

Iwaki Colliery Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. '84. Cap. ¥9,000 (¥7,350 p.u.); res. ¥1,919. Directors: Chairman, S. Asano; R. Watanabe, K. Kurata, etc.

Kuhara Mining Co., K.K., Kojimachi Yayesu-cho, Tokyo. Branch Office at Higashi-ku Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. 1917. Cap. ¥75,000 (¥4,125 p.u.); res. ¥35,776; reorganized 1915 as Ltd. Co., increasing cap. from ¥10,000 to ¥30,000; then again to ¥75,000 (¥41,250 p.u.) in 1918; res. ¥36,046; mining chemical-industry and machine making relating to mining, etc., possess Hitachi mines and 339 other metallic leases, 92 coal and 21 miscellaneous leases. In 1917 established big refineries at Mukden and Fushun, South Manchuria. Pres. F. Kuhara; Dirs. Takeuchi and Nakayama.

Mitsubishi Mining Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥62,500 p.u.); res. ¥4,696; owns gold, silver, and coal mines. Pres. K. Mitani (Vid. Mitsubishi Firm, Section VIII).

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Nippon Steel Works, Co., K.K., 5, Honkawa-cho, Nih., Tokyo. Est. 1907. Cap. ¥80,000 p.u.; res. ¥1,736; Japanese and English; controlled by the Mitsui family. Pres. A. Kabayama; Dirs. M. Kawabe, Douglas Vickers, etc.

Osaka Electric Copper Refinery Co., K.K., Osaka. Est. 1883. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥3,750 p.u.); res. ¥1,554. Pres. K. Inouye; Mng.-Dirs. S. Suzuki, etc.

Osaka Iron Works, K.K., Dojima Hama-dori, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. 1904. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥10,500 p.u.); res. ¥7,960; Shipbuilding and machinery making. Pres. J. Yamaoka; Mng.-Dir. K. Shimomura, H. Tsumura.

Toyo Iron Works, K.K., Zenigame-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1917 under the Govt. protection and with cap. ¥40,000 (¥34,000 p.u.) Pres. Baron S. Go; Mng.-Dirs. Baron K. Nakajima, etc.

Yamashita Mining Co., K.K., Gofuku-cho, Nih., Tokyo. Est. 1918. Cap. ¥20,000 (½ p.u.); combined with Yamashita S.S. Co. in '20. Pres. K. Yamashita.

Section XV. Machinery, Machines, Tools, etc.

Kawakita Denki Kigyo (Elec. Enterprise) Co., K.K., Dojima-Hama, Osaka. Est. 1913. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥5,400 p.u.); res. ¥337; manufacture elect. motors and apparatus. Pres. E. Kawakita; Mng.-Dir. Yamura.

Kisha Seizo Kaisha, K.K., (R'ly Rolling Stock Mfg. Co., Ltd.), Nishi-ku Shimaya-machi, Osaka. Est. 1896; cap. ¥2,700 (fully p.u.); reserves ¥4,600. Pres. Dr. S. Hasegawa.

Mitsubishi Nainenki Seizo Kaisha, Ltd., (Internal Combustion Engine Mfg. Co.), Nagoya. Est. 1921. Cap. ¥5,000; line of business is manufacture of aeroplanes and parts, etc. **Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha**, (Electric Engineering Co.), K.K. Nagoya. Est. 1920 with cap. ¥15,000. Produces internal combustion engines and flying machine motors, etc. Both are run by the Iwasaki family and have their branches at Kobe.

Niigata Tekkosho (Engineering Works), K.K., No. 3-chome, Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1910. Cap. ¥4,000 (¥3,640 p.u.); res. ¥315; Mfg. steam engines, pumps, oil well machineries, etc. Pres. K. Naito; Mng.-Dir. K. Sasamura.

Nippon Sharyo Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha, (Japan Car Manufacturing Co.), K.K., Atsuta, Nagoya. Est. Oct., 1906. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; res. ¥1,130; manufacture railway carriages, wagons, locos, and also contract various buildings and structures. Pres. T. Taki; Mng.-Dir. S. Amano.

Nippon Steel Pipe Co., K.K., Kawasaki, Kanagawa-ken. Est. 1910. Cap. ¥21,100, all p.u.; res. 681; annual output estimated at 35,000 tons of pipes and 90,000 tons of iron rod, etc. Pres. H. Okawa; Vice-Pres. M. Shiraishi.

Shibaura Engineering Works, K.K., Shiba, Tokyo. Est. July 1875. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥1,636; gradually enlarged since 1891, when the works came into possession of the Mitsui family; reorganized in 1904 as K.K. Pres. K. Iwahara; Mng.-Dirs. K. Kishi.

Tokyo Steel Material Works, K.K., Oshima-machi near Tokyo. Cap. ¥2,000 p.u.; res. ¥63. Est. 1916. Pres. T. Hayashiya.

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Section XVI. Paper and Paper Wares

(For details vid, Paper, Chap. Industry)

Fuji Paper-Mill Co., K.K., Sanjikkembori, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1887. Cap. 77,700 (¥40,538 p.u.); res. 6,096; own 10 mills in Shizuoka-ken, Hokkaido and Osaka; 3 branches in China; annual product 408 million lbs: Pres. H. Okawa; Mng.-Dirs. Y. Anamizu, T. Takahashi, etc.

Karafuto Industrial Co., K.K., Tomarie-machi, Karafuto. Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1913. Cap. ¥18,000 (¥14,150 p.u.); res. ¥975; engaged in manufacture of pulp and also in supply of electric power. Pres. H. Okawa; Dirs. E. Tanaka, etc.

Kyushu Paper Mfg. Co., K.K., Kumamoto, Kyushu. Est. in 1897. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥4,375 p.u.); res. ¥502. Pres. H. Okawa; Mng.-Dir. T. Hasegawa.

Mitsubishi Paper-Mill Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Founded and run by the Iwasaki family as Gm.k.; reformed in 1918 as such. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥8,000 p.u.); res. ¥4,250. Pres. T. Tawara; Dirs. K. Kimura, E. Fujino.

The Co. runs two mills, one styled **Takasago Mill** at Takasago, Hyogo-ken, est. 1900, and the other **Nakagawa Mill** est. 1917, each with annual output of about 16,000 tons.

Oji Paper Mfg. Co., K.K., General offices; Kita-Toshima-gun near Tokyo. Founded in 1873. Cap. ¥55,000 (¥37,720 p.u.); res. ¥9,658. Mills at Tomakomai and 9 other places. Subsidiary concerns; Chosen Paper Mfg. Co., Karafuto Industrial Co., etc. Annual Output; Paper—32,290,000 kin; Sulphite Pulp—65,000 tons, etc. Pres. G. Fujihara; Dirs. K. Takashima, etc.

Section XVII. Printing and Publishing Houses

Nisshin Insatsu Co., Ltd., Yamabuki-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo. Est. 1909. General printing; cap. ¥1,000. Pres. K. Ichijima; Mng.-Dir. S. Kokuye.

Shuyeisha Pub. Co., Ltd., Kaga-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo. Est. 1899. General printing. Cap. ¥2,000. Pres. Y. Sugiyama; Mng.-Dir. H. Aoki.

Toppan Printing Co., K.K., Nicho-machi, Shitaya, Tokyo. Est. 1923. Cap. 3,000 (½ p.u.) Pres. G. Inoue; Mng.-Dir. T. Nakanishi.

Section XVIII. Shipping

Chosen Yusen Kaisha, K.K., Seoul, Korea. Est. '12. Cap. ¥3,000 p.u.; res. ¥1,225; own 31 vessels and 25,093 tons gross. Pres. D. Onda; Dirs. J. Nomura, T. Oike, K. Ishigaki.

Japan-China Steamship Co.=Nisshin Kisen Kaisha.

Kinkai Yusen, K.K., Koj. Eiraku-cho, Tokyo. Est. '23; Cap. ¥7,000 (¥4,375 p.u.); res. ¥1,410. Pres. A. Shimamura.

Kokusai (International) S.S. Co., K.K., Kaigan-dori, Kobe. Est. 1919 with the combination of several prominent shipowners. Cap. ¥80,000 (¥70,120 p.u.); res. ¥2,938. Tokyo Branch in the Kaijo Building, Marunouchi, Koj. Pres. K. Matsukata; Dirs. K. Yamashita, S. Uchida, etc.

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Nippon Yusen Kaisha, K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Cap. ¥100,000 (¥58,000 p.u.); res. ¥66,323. Pres. T. Shirani; Mng.-Dirs. N. Otani, R. Takeda; Dirs. Y. Kikuchi, etc.

Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, (Japan-China S.S. Co.), K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Cap. ¥16,200 (¥10,125 p.u.); res. ¥4,816. Pres. B. Mori; Dirs. R. Tsunoda, K. Hori, etc.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha, K.K., Tomishima-cho, N., Osaka. Cap. ¥100,000 (¥62,500 p.u.); res. ¥34,607. Pres. K. Hori; Vice-Pres. R. Fukao; Dirs. S. Murata, etc.

Tokyo Bay S. S. Co., K.K., Shin-Funamatsu-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1899. Cap. ¥2,000 p.u.; res. ¥623. Pres. K. Watanabe; Dir. S. Inaki.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha, K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Cap. ¥32,500 (¥22,750 p.u.) Pres. S. Asano; Dirs. H. Okawa, S. Ito, M. Shiraishi, R. Asano, etc.

Section XIX. Shipbuilding

(See Shipbuilding, Chap. Mercantile Marine)

Ishikawajima Dockyards, K.K., Tsukuda-jima, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Shipbuilding and Engineering Works; one of the oldest private establishments; reorganized in Jan. 1887 as K.K. with expanded business. Cap. ¥3,000 p.u. Pres. Watanabe; Mng.-Dir. Uchida.

Kawasaki Dockyard Co., K.K., Kobe; founded in 1878 by Mr. Shozo Kawasaki; reorganized in '96 as K.K.; cap. ¥90,000 (¥56,250 p.u.); res. ¥33,592. Started 1917 marine transportation business and its iron works newly built at suburbs of Kobe have begun to manufacture iron plate. Pres. Kojiro Matsukata; Dirs. G. Nomoto, etc.

Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co., K.K., 1-chome, Yaesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo; formerly part of the Mitsubishi Firm; reorganized in 1918 as an independent joint stock company with the nominal capital of ¥50,000; (see the Mitsubishi Firm under Sec. VIII.)

Osaka Iron Works, K.K., Kawaguchi, Osaka. Est. March 1914 as K.K., ¥12,000 (¥10,500 p.u.); res. ¥8,453. Pres. J. Yamaoka; Mng.-Dirs. K. Shimomura, H. Tsumura.

Uraga Dockyard Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. 1896. Cap. ¥7,006 (¥4,375 p.u.); res. ¥1,410. Pres. J. Imaoka; Mng.-Dir. K. Yamashita.

Yokohama Dockyard Co., K.K., Nagasumi-cho, Yokohama. Est. June 1891. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; res. ¥2,176. Chairman of Dirs. N. Fujihira; Mng.-Dirs. T. Tojo, etc.

Section XX. Railways and Tramways, Steam and Electric (Municipal Undertakings Excluded)

Chichibu Railway Co., K.K., Kumagaya-machi, Saitama. Est. 1899. Cap. ¥5,550 (¥3,650 p.u.); res. ¥210. Pres. S. Kakihara; Dirs., K. Yoneyama, etc.

Chosen Railway Co., K.K., Keijo, Seoul. Est. 1923; capital ¥54,500 amalgamating six Railway Co's.: ¥17,650 p.u.; res. ¥213. Pres., K. Watanabe; Vice-Pres., S. Irie; Dirs., T. Suzuki, etc.

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Chugoku Railway Co., K.K., Kami-Ifuku, Okayama. Est. 1896; cap. fully p.u., ¥4,300; res. ¥670. Pres., Y. Sugiyama; Dirs., Y. Kondo etc.,

Fuji Minobu Railway Co., K.K., Kita-Inari-cho, Shitaya, Tokyo. Est. 1912. Cap. ¥8,000 (¥4,600 p.u.); res. ¥107. Pres. R. Horiuchi. Dirs., K. Nezu, K. Takemura, etc.

Geibi Railway Co., K.K., Kanio-cho, Hiroshima. Est. 1912; capital ¥6,000 (¥4,575 p.u.); res. ¥108. Pres., S. Taniguchi; Dirs., M. Nakamura, etc.

Hanshin Kyuko Electric Railway Co., K.K., Kitano, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. 1907; capital ¥24,000, amalgamating Inawashiro Hydraulic Electric Railway Co. in 1921; ¥21,190 p.u.; res. ¥3,340. Pres., T. Hiraga; Dirs., K. Kobayashi, T. Hayami, etc.

Hanshin Electric Railway Co., K.K., Shirigasaki, Hyogo. Est. 1897; cap. ¥25,000 p.u.; res. ¥2,190. Pres., S. Misaki; Dirs.. K. Kosone, T. Ogawa, etc.

Hakata Bay Railway Co., K.K., Nishi-Tozaki, Kasuya-gun, Fukuoka. Est. 1900; cap. ¥6,330 (¥3,481 p.u.); res. ¥1,608. Pres., K. Ota; Dirs., Z. Yasuda, T. Yamaguchi, etc.

Ina-Electric Railway Co., K.K., Shintomi-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1907; cap. ¥10,000 (¥9,321 p.u.); res. ¥826. Pres., K Watanabe; Dirs., G. Ihara, S. Kanai, etc.

Iyo Railway Co., K.K., Minato-machi, Matsuyama. Est. 1886; cap. ¥16,700 (¥11,126 p.u.); res. ¥1,608. Pres., K. Inoue; Dirs., I. Shinno, E. Okamoto, Y. Shimizu, etc.

Keihan Electric Railway Co., K.K., Kyobashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1906; capital ¥47,520, of which p.u., ¥32,520; res. ¥2,900. Pres., M. Ota; Dirs., K. Watanabe, K. Hamazaki, etc.

Keihin Electric Railway Co., K.K., Kawasaki-machi, Kanagawa. Est. 1905; capital ¥15,000, of which p.u. ¥10,005; res. ¥1,136. Pres., M. Aoki; Vice-Pres., T. Nakane; Dirs., Z. Yasuda, etc.

Keio Electric Railway Co., K.K., Hatagaya-mura, near Tokyo. Est. 1910; cap. ¥5,500 (¥4,703 p.u.); res. ¥401. Pres., M. Fujii; Mng.-Dirs., T. Odagiri, A. Inoue, etc.

Meguro-Kamata Electric Rialway Co., K.K., Kami-Osaki near Tokyo. Est. 1922; cap. ¥5,000 (¥3,253 p.u.); res. ¥19. Pres., M. Ichihara; Dirs., K. Goshima, etc.

Musashino Railway Co., K.K., Ikebukuro, Tokyo. Est. 1912; capital ¥3,000 (¥2,395 p.u.); res. ¥41. Pres., I. Ishikawa; Dirs., G. Takahashi, G. Koguma, I. Fujiyama, etc.

Nankai Electric Railway Co., K.K., Minami-ku, Naniwa, Osaka. Est. 1895; cap. ¥50,000 (¥34,600 p.u.); res. ¥4,088. Pres., C. Watanabe; Dirs., I. Okada, K. Otsuka, Y. Sasaki, etc.

Odawara Electric Railway Co., K.K., Odawara, Kanagawa Prefecture. Est. 1888; cap. ¥6,600 (¥4,125 p.u.); res. ¥66. Pres., T. Nakane; Mng.-Dirs., K. Kiyooka, Y. Kikuchi, K. Tsukamoto, etc.

Oji Electric Railway Co., K.K., Sugamo-machi, near Tokyo. Est. 1910; cap. ¥6,500 (¥1,381 p.u.); res. ¥854. Pres., T. Uemura; Mng.-Dirs., K. Hirohashi, M. Miyamoto, etc.

Osaka Electric Railway Co., K.K., Higashiku Kami-machi, Osaka. Est. 1910; cap. ¥20,750 (¥15,645 p.u.); res. ¥990. Pres

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T. Otsuki; Dirs., M. Kanamori, J. Nagata, etc.

Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway Co., K.K., Kami-Osaki near Tokyo. Est 1910; cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,357 p.u.); res. nil. Pres. T. Yano; Dirs., K. Goto, M. Ichihara, G. Hattori, etc.

Tobu Railway Co., K.K., Komme-Kawara-machi, Honjo, Tokyo. Est. 1897. Amalgamated Tojo Railway Co. in 1920. Cap. ¥24,500 (¥14,425 p.u.); res. ¥2,125. Pres. K. Nezu: Mng.-Dirs., D. Yoshino, K. Hara, N. Mizuno, etc.

Tokyo Subway Railway Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho 2-chome, Koj., Tokyo; the only subway undertaking under official charter and contemplates construction of about 9 miles in Tokyo. Work licensed in 1924 and its first section (Uyeno-Asakusa, about 1½ m.) under progress. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥1,000 p.u.); res. ¥3. Pres., R. Nomura; Vice-Pres., S. Nakagawa; Dirs., T. Hayakawa, K. Nezu, G. Masuda, etc.

Tamagawa Electric Railway Co., K.K., Shibuya-machi near Tokyo. Est. 1903; cap. ¥5,500 (¥4,300 p.u.); res. ¥329. Pres., O. Tsuda; Dirs., S. Aoyama, M. Hayakawa, etc.

Keisei Electric Railway Co., K.K., Oshiage-machi, Honjo, Tokyo. Est. 1909; cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,330 p.u.); res. ¥343. Pres., T. Honda; Dirs., B. Toshimitsu, T. Doi, etc.

Section XXI. Silk-reeling, Spinning and Weaving

Dai-Nippon Cotton Spinning Co. K.K., Amagasaki, Hyogo-ken. The Amagasaki and Settsu Cotton Spinning Cos. were amalgamated to create this Co. in '18. Cap. ¥52,000 p.u.; res. ¥30,000. Pres. K. Kikuchi.

Fukushima Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., 2-chome, Tamae-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. 1892. Cap. ¥8,000 (¥5,600 p.u.); res. ¥9,100. Pres. S. Yatsushiro.

Fuji Gassed Yarn Spinning Co., K.K., Oshima near Tokyo. Founded 1902. Cap. ¥45,200 (¥33,656 p.u.) Originated Fuji Pongee. Mng.-Dir. T. Mochida; Dirs., S. Miyamoto, Y. Shikamura.

Hinode Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Hidaka, Wakayama Prefecture. Est. in 1912. Cap. ¥10,500 (½ p.u.) Pres. C. Ito; Mng.-Dir. E. Okawa; Dirs. K. Yonezawa, K. Yoneyama, etc.

Japan-China Spinning Co., K.K., Kameido near Tokyo. Est. '07; rings 66,322, throwings 242,120. Cap. ¥12,500 (¥12,149 p.u.); res. ¥3,856. Pres. S. Miyajima; Mng.-Dir. Y. Murata.

Jomo Musline-de-Laine Co., K.K., Tatebayashi, Gumma. Est. '20. Cap. ¥12,163 (¥12,162 p.u.); res. ¥2,690. Pres. S. Kawasaki; Mng.-Dir. K. Yano.

Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Sumida, near Tokyo. Est. '92. Cap. ¥60,000 (¥28,596 p.u.); res. ¥29,438. Chairman of Dirs. Y. Muto; Mng.-Dir. R. Nagao; Dirs. H. Yamaguchi, M. Fuji, etc.

Katakura Thread Mfg. Co., K.K., Tatami-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. in 1920. Cap. ¥52,750 (¥26,375 p.u.); res. ¥13,000. Pres. K. Katakura; Vice-Pres. G. Imai.

Kishiwada Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Kishiwada, Osaka. Est. 1892; rings 148,161 and looms 350. Pres. J. Terada.

Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Kurashiki, Okayama-

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ken. Est. '87; total rings 88,984. Cap. ¥17,200 (¥12,350 p.u.); res. ¥4,800. Pres. M. Ohara; Dirs. G. Hayashi, S. Hara, etc.

Musline-de-Laine Spinning Co., (Mosurin Boseki), K.K., Nakatsu, Nishinari-gun, Osaka. Mfrs. of woolen and cotton yarns and fabrics. Est. 1896. Cap. ¥20,000 p.u.; res. ¥3,845. Pres. K. Inabatake; Mng.-Dirs., Y. Kanehara, etc.

Naigai Cotton Co., K.K., Dojima, Osaka. Est. 1887. Cap. ¥16,000 (¥10,500 p.u.); res. ¥13,744. Pres. A. Takei; Dirs. H. Abe, S. Amagi.

Nippon Cotton Trading Co., K.K., Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. '92. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥20,000 p.u.); res. ¥19,751. Chiefly engaged in wholesale of cotton. Branches at Tientsin, Dairen, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bombay, Texas and New York. Pres. M. Kita; Vice-Pres. B. Yamada.

Nippon Linen Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. '14. Cap. ¥15,000 p.u.; own 19 linen factories in Hokkaido and 2 factories near Tokyo. Pres. K. Kambe; Dirs. T. Yamaboshi, etc.

Nippon Soifu Co., Sujakuno, near Kyoto. Mfrs. of cotton yarn, fabrics, and dyeing, etc. Est. '95. Cap. ¥3,000 (¥2,250 p.u.) Mng.-Dir. S. Ono.

Nippon Silk Throwing Co., K.K., Kiryu, Gumma-ken. Est. 1902. Cap. ¥3,000. Throwing Mills at Kiryu, Yonezawa, Fukushima and Hodogaya. Spindles, 79,000; patent processes for crepe fancy yarns. Pres. Y. Mayebara.

Nippon Woolen Fabrics Co., K.K., Nishide-machi, Kobe. Est. 1896; have factories at Tokyo and Kakogawa, and have begun 1917 for the first time in Japan to manufacture thin woolen cloth. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥18,578 p.u.); res. 11,989. Pres. S. Kawanishi; Mng.-Dir. C. Taniye.

Osaka Godo Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Dojima, Osaka. Est. 1900. Cap. ¥18,750 (¥14,062 p.u.); res. ¥13,600. Pres. F. Taniguchi; Vice-Pres. A. Akiyama; Mng.-Dir. K. Sumita.

Osaka Woolen Spinning Co., K.K., Toyosaki-machi, Nishinari, Osaka. Est. 1891. Cap. ¥3,500 (¥1,500 p.u.); res. ¥981; manufacture and deal in woolen goods. Pres. E. Shibakawa; Mng.-Dir. Y. Hirata, T. Ishida.

Ryomo Weaving and Finishing Co., K.K., Kiryu, Gumma-ken. Est. 1907. Cap. ¥2,000. Mfrs. of silk crepe, taffeta, and cotton fabrics. The finishing machines loaned by the government. Pres. T. Kaneko; Mng.-Dir. H. Iizuka.

Teikoku Linen Co., K.K., Uragashi, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est 1911. Cap. ¥31,750 (¥18,850 p.u.); res. ¥530. Pres. Z. Yasuda; Mng.-Dirs. R. Saiga, J. Sakamoto, S. Suzuki.

Tokyo Muslin, K.K., Minami-Katsushika, near Tokyo. Est. 1896. Cap. ¥30,512 (¥19,262 p.u.); res. ¥2,666. Pres. G. Aoki; Mng.-Dir. H. Tosaka, T. Matsumoto.

Tokyo Wool Spinning Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. in 1906. Cap. ¥16,000 p.u.; res. ¥96. Pres. K. Fujita; Mng.-Dir. F. Takamura.

Tokyo Orimono (Textile) Co., 3-chome, Senju, Tokyo. Est. 1902. Cap. ¥7,000 (¥3,750 p.u.) Dyer and printer; mfr. all kinds of cotton piece goods. Pres. Y. Shioda; Mng.-Dirs. S. Takamura and K. Esaki.

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Toyo Spinning Co., K.K., Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. 1914. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥31,250 p.u.); res. ¥33,650. Owns 22 factories. Pres. T. Saito; Vice-Pres. F. Abe.

Section XXII. Miscellaneous

Akita Timber Co., K.K., Noshiro, Akita. Est. March, '07, amalgamating with the Noshiro Hanzai, Akita Seizai and Noshiro Zaimoku Cos. Cap. ¥11,000 (6,400 p.u.) Directors: H. Kikuchi (Pres.), T. Suzuki, E. Shimizu, J. Aizawa (Mng.-Dir.) D. Takemura.

Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo and Osaka, K.K. Est. 1892 and reorganized as such in Aug. 1919 with cap. ¥1,500 p.u. President R. Murayama, former proprietor.

Hakone Tochi Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Tokyo, Est. in 1920. Cap. ¥20,500 (¥5,125 p.u.); res. ¥139.

Hoshi Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha, Gotanda, near Tokyo. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥12,000 p.u.); res. ¥1,136; patent medicines. Pres. H. Hoshi; Mng.-Dir. E. Anraku; Dirs. S. Hishida, M. Fukui.

Imperial Hotel, Uchiyamashita-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. in 1907. Cap. ¥6,000 (4,000 p.u.); res. ¥145. Pres. Baron K. Okura; Mng.-Dir. T. Kobayashi.

Keihan Tochi Co., K.K., Funadaiku-cho, Osaka. Est. in 1918. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥5,800 p.u.); res. ¥272. Pres. S. Takeda; Dirs. M. Ota, M. Muraki, etc.

Matsutake Cinema Co., K.K., Uneme-cho, Kyob., Tokyo. Est. 1920. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥3,500 p.u.) Pres. T. Otani.

Mitsubishi Warehousing Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. The Tokyo Warehousing Co., est. 1916, assumed the present name in March '18, with extended business and increased capital to ¥10,000 (p.u. full); have branches at Kobe and Osaka. Pres. I. Tanimoto.

Nitto Seihyo Co., K.K., Nakanogo, Honjo, Tokyo. Est. in 1919; own 114 factories and capacity is 4,203 tons. Cap. ¥17,732 (¥16,888 p.u.); res. ¥1,879. Pres. H. Wago; Mng.-Dir. T. Takagi.

Osaka Electric Bulb Co., K.K., Nishinari-gun, Osaka. Est. 1907. Cap. ¥2,000 (¥1,250 p.u.) Pres. S. Watanabe; Mng.-Dir. K. Tamura; Dir. K. Kimura.

Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, K.K., Osaka. Est. 1888; reorganiezd lately as K.K. Cap. ¥1,250 (¥850 p.u.); run also the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi. Pres. H. Motoyama.

Teikoku Cold Storage Co., K.K., No. 12 Akashi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1912. Cap. ¥3,225 (¥1,890 p.u.); res. ¥171. Pres. T. Takahashi; Dirs. E. Shirai, S. Yamaguchi, etc.

To-a Kogyo (Industrial) Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Tokyo. Est. 1899. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥11,500 p.u.); res. ¥1,110; supplies funds for undertakings in China. Dirs. S. Kadono, K. Shiraiwa, etc.

Tokyo Building Co., K.K., 1-chome, Gofuku-cho, Nihom., Tokyo. Est. 1896. Cap. ¥10,000. Building contractors; loaners on and brokers in real estates; branches at Yokohama, Seoul, Tientsin, etc. Pres. I. Yabuta; Mng.-Dir. H. Eitaki; Dirs. Z. Yasuda, etc.

Tokyo Rubber Industry Co., K.K., Ochiai-machi near Tokyo.

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Est. 1917. Cap. ¥1,500 p.u.; res. ¥115. Pres. K. Fujita; Dirs. T. Yoshimura, H. Tatsumi, etc.

Tokyo Taxi-Cab Co., K.K., Shitaya Inari-cho, Tokyo. Est. 1918. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥3,750 p.u.); intended for the present to run 180 taxies, 100 goods-waggons and 100 auto-cars on hire in Tokyo. Pres. K. Watanabe; Mng.-Dir. R. Horiuchi; Dirs. S. Wakao, T. Suzuki, G. Abe, etc.

Toshin Warehouse Co., K.K., Hakozaki-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. in Oct. 1918. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥8,500 p.u.); res. ¥1,720. Dirs: Chairman T. Mitsui; R. Kadono.

Toyo Takushoku Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. in 1908. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥35,000 p.u.); res. ¥5,375. Pres. K. Watanabe.

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APPENDIX C

LEARNED AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Agricultural Association, Japan.—Founded 1881; publishes monthly organ "Dai Nippon Nokai-ho," and maintains Tokyo Agricultural College (private) in Tokyo as its educational institution; mem. 38,000. Pres. Marq. K. Matsudaira; Vice-Pres., Dr. A. Yokoi. Add. Akasaka Tameike, Tokyo.

America's Friends Society (Beiyu-Kyokai).—Est. 1906 by Japanese who have stayed in America and by Americans staying in Japan, with the object of promoting friendly relation between the two countries; mem. about 300. Pres., ——— Add. 3 Shibaguchi Itchome, Tokyo.

Architectural Society, Japan.—Founded 1917; publishes an organ, entitled "Architecture and Society"; mem. 1,200. Pres. Y. Kataoka. Add. Dojima Bldg., Osaka.

Architectural Society, Tokyo.—Mem. 3,000 Pres. T. Sone. Office, Kojimachi Yaesucho, Tokyo.

Asiatic Society of Japan.—Pioneer association of the kind in Japan and was est. about 1880 by the late Sir Earnest Satow and others in Japan for studying and investigating Japanese customs, history, literature, etc. Meeting held quarterly and proceedings published occasionally and distributed to members gratis. Hon. Secy. W. Clement. Add. Keio University, Tokyo.

Association of Patent Attorneys.—A foundation est. April, 1922, as an advisory body in legal matters; mem. 700. Dirs., K. Inomata, S. Horie, etc. Add. Patent Bureau, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Astronomical Society, Japan.—Issues a monthly; mem. 570. Pres., Dr. N. Hirayama. Office, Azabu Iiguramachi, Tokyo.

Aviculture Society, Japan.—Established '20; associated with National Association of Audubon Society, America (Pres. Dr. T. Y. Pearson). Rep. members, K. Iwabuchi and S. Washizuka. Office, Care Y. Yanagisawa, Yoyogi Sanya, Tokyo.

Bankers' Association, Osaka.—Founded 1897; mem. 60 banks. Add. Kitaku Nakanoshima, Osaka.

Bankers' Association, Tokyo.—Founded 1880; fund consists of subscriptions in proportion to the capital paid up of the associated banks; mem. 78 banks. Pres., Y. Sasaki. Add. Kojimachi Eirakucho, Tokyo.

Barristers' Society, Japan.—Founded June, 1896; issues a monthly periodical, mem. 2,700. Dirs., C. Iwata, K. Ishii, S. Uzawa, etc. Add. Kojimachi Nishi-Hibiya, Tokyo.

Belgo-Japanese Association.—Founded 1889; mem. about 74 comprising only those who have studied in Belgium. Secy., Mr. S. Akasaka. Add. Azabu Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Botanical Society, Japan.—Founded 1882; publishes a monthly Botanical Magazine. Pres. Dr. J. Matsumura; Mng.-Dir. Dr. K. Shibata. Add. Botanical Garden, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

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British Society.—Founded 1908 by the late Count Hayashi, the late Sir Claude MacDonald, Count Hirosawa, the late Capt. Brinkley, Viscount Inada, the late Vice-Admiral Baron Miyabara, Count Kawamura, etc.; mem. about 250. Add. British Embassy, Tokyo.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History, Japanese Committee.—Est. in July, 1912 in accordance with the International Conference of Economists held in 1911 in Berne. The result of investigation is published at the head office in New York, U.S.A. Pres. Baron Y. Sakatani; Scy. Y. Yamamoto. Office at Senshu Daigaku, Kanda, Tokyo.

Central Sanitation Association.—Est. about 20 years ago. A semi-official organ to investigate into general sanitation affairs under the control of the Home Minister. Organized with a standing committee of 30 and a number of prominent medical and sanitation experts. Pres. Home Minister. Add. Home Office, Kojimachi Otemachi, Tokyo.

Central Charity Association.—Created in Tokyo in 1908, at the instance of Baron Shibusawa, Viscount Kiyoura, and a large number of leading men either in or out of Government service. The object aimed at is to inquire into the modus operandi and condition of charity and relief works at home and abroad; to place charity bodies on a definite system and to bring them into harmonious relation; to bring charity bodies into closer touch with the general public, and to extend guidance and encouragement to charitable works and help their conduct. Chair. Viscount Shibusawa. Office, Kanda Hitotsubashi-dori, Tokyo.

Ceramics Association, Japan.—Founded 1892; issues a magazine; mem. 963. Pres. Visc. K. Kaneko. Add. Fukagawa Mannencho, Tokyo.

Chemical and Physical Research Institute.—Vid. Chapter on Education.

Chemical Society, Japan.—Founded 1878; mem. 603; publishes a monthly bulletin. Pres. Dr. T. Kametaka. Add. Science College, Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Dai Nihon Butokukai (Japan Martial Virtue Ass'n).—Founded 1898; mem. 2,167,376. Pres. Adm. R. Yashiro. Add. Heian Shrine, Kyoto.

Daito Bunka Kyokai (Great Eastern Cultural Ass'n.).—Issues a magazine, "Daito Bunka." Pres. Dr. K. Hiranuma. Office, Kojimachi Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Eiraku Club.—Formed in 1914 by graduates and friends of Waseda University as social organ; mem. about 800; Pres. Dr. S. Takata; Sec. S. Tamura. Add. Kojimachi Eirakucho, Tokyo.

Electric Association, Japan.—Founded 1912; subscription ¥6 a year. Chief Secy., K. Uyeno. Add. Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Emigration Society, Japan.—Founded 1914; publishes a bulletin and books; mem. 1,000. Vice-Pres., J. Soyeda. Add. Kojimachi Ushisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Esperanto Society, Japan.—Mem. 654; Representative Mem., K. Kosaka. Add. Ushigome Shin-Ogawamachi, Tokyo.

Ex-Service Men's Association.—Founded 1910; mem. 3,000,-

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000. Pres. Gen. K. Kawamura. Add. Ushigome Haramachi, Tokyo.

Fishery Association, Japan.—Founded 1882; and reorganized into a corporation in 1909; issues a monthly organ: mem. 500. Pres. S. Maki. Add. Akasaka Tameike, Tokyo.

Foreign Trade Association, Japan.—Founded 1886; mem. 500. Representatives K. Otani and O. Suzuki; Secy. T. Ide. Add. Kyobashi Sojurocho, Tokyo.

Forestry Association, Japan.—Founded 1882; mem. 6,450. Pres. Z. Kawase. Add. Akasaka Tameike, Tokyo,

Franco-Japanese Society.—Founded 1886; mem. over 300. Patrons, Prince Nashimoto and French Ambassador; Chief Dir. Baron K. Furuichi, Dr. Eng. Add. Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

Geographical Society, Tokyo.—Founded 1879; mem. 300; issues a magazine. Patron, Prince Kan-in; Pres. Count N. Nabeshima. Add. Kyobashi Nishi Konyacho, Tokyo.

Geological Society, Tokyo.—Issues a magazine; mem. 350. Pres. Dr. B. Koto. Office, Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Historical Society.—Mem. 1,000; Pres. Dr. K. Tsuboi. Add. Historical Compilation Committee, Imp. Tokyo Univ., Tokyo.

Horticultural Society, Japan.—Founded 1889; publishes a monthly magazine. Vice-Pres., Visc. T. Fujinami. Add. 696 Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Hoseikai.—Founded 1914: the central association in control of the societies for discharged prisoners. Add. Justice Dept., Tokyo.

Imperial Academy.—Founded in 1879 and now subject to control of Minister of Education; joined 1906 the International Association of Academies. Members limited to 100 elected from among learned scholars of literature and humanity (1st Dept.), and science pure and applied (2nd Dept.), and are nom. by the Emperor. Pres. is elected by mutural vote for a term of 3 years; undertakes translation and research works; publishes proceedings. Pres. Dr. Baron C. Hozumi; Manager, Dr. J. Sakurai. Loc. Uyeno Park, Tokyo.

Imperial Academy of Arts.—(Vid. Chapter on Arts and Crafts).

Imperial Aviation Association.—Founded 1914; mem. 5,000. Patron, H.H. Gen. Prince Kuni. Vice-Pres., Baron Y. Sakatani. Add. Mitsubishi Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Imperial Railway Association.—Founded 1898; publishes an organ Teikoku Tetsudo Kyokai Kwaiho; mem. 2,400. Honorary members confined to those who have rendered distinguished services to railway business. Rep. mem. K. Watanabe. Add. Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Indo-Japanese Society.—Founded 1903; publishes a magazine; fused the Japan-Dutch Society; mem. 1,100. Pres. Visc. E. Shibusawa. Add. Kyobashi Akashicho, Tokyo.

Industrial Club, Japan.—A corporation founded in 1917 by manufacturers for investigating various industrial problems, encouraging invention, promoting industry, etc.; mem. totals 710. Chairman, Dr. T. Dan, Mng.-Dir., S. Ohashi, etc. Add Marunouchi, Tokyo.

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Industrial Society, Japan.—Founded 1906; publishes a monthly journal; mem. 1,151. Pres., K. Uchida. Add. Kyobashi Yamashitacho, Tokyo.

International Educational Society.—Founded 1921; mem. 180. Pres. Dr. M. Sawayanagi. Add. Kanda Hitotsubashi, Tokyo.

International Law Association.—Publishes a magazine; mem. 340. Pres. Dr. T. Teroa. Office; Hongo Akebonocho, Tokyo.

International Press Association.—Founded 1920; Mem. roll about 50. A social organ of prominent Japanese and foreign journalists, foreign press correspondents, etc. Pres. M. Zumoto. Office, Kokusai News Agency, Uchisaiwai-cho Itchome, Tokyo.

International Peace Association.—Est. in 1914 "for breaking down prejudices and antipathy between nations for the sake of justice and humanity and for contributing to world's peace and welfare, etc." Dirs., Dr. M. Niida, J. Okabe, G. Kasuya, N. Seki, etc. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Invalided Soldiers' Home.—Was first started in 1906 at Shibuya, a suburb of Tokyo, and was removed in June '08 to the present site at Sugamo which was presented by the Mitsui family. Only about 80 are at present living in the Home, all the sixteen thousands of invalids, being still at their own homes, partly because the pension for invalided soldiers was somewhat raised soon after the War and also because family ties are very strong in Japan. It has a fund of over ¥440,000 of which ¥100,000 was donated by Mr. I. Morimura.

Italian Society.—Founded 1888; mem. 94. Pres. Marq. N. Nabeshima. Add Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Japan-American Society.—Founded 1917; mem. 520. Pres. ——— Add. Rm. No. 101, Imp. Hotel, Tokyo.

Japan-American Society of Kobe.—Founded 1919; Rep. Mem. S. Tamura. Office, 680 Onozukadori, Kobe.

Japan-China Business Association.—Founded 1920; mem. 200. Pres. Visc. E. Shibusawa. Add. Marunouchi Nakadori, Tokyo.

Japan Economic Alliance.—Est. '13. An associated body of leading business organizations in Japan: Object to investigate various economic problems; joined the International Chambers of Commerce league. Rep. Dr. J. Inouye. Office, Marunouchi Bldg., 7th Floor, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Japan-Germany Society.—Founded 1922; mem. 296; Pres. Dr. A. Sata. Add. Kitaku Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.

Journalists' Association.—Founded 1920; mem. 600. Rep. mem., T. Nozawa. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Jurisprudence Society, Kyoto.—Organized by University men. Kyoto. Add. Law Coll., Imp. Kyoto Univ., Kyoto.

Jurisprudence Society.—Founded 1694; mem. 4,100; publishes an organ. Pres. Dr. S. Hozumi. Add. Law Coll., Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Kaikosha (Military Club).—Founded 1877; military officers' club with mem. of 3,000. Pres. Marshal Visc. K. Kawamura. Add. Kudanzaka, Tokyo.

Keimei-kai.—A foundation est. in 1918 with a fund of ¥1,000,000 contributed by Mr. T. Akaboshi, a millionaire, for facilitating

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special researches, investigations, compilations and invention; translates foreign works; holds lecture meetings; issues publications, etc. Dirs., N. Hirayama (Chairman), S. Tsurumi (Mng.-Dir.), etc. Add. Kaijo Bldg., Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kiitsu Kyokai (Association Concordia).—Organized about 1900 by leading thinkers and religionists for discussing problems of religion and thoughts. Pres., Dr. Baron Y. Sakatani. Add. Koishikawa Hakusan-Gotenmachi, Tokyo.

Kodokan.—Founded 1868; object, promotion of moral and physical culture through practice of "Judo" mem. 20,000. Pres. J. Kano. Add. Koishikawa Sakashitamachi, Tokyo.

Kojunsha.—Social club; Founded 1879 by graduates of and others connected with Keio University. Mem. over 1,000. Pres., E. Kamada; Chief Dirs., J. Kadono, K. Ishikawa. Add. Kyobashi Nabecho Nichome, Tokyo.

Kokka Gakkai (Political Science Society).—Issues a magazine; mem. 2,000. Pres. Baron Sakatani. Add. Law College, Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Kokubo Gikai (National Defence Association).—Est. about '17 by those interested in the defence problems. Rep. members. Vice-Adm. Kamiizumi and Dr. Matsunami. Office: Kijimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Latin American-Japanese Society.—Created by Japanese interested in Central and South Americas, or peoples of these republics connected with this country; mem. 120. Add. Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

League of Nations Association.—Founded 1920; issues a monthly entitled, "International Knowledge" and pamphlets; mem. 2,000. Pres. Visc. E. Shibusawa. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Librarian's Association, Japan.—Est. 1892; reorganized in '06 for investigating matters concerning library management, etc.; publishes reports; mem. 1,024. Add. Azabu Gazembo, Tokyo.

Life Assurance Society.—Founded 1908; mem. 36 life ass. cos.; publishes a quarterly bulletin; Dirs. Y. Fukuhara, T. Yano, D. Shimogo, etc. Add. Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Life Boat Association.—Established in 1889, has at present 72 stations throughout the country with 54 branches, granted ¥15,000 by the Imp. Court in '16. Pres. Count Yoshii.

Mammo Bunka Kyokai (Manchuria and Mongolia Cultural Ass'n.).—Founded 1920; mem. 1,942. Pres. T. Kawamura. Add. Dairen City.

Medical Society, Tokyo.—Publishes an organ; mem. 1,200. Pres. Dr. S. Sato. Add. Med. College, Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Meteorological Society, Japan.—Founded 1882; publishes monthly magazine; mem. 340. Pres., Dr. S. Nakamura; Chief Secy., Dr. T. Okada. Add. Meteorological Observatory, Tokyo.

Minakata Botanical Laboratory.—Organized in 1922 for supporting Dr. Kumakusu Minakata, a noted scientist specializing in moss and lichens; fund ¥100,000; publishes reports. Add. Tanabe, Wakayama-ken.

Mining Industry Society, Japan.—Founded 1885; publishes a magazine as its organ; mem. 1,500. Pres. Dr. A. Matoba. Add. Kyobashi Kagacho, Tokyo.

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National Research Council.—As gazetted on Nov. 26, 1920 it consists of 2 Depts, the General Affairs and Scientific; has in maximum 100 scientists as its members. It comprises 8 branches of investigation, physics, chemistry, geography, biology, medicine, engineering, astronomy and geophysics, and cooperates with the International Research Council formed by the late Allied States. It will also serve as a coordinating medium for various scientific associations at home. The first general meeting was held in Dec. 1920. Pres. Dr. Baron K. Furuichi. Vice-Pres. Dr. J. Sakurai.

National Society of Medicine (Kokka-Igaku-kai).—Members, 3,500; dues, ¥4.80. Add. Medical Jurisprudence Dept., Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Nihon Kodokai.—Founded 1876; object, promotion of national morality; mem. 8,100. Pres., Count S. Tokugawa. Add. Kanda Nishiogawamachi, Tokyo.

Nihon Teiyen Kyokai (Japan Garden Society).—publishes a monthly magazine the Teiyen (Garden). Pres., Dr. S. Honda. Add. Shimototsuka, Tokyo.

Nippon Club.—Est. 1888 by Japanese; is a non-political institution. Pres. Viscount C. Okabe. Add. Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Nippon Jindokai (Japan Humane Society).—Created in June 1914 by a number of Japanese and foreign ladies in Tokyo.

Oriental Association (formerly called Taiwan Kyokai).—Founded 1898, for developing resources in Formosa, Korea and Manchuria. Has established schools in Tokyo, Seoul, Dairen, etc. bringing up students to devote themselves to colonization work; issues monthly magazine, Toyo Jiho; mem. 3,000. Pres. Visc. S. Goto. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Ornithological Society of Japan.—Est. '13; Has about 100 members. Associated with the National Association of Audubon Society of America (Pres. Dr. T. G. Pearson); Issues a bulletin twice a year, also publishing books and pamphlets concerning ornithology and holding periodical meetings thrice a year. Pres. Prince Takatsukasa; Dir. Dr. N. Kuroda. Office: Zoological Dept., Science Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Pan-Pacific Society.—Founded '23 by those interested in the Pacific problems. Holds occasional meetings. President Prince Prince I. Tokugawa. Office: Imperial Hotel, Kojimachi Uchi- I. Tokugawa. Office: Imperial Hotel, Kojimachi Nchiyamashita-cho, Tokyo.

Peers' Club.—Est. '74 as a social body of the titled class. Mem. about 900. Pres. Prince I. Tokugawa. Add. Uchiyamashitacho Itchome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Philosophical Society, Tokyo.—Issues a magazine; mem. 1,000. Pres. Dr. T. Inouye. Add. Lit. Col. Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Philosophical Society, Kyoto.—Organized by the professors and graduates of Philosophical Course, Imp. Kyoto Univ. Add. Kyoto Imp. University.

Protection of Animals, Kanagawa-ken Society for.—Founded in 1906 mostly by foreigners, later expanded and joined by many Japanese members, having the Prefectural Governor as President. Office, at the prefectural office, Yokohama.

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Protection of Animals, Kobe Society for.—Founded in 1908 by Japanese and foreign residents in the port city.

Protection of Animals, Osaka Society for.—Est. in 1918.

Protection of Animals, Tokyo Society for.—Organized in 1904 under the promotion of several Unitarian ministers and members. Office; at Azabu Hommuracho, Tokyo.

Red Cross Society of Japan.—Started in 1877, Japan having joined the Geneva Convention in 1866. The Society's hospital is reputed in accommodation and general arrangement as being the best in the Far East. It attends to training of nurses, the course of study extending over three years. Every local branch of the Society also maintains a similar service, of two year course.

The latest statistics returned at the end of 1922-23 fiscal year read as follows: hospitals, 16; hospital ships, 2; medical corps, 155; doctors and pharmacists, 202; nurses and helpers 4638. The total membership of the society was 2,232,269 including foreigners. The in-patients at the hospitals totalled 802,187 in number of days treated, and out-patients 2,341,787. Expenditure in 1922-23 amounted to ¥56,883,389; total property assessed at ¥50,128,100.

Hon. Pres., H.H. Marshal Prince Kan-in; Pres., Baron N. Hirayama. Office: Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Rotary Club, Tokyo.—Established 1920;. social and cultural society of Japanese and foreign businessmen resident in Tokyo; membership 50. Chairman, S. Ichinomiya.

Russo-Japanese Society.—Founded 1906; mem. 465; Pres., Visc. S. Goto. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Seamen's Rescue Society.—Gives training at the institutes in Shinagawa, Kobe and Nagasaki to 299 higher class seamen and 3,400 ordinary hands; gives employment through society's intermediation to officers and men, care for at its hospitals a number of decrepit sailors or aids families of deceased sailors. Pres. Adm. Baron Uchida.

Sericultural Society, Japan.—Founded 1892; publishes a Japanese monthly and a French Bulletin as its organ. Reliable information is supplied on application to foreigners abroad. Mem. 242,788. Patron, Prince Kan-in; Pres. Count T. Makino. Add. Kojimachi Yurakuchi, Tokyo.

Shipbuilding Association.—Founded 1897; issues a magazine; mem. 1,700. Rep. mem. K. Yamamoto. Add. Engineering College. Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Society for Promoting Scientific Knowledge.—Organized in Jan. 1921; publishes its organ, "Kagaku-chishiki"; holds lecture meetings. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Society for the Propagation of Roman Alphabets.—Publishes its organ in Romanized Japanese; mem. 3,000. Add. Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Statistical Society, Tokyo.—Founded 1878; publishes monthly magazine styled Tokei Shushi, and also issues the Imperial Japanese Statistic Annual and a number of statistics; mem. 868. Pres., Dr. Baron Y. Sakatani. Add. Kyobashi Yamashitacho, Tokyo.

South Seas Association.—Founded 1915; publishes three organs; mem. 1,650. Pres. Baron K. Den. Add. Marunouchi Nakadori, Tokyo.

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Stock-Breeding Association, Japan.—Founded 1915; issues a magazine as an organ; mem. 8,600. Pres. S. Hirayama. Add. Ushigome Agebacho, Tokyo.

Suikosha (Naval Club)—Founded 1872; naval officer' club with mem. of 7,000; publishes a bulletin. Pres. Adm. H. Takarabe. Add. Kyobashi Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Teikoku Hatsumei Kyokai (Society for Protecting Industrial Property).—A corporation founded in 1905; mem. 2,125. Pres. Baron Sakatani. Add. Marunouchi Nakadori, Tokyo.

Teikoku Kyoikukai (Imp. Educational Society).—Est. 1882; and unofficial advisory body in educational matters; publishes books and magazines; awards honor to those of meritorious services to education; mem. 0000. Pres. Dr. M. Sawayanagi. Add. Kanda Hitotsubashi, Tokyo.

Teiyu Rinrikai (Ethical Society).—Founded 1870; publishes series of moral lectures; mem. 300. Pres. Dr. T. Nakajima. Add. Hongo Nishikatamachi, Tokyo.

Toa Dobunkai.—Founded 1899; maintains schools at Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow, chiefly devoted to the education of Chinese and Japanese desiring to work in China; mem. 2,313. Pres., Count N. Makino. Add. Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Club.—Est. 1885 by Japanese and foreigners; mem. about 300. Pres. H.H. Prince Kan-in; Vice-Pres. British Ambassador and Visc. Makino; Hon. Secy. Mr. A. W. Medley; Hon. Treas., Mr. M. Kushida. Add. Akasaka Aoicho, Tokyo.

University Graduate's Society.—Founded 1886; admits graduates of Imperial Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Kyushu, Tohoku and Hokkaido, and others having connection with the above institutions; publishes monthly bulletin; comprises 18 committees and 1 chief secretary. Add. Kanda Nishikicho, Tokyo.

Volunteer Nurse Society.—As an adjunct of the Red Cross Society (which see), this philanthropic body of women possesses over 16,934 members throughout the country. The chairman is Dowager Marchioness Nabeshima.

Women's Association, National.—Founded 1899; aims at promoting women's culture. Pres. Utako Shimoda. Add. Jissen Jogakko, Shibuya, Tokyo.

Women's Patriotic Society.—The Society owes its inception to an old woman and its present prosperity to her single-hearted devotion to the cause. Madam Okumura (d. '07). The principal aim of the Society is to give relief to invalided soldiers and the families of those who were killed in war. The Society also looks after the schooling of orphans of soldiers killed in war. It keeps a workhouse for disabled soldiers, their families or families of those killed in war. Since 1918 the Society has attended also to relief works in general. Mem. 1,281,638, expenditure (from beginning to '23) ¥1,465,568; fund ¥2.000,213. Hon. Pres. H.H. Princess Dowager Higashi Fushimi; Chair. Mrs. Utako Shimoda. Office, Kudan, Tokyo.

Young Men's Association, Japan.—Founded 1922; consists of local young men's ass'ns. all over Japan. Pres. Prince F. Konoye. Add. Kojimachi Otemachi, Tokyo.

Zoological Society, Tokyo.—Founded 1879; mem. 450; the Zoological Magazine is issued monthly, with "Annotations Zoological Japonensis" as occasional publication. Pres. Prof. K. Iijima, Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

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APPENDIX D

LEGAL, MEDICAL, SHOPPING AND GASTRONOMIC DIRECTORY

This Directory is a new feature and is intended to give guidance to those foreigners, especially tourists, who are obliged by circumstance to engage the service of lawyers, patent attorneys or medical practitioners; who wish to go on shopping without the aid of so-called guides, or are inclined to make comparative study of their gastronomic experience and knowledge. The list is far from being final, especially for cities other than Tokyo, but as it stands the information it conveys will be found useful. The names given are picked ones in the respective lines.

Lawyers

For civil cases the regular rate of fee as adopted in Tokyo and Osaka is between 20 and 50% of the sum under dispute, though of course this standard is by no means exacting. Fee for criminal cases has, it is needless to say, no standard to go by.

Name	Office (or private residence)
Aoki, Tetsuji, D.L.	—Maruno-uchi Kaijo Blg., Tokyo.
Arima, Chuzaburo	—Maruno-uchi Yurin Blg., Tokyo.
Baba, Genji, D.L.	—No. 87 Azabu Hiro-o, Tokyo.
Hanaoka, Toshio, D.L.	—Kyobashi Minami-Konyacho, Jitsugyo Blg., Tokyo.
Hara, Kado, D.L.	—Kojimachi-ku Iidamachi 3-chome, Tokyo.
Horie, Sen-ichiro, D.L., M.L.	—Maruno-uchi Building (Marubil), Tokyo.
Ichimura, Tomihisa, D.L.	—Koraf-bashi 3-chome, Osaka.
Iwata, Chuzo, D.L.	—Kojimachi-ku Yayesucho, Mitsubishi 26 Blg., Tokyo.
Ito, Juji	—Uyeno Yanaka Kami-misaki, Tokyo.
Ikeda, Takuji	—Kyobashi Hiyoshicho 1-chome, Tokyo.
Imai, Kako, D.L.	—Dojima Building (Dobil), Osaka.
Keto, Katsumoto, D.L.	—Dojima Uramachi 2-chome, Osaka.
Kishi, Sei-ichi, D.L.	—Maruno-uchi, Kaijo Blg., Tokyo.
Kiyose, Ichiro, D.L.	—Kita-ku Kinugasacho, Osaka.
Kobayashi, Ichiro, Bar.-at-law	—Maruno-uchi, Kaijo Blg., Tokyo.
Masujima, Rokuichiro, D.L., Bar.-at-law	—Azabu Zaimokucho, Tokyo.
Miyaoka, Tsunejiro, Dr. Jur., Counsellor-at-law	—Maruno-uchi, Yuraku Blg., Tokyo.
Nagashima, Washitaro, D.L.	—Kyobashi Tsukiji 3-chome, Tokyo.
Nakahara, Tokichi, (claims on rly's a specialty)	—Gofukucho, Empress Blg., Tokyo.
Ni-ida, Masutaro, D.L.	—Maruno-uchi Building, Tokyo.
Okada, Shosaku	—Maruno-uchi Hibiya Blg., Tokyo.
Sugawara, Kenji, D.L.	—Higashi-ku Uchi Awajicho, Osaka.
Takane, Gijin, D.L.	—Maruno-uchi Yayesucho 1-chome, Tokyo.

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Terada, Shiro—No. 61 Asakusa Komakata, Tokyo.
Yoshizaki, Kamenosuke—Kita-ku Dojima Hama-dori, Osaka.

Patent Attorneys

Regulation Tariff of Patent Attorneys for Foreign Applicants

	¥
Patent—Including translation of detailed statement (within 1,000 words) and appended papers, and official fee	120
Registration of utility model—Including translation of detailed statement (within 1,000 words) and appended papers, and official fee	80
Registration of design—Including translation of appended papers and official fee	65
Registration of trade-mark—Including translation of appended papers and official fee	55
Registration of mark—Including translation of appended papers and official fee	55
Protestation—Not including translation and official fee	100
Plead for protest—Not including translation	50
Trial—Not including translation and official fee	300
Trial on appeal:	
Dissatisfaction with examination—Not including translation and official fee	50
Others—Not including translation and official fee	300
Translation—Into Japanese—Per 100 words and fraction....	2
Translation—Into a foreign language—Per 100 words and fraction	4

Name	Address
Cahusac, A. F., B.A.	—Maruno-uchi Naka-dori 7-go Kan, Tokyo.
de Becker, J.E., D.C.L.	—Akashi-machi, Meikai Building, Kobe.
de Havilland, W. A.	—Maruno-uchi Yayesucho 1-chome, Tokyo.
Gadsby, John, Bar.-at-Law	—Maruno-uchi Naka-dori 7-go Kan, Tokyo.
Iida, Haruhiko	—Maruno-uchi Building 11-ku, Tokyo.
Ishi, Daijiro	—Maruno-uchi Building 561-ku, Tokyo.
Kai, Hideo	—Maruno-uchi Yurakukan Building, Tokyo.
Kauffman, James, B.A., L.L.B.	—Maruno-uchi Nakadori 12-go Kan, Tokyo.
Kishi, Sei-ichi, D.L.	—Maruno-uchi Kaijo Blg., Tokyo.
Kusama, Kuzuwo	—33 Azabu Ilgura 5-chome, Tokyo.
Miyaoka, T., Dr. Jur., Counsellor-at-Law	—Maruno-uchi Yurakukan, Tokyo.
Nagashima, Washitaro, D.L.	—14 Kyobashi Tsukiji Sanchome, Tokyo.
Nakamatsu, Morio	—Maruno-uchi Nakadori, 21 Blg., Tokyo.
Okamoto, Yoshijiro	—79 Ushigome Haramachi Sanchome, Tokyo.
Okushima, Seitaro	—Maruno-uchi Building 717-ku, Tokyo.
Smith, C. C., Litt. B., L.L.B.	—Maruno-uchi Nakadori 12-go Kan, Tokyo.
Soga, Kiyo-o	—Maruno-uchi Building 756-ku, Tokyo.
Uchimura, Tatsujiro	—Maruno-uchi Nakadori 2-go Kan, Tokyo.
Watanabe, Kogoro	—Kyobashi Hon-hatcho-bori 4-chome Okaya Building, Tokyo.
Yu-asa, Toichiro	—Maruno-uchi Building 819-ku, Tokyo.

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Medical Service

Regulation tariff

Consultation ¥1-5. Visit ¥2-20. Prescription ¥1-2, Examination of discharge ¥1-5. Medicine, either internal or external, for one day 30 sen-¥1. Hypodermic injection ¥1-3. Serum treatment ¥3-10. Fee for operation differs according to its nature. Then the fee to a veteran physician who examines only a limited number of patients on special introduction may be not less than ¥50.

Physicians

Name	Specialty	Address
Hashimoto, Sessai, M.D.	Internal	Dir., Koishikawa Hos., Tokyo.
Hirayama, Kinzo, M.D.	Digestive organs	Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.
Inada, Ryukichi, M.D.	Internal	Imp. Tokyo Univ. Hospital.
Irisawa, Tatsukichi, M.D.	Internal	Physician-in-ord. at Court.
Kikkoji, Shaku, M.D.	Gastro-enteric	Kyoundo Hos., Surugadai, Tokyo.
Kimura, Tokuya, M.D.	Respiratory organs	Izumibashi Hos., Tokyo.
Kitazato, Shibasaburo, M.D.	Bacterio-pathology	Pres., Keio Med. Coll. and Dir., Keio Hos., Tokyo.
Manabe, Kaichiro, M.D.	Internal and Physico-med.	Imp. Tokyo Univ. Hos.
Minami, Daiso, M.D.	Gastro-enteric	Dir., Minami Gastro-enteric Hos., Kobikicho, Tokyo.
Miura, Kinnosuke, M.D.	Internal	Surugadai, Tokyo.
Niki, Kenzo, M.D.	Internal	Komagome Hos., Tokyo.
Nukada, Yutaka, M.D.	Internal	Dir., Nukada Hospital, Azabu, Tokyo.
Sasa, Rempei, M.D.	Heart, Kidney, etc.	Kyoundo Hos., Surugadai, Tokyo.
Sasaki, Ryuko, M.D.	Internal	Dir., Kyoundo Hos., Surugadai, Tokyo.
Sato, Tsunemaru, M.D.	Internal	Dir., Japan Red Cross Hos., Tokyo.
Shimazono, Junjiro, M.D.	Internal	Imp. Tokyo Univ. Hos., Tokyo.
Takata, Ko-an, M.D.	Respiratory organs	Nankoin Hos., Tokyo and Chigasaki, Tokaido.
Yoshimoto, Seitaro, M.D.	Internal	Deputy-Pres., Japan Red Cross Hos., Tokyo.

Surgeons

Name	Profession & Address
Hayashi, Akira, M.D.	Pres. Tsukiji Hospital, Tokyo.
Kondo, Jihan, M.D.	Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and in charge of the Kondo Ward.
Mogi, Kuranosuke, M.D.	Prof., Keio University.
Sato, Sankichi, M.D.	Emeritus Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ. Juntendo Hospital.
Shiota, Hiroshige, M.D.	Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ.
Takagi, Kikan, M.D.	Prof., Jikeikai Univ. Hospital.

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Childrens Diseases

Hirota, Nagashi, M.D.—Emeritus Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ.
Karasawa Kotoku, M.D.—Prof., Keio University.
Kuriyama, Shigenobu, M.D.—Prof., Imp. Tokyo University.
Miwa, Shintaro, M.D—Pres., Miwa Enjudo Hos., Kanda, Tokyo.
Segawa, Masayo, M.D.—Pres., Segawa Hos., Kanda, Tokyo.

Obstetrics & Gynecology

Higuchi, Shigeji, M.D.—Dir., Higuchi Hos., Tamuracho, Tokyo.
Iwase, Yuichi, M.D.—Prof., Imp. Tokyo University.
Kawazoi, Masamichi, M.D.—Prof., Keio University.
Kinoshita, Seichu, M.D.—Dir., Kinoshita Hos., Kojimachi, Tokyo.
Obata, Isei, M.D.—Dir., Hamada Hos., Surugadai, Tokyo.
Sakaki, Junjiro, M.D.—Dir., Sakaki Hos. Sambancho, Tokyo.

Skin Diseases

Akutsu, Saburo, M.D.—Dir., Akutsu Hos, Kanda Awajicho, Tokyo.
Doi, Keizo, M.D.—Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ., Pres., Japan Der'cal Society.
Nakano, Hitoshi, M.D.—Prof., Imp. Tokyo University.
Okamura, Teruhiko, M.D.—Dir., Okamura Der'cal Hospital, Kanda, Tokyo.

Eye-diseases

Inouye, Nobuo, M.D.—Dir., Inouye Eye Hos., Akasaka Tameike, Tokyo.
Inouye, Tatsuji, M.D.—Dir., Inouye Eye Hos., Surugadai, Tokyo.
Ishihara, Shinobu, M.D.—Prof., Imp. Tokyo University.
Komoto, Jujiro, M.D—Emeritus Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Dir of Komoto Eye Hospital.

Ear, Nose, Throat Diseases

Chiba, Shin-ichi, M.D.—Dir., Chiba Hos., Asakusa, Tokyo.
Kanasugi, Eigoro, M.D.—Dir., Kanasugi Hos., Surugadai, Tokyo.
Masuda, Inji, M.D.—Prof., Imp. Tokyo University.
Okada, Waichiro, M.D.—Emeritus Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ., Dir., Okada Hos., Sambancho, Tokyo.

Mental Diseases

Kure, Ken, M.D.—Prof., Imp. Tokyo University.
Kure, Shuzo, M.D.—Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo University.
Miyake, Koichi, M.D.—Prof. Imp. Tokyo University.
Sata, Yoshihiko, M.D.—Dir. Sata Brain and Nerve Hos., Shiba Nishikubo, Tokyo.
Shimoda, Kozo, M.D.—Prof. Kelo University.

Dentist

Chiwaki, Morinosuke, D.M.D.—Pres. Tokyo Dental Coll., Kanda, Tokyo.
Ishihara, Hisashi, M.D.—Prof. Imp. Tokyo University.
Osaki, Marezo, D.M.D.—Kojimachi Hanzomon, Tokyo.

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Where and What To Buy

TOKYO

CURIOS

Hayashiya—Kyobashi-ku Minami-sayacho.
S. Nakamura—Kyobashi-ku Nakabashi Hirokoji.
Tamonten—Nihombashi-ku Shin-emoncho.

CULTURE PEARLS

Mikimoto—Kyobashi-ku Ginza Shichome.

BRONZE & SILVER WARES

Miyamoto Shoko—Kyobashi-ku Yazaemoncho.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Matsuya—Kyobashi-ku Ginza.
Matsuzakaya—Kyobashi-ku Ginza.
Mitsukoshi—Nihombashi-ku Surugacho.
Shirokiya—Nihombashi-ku Tori Itchome.

CLOISSONNE

Ando—Kyobashi-ku Motosukiyacho Shichome.

COLOURED PRINTS

Shimbi Shoin—Kyobashi-ku Shin-sakanacho.

BOOKSELLERS

Maruzen Co.—Nihombashi-ku Tori-Sanchome.
Kyobun-kwan—Kyobashi-ku Ginza Shichome.

IVORY CARVINGS

S. Nakamura—Nihombashi Hon-shirokanecho Itchome.
Tayama & Co.—Nihombashi Hon-shirokanecho Itchome.

SILKS & EMBROIDERIES

S. Nishimura—Kyobashi-ku Yamashitacho.
Takashimaya—Kyobashi-ku Minami-demmacho.

LACQUER WARES

Kiya—Nihombashi-ku Muromachi Nichome.
Kuroeya—Nihombashi-ku Tori Itchome.

PORCELAIN

Sangin—Kyobashi-ku Minami-kinrokucho.

YOKOHAMA

DEPARTMENT STORES

Echizenya—Isezaki-cho.
Nozawaya—Isezaki-cho.
Tsuruya—Isezaki-cho.

IVORY CARVINGS

Nakayama—Benten-dori.
Watanabe & Co.—Benten dori.

SILKS, EMBROIDERIES & KIMONOS

Goto Sobey—Benten-dori.
N. Yamamoto—Benten-dori.
Nikko House—Benten-dori.
Okii—Benten-dori.
S. Matsuya—Benten-dori.

TORTOISE SHELL

Y. Yezaki—61 Benten-dori.

GOLD & SILVER WARES

Asahi Shoten—Benten-dori.
Sakuma—Benten-dori.

LACQUER WARES

Kameda—Benten-dori.

PORCELAIN

K. Tashiro—Benten-dori.

CURIOS

Samurai Shokai—Honcho-dori.

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KYOTO

BRONZE & SILVER WARES

Kureda—Teramachi Shijo Minami.
S. Nogawa—Shijo Otabicho.

CLOISONNE

Kin-un-ken—Shirakawabashi Sanjo-dori.
T. Kato—Shinmonzen.

CURIOS, BROCADES & BEADS

S. Hayashi—Shinmonzen.
Yamanaka Art Gallery—Awata.
K. Yokoyama—Nawate.

DAMASCENE WARES

O. Komai—Furumonzen.
S. Komai—Shinmonzen.
Ohayo—Shinmonzen.

DOLLS & TOYS

Namikawa—Shijo Otabicho.

LACQUER WARES

H. Nishimura—Okazaki Park.
T. Yasuda—Shinmonzen.

PORCELAIN

Kinkozan Pottery—Awata.
Satsumaya—Furumonzen.
Yasuda—Sanjo Shirakawa.

SILKS, EMBROIDERIES & KIMONOS

Daimaru—Shijo-dori.
Daimaruichi—Shinmonzen.
S. Nishimura—Karasumaru Sanjo-dori.
S. Nomura—Shinmonzen.
Takashimaya—Karasumaru.

BAMBOO WARES

S. Yoshida—Shinmonzen.

KOBE

SILKS, EMBROIDERIES & SCREENS

Nikko House—Motomachi.
Takashimaya—Motomachi.

CURIOS & BRONZE WARES

Harishin—Motomachi.

DAMASCENE & SILK WARES

C. Sakata—Kita-nagasa-dori.

IVORY CARVINGS

M. Koshiishi—Motomachi.

POTTERY & CLOISONNE

R. Okamoto—Motomachi.
Y. Taniguchi—Motomachi.

What to Eat and Where to Eat

Just as in other matters of daily life foods in Japan may broadly be divided into native and European-style as to preparations, with a minor division of Chinese foods completing the whole field of operation open to the ingenuity of Japanese cooks. The native diet may again be roughly subdivided into the Tokyo and the "Kamigata" (Kyoto-Osaka) style, the latter more delicately prepared and aimed at utilizing to best advantage the inherent taste of stuffs used, while in the former which orginally satisfied the less fastidious taste of the Kanto warriors of Kamakura and Yedo, sugar is more freely used, and also greater importance is attached to appearance than in the other style. It is significant to note that the "Kamigata" cooking is growing more and more popular in Tokyo and that the traditional Tokyo style is gradually losing ground. Then foreign-style restaurants are steadily acquiring greater favour, in that they are served more readily, perhaps less costly and look more up-to-date.

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As to expense there is not much to choose between restaurants of the two divisions, the geisha-girl fee being a conspicuous item in the bill of one and the liquor item in that of the other. We are speaking of full dress banquet. In either case one must be prepared to spend per capita ¥20, tips included. Chinese dinner is more moderate, and so is the native dinner when the professional girls' service is dispensed with. Of course the a la carte meal at chop-houses is least expensive, and it is at those Nawa-no-ren eating shops that the best of delicacies and of sake such as please dilettants are served.

Japanese-style Restaurants—High-grade

Name	Feature	Address
Chuka-tei	Tokyo	Nihombashi Kiwaradana, Tokyo.
Fukagawa-tei	Tokyo	Ryogoku, Tokyo.
Fukui-ro	Tokyo	Ryogoku, Tokyo.
Hachi-shin	Kamigata	Kakigaracho, Tokyo.
Hyotei	Kamigata	Near Man-sei Bridge, Tokyo.
Jisho-ken	Kamigata	Tabata at rear of Uyeno Park.
Kagetsu	Mixed	Shimbashi, Tokyo.
Kame-sei	Tokyo	Ryogoku, Tokyo.
Kasuga	Kamigata	Near Maruzen Book-store, Tokyo.
Kinsui	Kamigata	Tsukiji, Tokyo.
Koyo-kan	Tokyo	Shiba Park, Tokyo.
Okitsu-an	Kamigata	Azabu Hommura, Tokyo.
Yamato	Tokyo	Nihombashi Himonocho, Tokyo.
Yaozen	Tokyo	Tsukiji Shintomicho, Tokyo.

Nawa-noren Chop-houses

Aka-ando	Tokyo	Nihombashi Kiwaradana, Tokyo.
Maru-hana	Tokyo	Nihombashi Muromachi, Tokyo.
Jimbei	Tokyo	Nihombashi Hiramatsucho, Tokyo.
Yedokko Ryori	Tokyo	Uyeno Hirokoji, Tokyo.

Specialized Eating-houses

(A) Kabayaki or Broiled Eels

Chikuyo (5 Branch shops)	Tsukiji Sanchome, Tokyo.
Kandagawa	At foot of Kanda Myojin, Tokyo.
Jubako (also catfish, carp, etc.)	Asakusa Sanya, Tokyo.
Kematsu-ya	Near Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Owada	Azabu Roppongi, Tokyo.

(B) Tempura, or Fish, Vegetables, etc. fried

Hanacho	Nihombashi Hamacho, Tokyo.
Hashi-zen	Shibaguchi, Tokyo.
Daishin	Ginza Nichome, Tokyo.
Mochiku	Ginza Owaricho, Tokyo.

Fowl and Beef Chop-houses, either specialized or combined

Name		Address
Bozu Shamo	Fowl	Opposite Eko-in, Ryogoku.
Daikin	Fowl and other dishes	Behind Asakura Park.
Imayo	Both served	Kanda Ogawamachi, Tokyo.
Kawai	Beef	Near Kyobashi Bridge, Tokyo.

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Kawatetsu	**Fowl**	**Ushigome Kagurazaka, Tokyo.**
Matsu-ki	**Both served**	**Ginza Owaricho, Tokyo.**
Mikawaya	**Beef**	**Yotsuya-mitsuke, Tokyo.**
Sue-hiro	**Fowl**	**Nihombashi Kami-makicho, Tokyo.** **Nihombashi Gofukucho, Tokyo.**
Tori-taka	**Fowl**	**Uyeno Hirokoji, Tokyo.**
Tori-yasu	**Fowl**	**Ryogoku Yonezawacho, Tokyo.**
Toyokuni	**Both served**	**Hongo Sanchome, Tokyo.**

Other special dishes a la japonaise are snapping-turtle, sushi or (a boiled rice sandwich), soba (backwheat spaghetti) and udon (vermicelli), shiruko (sweetened red-bean soup), Loach soup, etc.

Chinese-cooking

Bansui-ken	**Outside Toranomon, Tokyo.**
Chuka-dai-ichi-ro	**Kanda Jimbocho, Tokyo.**
Kaihoro	**Kanda Jimbocho, Tokyo.**
Kairaku-en	**Koishikawa Denzu-in-maye, Tokyo.**
Shanghai-tei	**Ginza Owaricho, Tokyo.**
Toto-tei	**Near Hibiya Park, Tokyo.**

Foreign-style Restaurants

Chuotei	**Marunouchi Nakadori, Tokyo.**
Empress	**Sankyo Bldg., opposite Mitsukoshi.**
Fugetsu-do	**Kyobashi Minami Nabecho, Tokyo.**
Grill Ginza	**Ginza Yuriyacho, Tokyo.**
Imperial Hotel	**Near Hibiya Park.**
Seiyo-ken	**Marunouchi Blg, 7th floor, opposite Tokyo Station.**
Uyeno Seiyoken	**Uyeno Park.**
Yamato	**Minagawa Blg., Ginza 2-chome, Tokyo.**

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APPENDIX E

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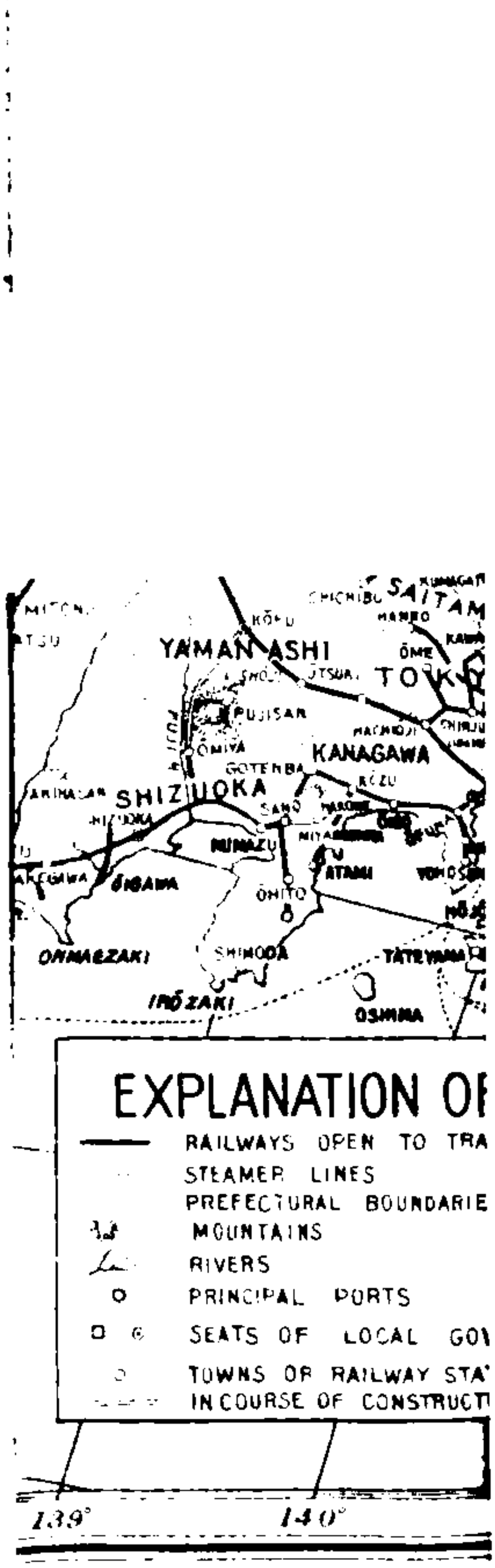

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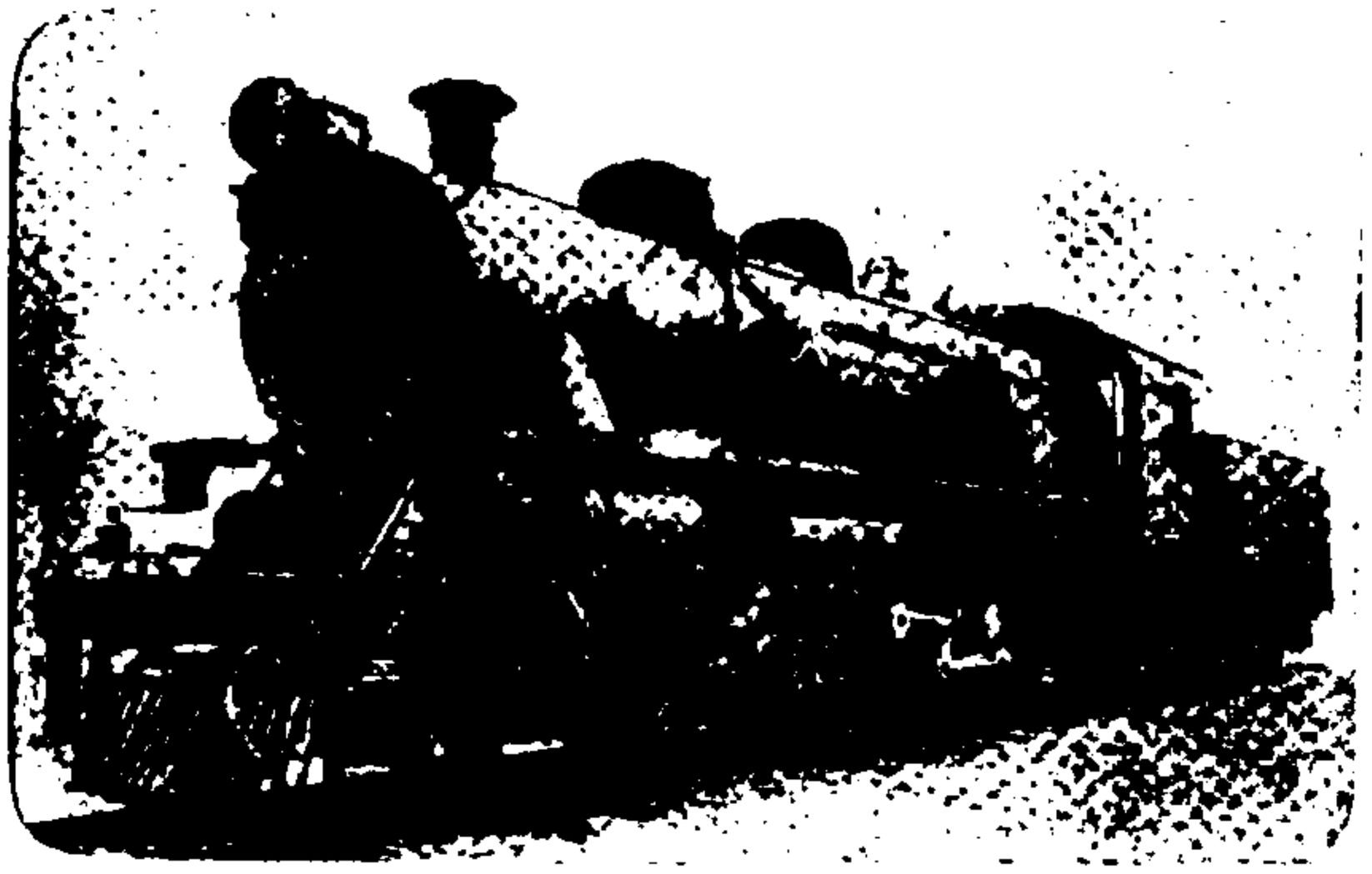

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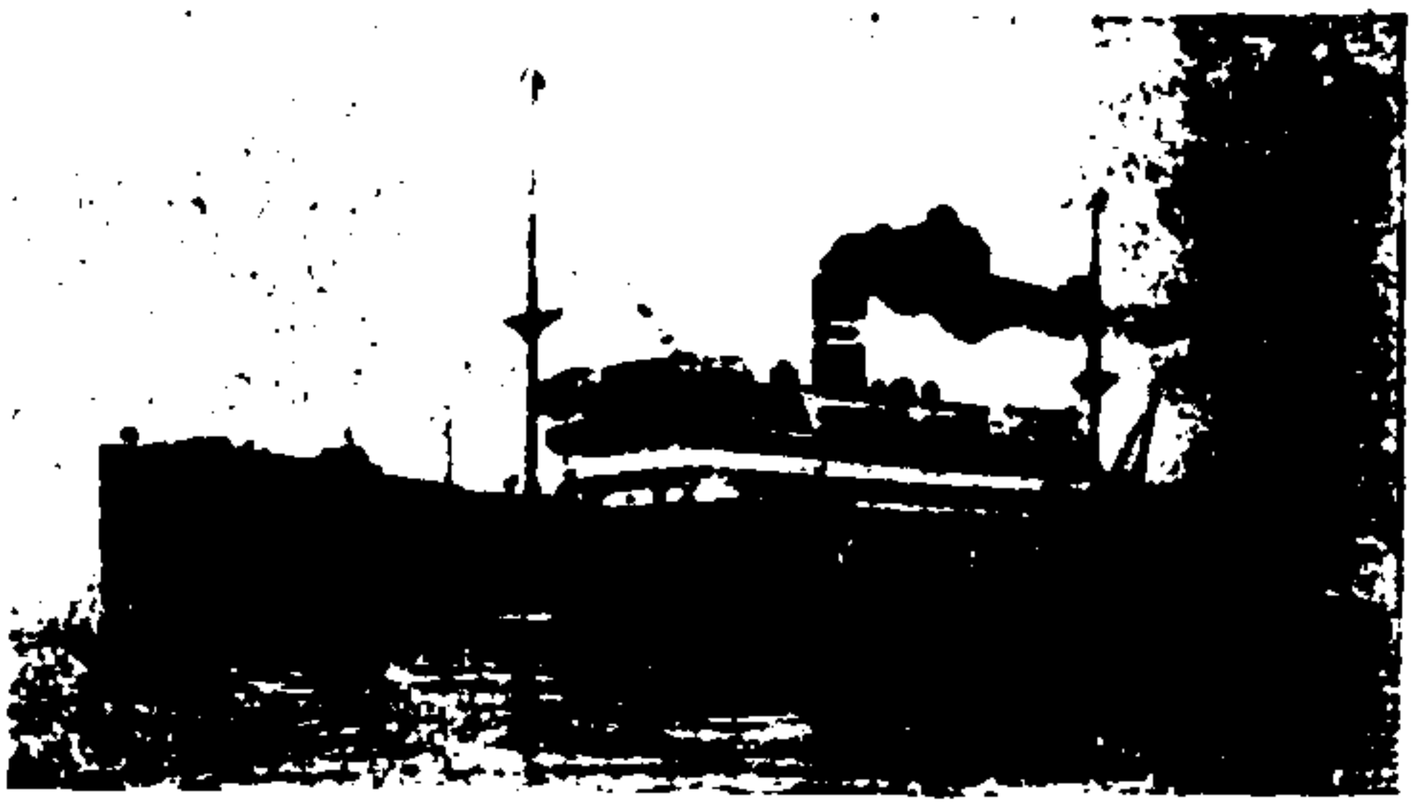

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